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No. 52 ] NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 19—DECEMBER 25, 2004, SATURDAY/AGRAHAYANA, 28—PAUSA 4, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3253.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 197 पीसीआर 2004, दिनांक 27-10-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री अशोक माल्लया, शाखा प्रबंधक, सिंडिकेट बैंक, पर्सनल बैंकिंग ब्रांच, डिकनसन रोड, बंगलौर एवं किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध मैसर्स एचएएल, बंगलौर के अपात्र कर्मचारियों को मांग ऋण मंजूर करने के मामले में भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी सपठित धारा 420, 468 और 471 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और

बडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का निस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/92/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2004

S. O. 3253.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 197 PCR 2004 dated 27-10-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police

Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation in the matter of sanctioning demand loan to undeserving employees of M/s. HAL, Bangalore involving Shri Ashok Mallya, Branch Manager, at Syndicate Bank, Personal Banking Branch, Dickenson Road, Bangalore and any other person for the offences punishable under sections 120-B read with 420, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption, Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the offences mentioned above or any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/92/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3254.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 185 पीसीआर 2004, दिनांक 27-10-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री एम.एन. ईश्वर, रेल पथ निरीक्षक/अनुभाग अभियंता, सगरा, मैसूर डिवीजन, दक्षिण पश्चिम रेलवे के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण, अधिनियम 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(ई) के अधीन उसकी आय के ज्ञात स्रोतों के अनुपात में परिसंपत्तियां अर्जित करने और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अधवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्परणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अधवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं० 228/93/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S. O. 3254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 185 PCR 2004 dated 27-10-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation against Shri M.N. Eshwara, Permanent Way Inspector/Section Engineer, Sagara, Mysore Division, South Western Railway for amassing assets disincorporate to his known sources of income under section 13(2) read with 13(1)(e) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act

No. 49 of 1988) and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the offences mentioned above or any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/93/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 2004

स्टाम्प

का० आ० 3255.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, चेन्नई को मात्र एक करोड़ रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त बैंक द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले मात्र दो सौ करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रामिसरी नोटों के स्वरूप वाले असुरक्षित विमोच्य गैर-परिवर्तनीय गौण बंधपत्र श्रृंखला-6 पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभाय है।

[सं० 23/2004-स्टाम्प फ० सं० 33/45/2004-बि०क०]

आर०जी० छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th November, 2004.

STAMPS

S. O. 3255.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Indian Overseas Bank, Chennai to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees one crore only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Subordinated Bonds—Series VI in the nature of promissory notes aggregating to rupees two hundred crore only, to be issued by the said Bank.

[No. 23/2004-STAMP F. NO. 33/45/2004-ST]

R.G. CHHABRA, Under Secy

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3256.—राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक अधिनियम, 1987 (1987 का 53) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) और धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के साथ पठित धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से

परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा श्री पी०के० गुप्ता, (जन्म तिथि 10-09-1948) वर्तमान कार्यपालक निदेशक, कार्पोरेशन बैंक, मंगलौर को उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 30-9-2008 तक की अवधि के लिए या अगला आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फ० सं० 9/31/2004-बीओ-1]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

**S.O. 3256.**— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 6, read with sub-section (2) of Section 6 and sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 (53 of 1987), the Central Government, after consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri P. K. Gupta, (Date of Birth 10-09-1948) presently Executive Director, Corporation Bank, Mangalore as Chairman and Managing Director, National Housing Bank for the period from the date of his taking charge and upto 30-09-2008 or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/31/2004-BO-1]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

कार्यालय मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

जोधपुर, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

सं० 3/2004-05

**का० आ० 3257.**— आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 की 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 ग) की उप धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 ग क के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जोधपुर "लाला कमलापत सिंघानिया एज्यूकेशन संस्थान, गोटन, जिला-नागौर (राजस्थान)" को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजन हेतु निर्धारण वर्ष 2005-06 से 2006-07 के लिए अनुमोदित किया जाता है।

परन्तु यह तब जबकि सोसायटी आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 ग) की उप धारा (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2 ग क के प्रावधानों की पुष्टि एवं अनुपालना करती है।

[क्रमांक : मुआआ/जो०आअ/तकनीकी/10(23ग)(VI)/  
2004-05/2517]

रा०ब० सिन्हा, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF  
INCOME TAX,

Jodhpur, the 16th December, 2004

NO. 3/2004-05

**S.O. 3257.**— In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the

Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962, the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Jodhpur hereby approves "Lala Kamalpat Singhania Education Sansthan" for the purpose of said section for the Assessment Years 2005-06 to 2006-07.

Provided that the Institute conforms to and complies with the provisions of Sub-section (vi) of Clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the Income Tax Rules, 1962.

[NO. : CC/JDH/ITO(TECH)/10(23C)(VI)/2004-05/2517]

R. B. SINHA, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का० आ० 3258.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम 4 के अनुसरण में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) के अन्तर्गत कार्यरत निम्नलिखित 4 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को, ऐसी संस्थाओं के रूप में, जिनमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
करेरा, शिवपुरी,  
मध्य प्रदेश
2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
आर०टी०बी०पी०,  
शिवपुरी,  
मध्य प्रदेश
3. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
एस०पी०एम०,  
होशंगाबाद,  
मध्य प्रदेश
4. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
नं०-2, साल्ट लेक,  
कोलकाता

[सं० 11011-4/2003-रा०भा०ए०]

डी०पी० बन्दूनी, निदेशक (रा०भा०)

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Sec. & Higher Education)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004.

**S.O. 3258.**— In pursuance of sub rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Govt. hereby notifies the following 4 Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, (Deptt. of Sec. & Higher

Education) whose more than 80% members of the staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
Karera, Shivpuri,  
Madhya Pradesh.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
R.T.B.P., Shivpuri,  
Madhya Pradesh.
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
S.P.M., Hoshangabad,  
Madhya Pradesh.
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya,  
No. 2, Salt lake,  
Kolkata.

[No. 11011-4/2003-O.L.U.]

D. P. BANDOONI, Director (O.L.)

#### वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 3259.—केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (3) की धारा (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एच० अनुमन्तथप्पा को केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के रूप में उनके पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, नियुक्त करती है। उनकी नियुक्ति केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम तथा केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के नियमों के प्रावधानों के अध्वधीन होगी।

[फा० सं० 25012/67/99-रेशम]

किरन धींगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

#### MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S.O. 3259.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. Hanumanthappa as Chairman of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years with effect from the date he assumes charge of the post or until further orders, whichever is earlier. His appointment shall be subject to the provisions of the Central Silk Board Act and Central Silk Board Rules.

[F. No. 25012/67/99-Silk]

KIRAN, DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसंबर, 2004

का०आ० 3260.—केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अध्वधीन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए

केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों का नामांकन अधिसूचित करती है।

1. श्रीमती लता प्रियकुमार, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की  
एम-10, 14वां मेन रोड, धारा 4(3)(जे) के अंतर्गत  
अन्नानगर, चैन्नई-600040 केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नामित
2. सुश्री नरेला सारदा, कर्वा० नं० 32, एपीएसआरटीसी  
जोनल वर्कशॉप कॉम्प्लैक्स,  
जगतियल रोड, करीमनगर,  
(आंध्र प्रदेश)
3. श्रीमती बिजयलक्ष्मी साहू, अर्पणा नगर, चौलियागंज,  
कटक-753004

[फा० सं० 25012/56/99-रेशम]

किरन धींगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2004

S.O. 3260.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby notifies the nomination of the following persons to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

1. Mrs. Latha Priyakumar, Nominated by the  
AM-10, 14th Main Road, Central Government  
Annanagar, Chennai-600040. under Section 4(3) (J)  
of the Act.
2. Ms. Narella Sarada, Qr. No. 32, APSRTC Zonal  
Workshop Complex,  
Jagtial Road, Karimnagar  
(Andhra Pradesh)..
3. Smt. Bijayalakshmi Sahoo, Aparna Nagar, Chauliaganj,  
Cuttack-753004.

[F. No. 25012/56/99-Silk]

KIRAN, DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 3261.—केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अध्वधीन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों का नामांकन अधिसूचित करती है।

1. सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की  
छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार, धारा 4(3)(आई) के  
ग्रामीण उद्योग अंतर्गत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा  
विभाग, रायपुर नामित



2. सचिव/प्रमुख, सचिव  
उत्तरांचल सरकार,  
लघु उद्योग, बागवानी तथा  
रेशम उत्पादन विभाग,  
देहरादून
3. वस्त्र एवं हथकरघा निदेशक  
उड़ीसा सरकार, भुवनेश्वर

[फा. सं. 25012/56/99-रेशम]

किरण धींगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2004

**S.O. 3261.**—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby notifies the nomination of the following persons to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The Secretary/Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Rural Industries Department, Raipur.                                 | Nominated by the Central Government under Section 4(3) (i) of the Act. |
| 2. The Secretary/Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Uttaranchal, Small Scale Industries, Horticulture and Sericulture Deptt. Dehradun. |  |
| 3. The Director of Textiles and Handlooms, Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.  |  |

[F. No. 25012/56/99-Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसंबर, 2004

**का. आ. 3262.**—केंद्रीय सरकार कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियमावली 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् (आई.सी.ए.आर.) के हैदराबाद स्थित मुर्गी पालन परियोजना निदेशालय जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा. सं. 13-2/2002-हिंदी]

डी.के. छतवाल, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

**S.O. 3262.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research & Education hereby notifies the ICAR's Project Directorate on Poultry, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad where more than 80% of staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[F. No. 13-2/2002-Hindi]

D. K. CHHATWAL, Under Secy.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय

(दिल्ली प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसंबर, 2004

**का. आ. 3263.**—केंद्र सरकार, दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग अधिनियम, 1973 (1974 का 1) की धारा 4 और 5 द्वारा दी गई द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के शहरी विकास मंत्रालय (दिल्ली प्रभाग) की दिनांक 12 जुलाई, 2001 की अधिसूचना के क्रम में एतद्वारा श्री पी.के. प्रधान, संयुक्त सचिव (दिल्ली तथा भूमि) को दिल्ली नगर कला आयोग में 12 जुलाई, 2004 से 3 वर्ष के लिए अथवा उनके द्वारा आयोग का कार्य करते रहने तक, इनमें से जो पहले हो, सदस्य के रूप में पुनः नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. ए-11013/8/2004-डीडीआईए (पार्ट)]

परमजीत सिंह, डैस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

(Delhi Division)

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2004

**S.O. 3263.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 & 5 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973 (1 of 1974), and in continuation of notification dated 12th July, 2001 of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Urban Development (Delhi Division), the Central Government hereby reappoints Shri P.K. Pradhan, Joint Secretary (Delhi & Lands) as Member of the Delhi Urban Art Commission w.e.f. 12th July, 2004 for a period of three years or the date up to which he shall be looking after the affairs of the Commission, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. A-11013/8/2004-DDIA (PL)]

PARMJIT SINGH, Desk Officer

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3264.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम, 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय

मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

### अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक सं. की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 8331 : 2003 वस्त्रादि-अंगोला शर्टिंग-विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1, अक्टूबर, 2004	लागू नहीं

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टी. एक्स 04/टी-30]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

### MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

### BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

**S.O. 3264.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 8331 : 2003 Textiles. Angola Shirting-Specification (Second Revision)	Amendment No. 1, October, 2004	Not Applicable

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur

Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : TX 04/T-30]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F'  
Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3265.**— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

### अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक सं. की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. IS 1208: 1978	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्टूबर, 2004	
2. IS 1206 (Part I): 1978	संशोधन संख्या 1 अक्टूबर, 2004	
3. IS 1202: 1978	संशोधन संख्या 2 अक्टूबर, 2004	
4. IS 918: 1985	संशोधन संख्या 2 अक्टूबर, 2004	
5. IS 1448 (Part 64): 1998	संशोधन संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 2004	
6. IS 517: 1986	संशोधन संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 2004	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीसीडी/जी-9]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक  
(तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

**S.O. 3265.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1208 : 1978 Methods for testing tar and bituminous materials : Determination of ductility ( <i>first revision</i> )	Amendment No. 1, October 2004	
2.	IS 1206 : (Part 1) 1978 Methods for testing tar and bituminous materials : Determination of viscosity : Part 1 Industrial viscosity ( <i>first revision</i> )	Amendment No. 1, October 2004	
3.	IS 1202 : 1978 Methods for testing tar and bituminous materials : Determination of specific gravity ( <i>first revision</i> )	Amendment No. 2, October 2004	
4.	IS 918 : 1985 Specification for calcium carbonate, precipitated for cosmetic industry ( <i>second revision</i> )	Amendment No. 2, October 2004	
5.	IS 1448 : (Part 64) 1998 Methods of test for petroleum and its products Part 64 : Non volatile matter in solvents ( <i>first revision</i> )	Amendment No. 1, November 2004	
6.	IS 517 : 1986 Specification for methanol (methylalcohol) ( <i>second revision</i> )	Amendment No. 1, November 2004	

Copy of these Amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

Date : 1-12-2004

[Ref : PCD/G-9]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3266.**— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 13708 : 2004/ आई एस ओ. 8729 : 1997 पोत निर्माण और समुद्रीय प्रौद्योगिक— पोत राडार परावर्तक (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 13708 : 1993	31 अक्टूबर, 2004
2.	आई एस 15516 : 2004 औद्योगिक वैरिएबल-रीच ट्रक—स्थायित्व परीक्षण	—	31 अक्टूबर, 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टी ई डी/जी 17 : 2]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I),

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3266.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. Year & title of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 13708 : 2004/ ISO 8729 : 1997 Shipbuilding and Marine Technology-Marine Radar Reflectors (First Revision)	IS 13708 : 1993	31 October 2004
2.	IS 15516 : 2004 Industrial Variable- Reach Trucks-Stability Test	N. A.	31 October 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: TED/G-17 : 2]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3267.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 4225 : 2004— इस्पात प्लेटों की सीधी धरन पराश्रवय परीक्षण की अनुशंसित रीति (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 4225 : 1979— इस्पात प्लेटों की सीधी धरन पराश्रवय परीक्षण की अनुशंसित रीति (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	अक्टूबर 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम. टी. डी. 21/टी-19]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3267.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4225 : 2004— Recommended Practice for Straight Beam Ultrasonic Testing of Steel Plates (Second Revision)	IS 4225 : 1979— Recommended Practice for Straight Beam Ultrasonic Testing of Steel Plates (First Revision)	October 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MTD 21/T-19]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3268.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	7587 (भाग I) : 2004 खान केज निलंबन गियर में वेष्टन भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	—	31 अक्टूबर 2004
2.	15530 : 2004 वाहक चेन, संयोजक और स्प्रोकट—विशिष्ट	—	30 सितम्बर 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम. ई. डी./जी-2 : 1]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

**S.O. 3268.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	7587 (Part 1) : 2004 Cage suspension gear for winding in mines Part 1 General Requirements	—	31 Oct. 2004
2.	15530 : 2004 Conveyor chains, attachments and sprockets—Specification	—	30 Sep. 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MED/G-2 : 1]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3269.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—



## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई. एस. 12720 : 2004 भारतीय मानक अधिप्लव ट्रेनिंग दीवारों और विभाजक दीवारों की संरचनात्मक (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई. एस. 12720 : 1993	31-10-2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : डब्ल्यू. आर. डी./जी-117]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3269.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12720 : 2004 Indian Standard Criteria for Structural Design of Spillway Training Walls and Divide Walls (Second Revision)	IS 12720 : 1993	31-10-2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: WRD/G-117]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3270.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई. एस. 15529 : 2004/ आई. एस. ओ 1995 : 1982 नींबू प्रजाति के फल और व्युत्पन्न पदार्थ- अनिवार्य तेल का अंश ज्ञात करना (संदर्भ पद्धति)		31-10-2004
2.	आई. एस. 11820 : 2004/ आई. एस. ओ. 4389 : 2000 तम्बाकू और उत्पाद - ऑर्गेनोक्लोरीन कीटनाशी अवशिष्ट ज्ञात करना - गैस क्रोमेटोग्राफिक पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		31-10-2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एफ. ए. डी./जी-128]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3270.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15529 : 2004/ISO 1955 : 1982 Citrus fruits and derived Products- Determination of Essential Oils (Reference Method)		31-10-2004
2.	IS 11820 : 2004/ISO 4389 : 2000 Tobacco and Tobacco Products- Determination of Organochlorine Pesticide Residues-Gas Chromato- graphic Method (First Revision)		31-10-2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: FAD/G-128]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3271.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई. एस. 1696 (भाग 2) : 2004 चूड़ियों के लिए आयाम-भाग 2 चूड़ी-अन्तराल व्यास संचयन (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	अक्टूबर 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम. जी. पी. 20/आईएस 4696 (भाग 2) : 2004]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3271.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4696 (Part 2) : 2004 ISO Dimensions for metric buttress threads - Part 2 Basic demensions (Second Revision)	—	Octbocer 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : MGP 20/IS 4696 (Part 2) : 2004]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3272.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	15499 : 2004 चक्रवात संभावित क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्र की संवेदनशीलता और चक्रवात के पश्चात् क्षति मूल्यांकन हेतु आवास और भवन टाइपोलाजी के सर्वेक्षण के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत	—	31-10-2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी. ई. डी./ गजट]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3272.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	15499 : 2004 Guidelines for Survey of Housing and Building Typology in Cyclone Prone Areas for Assessment of Vulnerability of Regions and Post Cyclone Damage Estimation	—	31-10-2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : CED/Gazette]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3273.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई. एस. 7771 : 2004 लैटर प्रेस हाफटोन स्याही, काली - विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई. एस. 7771 : 1975 लैटर प्रेस हाफटोन स्याही, काली - विशिष्ट	31-10-2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी. एच. डी./जी.एन.]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

**S.O. 3273.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 7771 : 2004 Letter Press Halftone Ink, Black - Specification (First Revision)	IS 7771 : 1975 Letter Press Halftone Ink, Black - Specification	31-10-2004

Copy of these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-I 10 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref : CHD/GN:]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3274.**— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई. एस. 376 : 1986	संशोधन की संख्या 2, नवम्बर, 2004	30 नवम्बर, 2004
2.	आई. एस. 247 : 1987	संशोधन की संख्या 1, नवम्बर, 2004	30 नवम्बर, 2004
3.	आई. एस. 2752 : 1995	संशोधन की संख्या 1, अक्टूबर, 2004	31 अक्टूबर, 2004
4.	आई. एस. 1919 : 1982	संशोधन की संख्या 3, अक्टूबर, 2004	31 अक्टूबर, 2004

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी. एच. डी./जीएन]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3274.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 376 : 1986	Amendment No. 2, Nov., 2004	30-11-2004
2.	IS 247 : 1987	Amendment No. 1, Nov., 2004	30-11-2004
3.	IS 2752 : 1995	Amendment No. 1, Oct., 2004	31-10-2004
4.	IS 1919 : 1982	Amendment No. 3, Oct., 2004	31-10-2004

Copy to these Standards are is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD/GN]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3275.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

#### अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	13010 : 2002 ए.सी. घाट घंटा मीटर, क्लास 0.5 1 एवं 2 - विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	1 अक्टूबर, 2004	अक्टूबर, 2004
2.	13779 : 1999 ए.सी. स्थैतिक घंटा मीटर, वर्ग 1 और 2 - विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	2 अक्टूबर, 2004	अक्टूबर, 2004
3.	14697 : 1999 ए.सी. स्थैतिक ट्रांसफार्मर चालित घाट घंटे एवं ए आर - घंटे मीटर, वर्ग 0.2एस तथा 0.5एस - विशिष्ट	2 अक्टूबर, 2004	अक्टूबर, 2004



इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जबपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ई. टी 13/टी 34, 33 तथा 40]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

**S.O. 3275.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	13010 : 2002 ac Watt hour Meters, Class 0.5, 1 and 2 - Specification (First Revision)	1 October, 2004	October, 2004
2.	13779 : 1999 ac Static Watt hour Meters, Class 1 and 2 - Specification (First Revision)	2 October, 2004	October, 2004
3.	14697 : 1999 ac Static Transformer Operated Watt hour and Var-Hour Meters, Class 0.2S and 0.5S - Specification	2 October, 2004	October, 2004

Copy of these Amendments is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 13/T 34, 33 &amp; 40]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

**क्र. आ. 3276.**— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

**अनुसूची**

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3470 : 2002 हेक्सेन खाद श्रेणी-विशिष्ट	संशोधन की संख्या 1 जुलाई 2004	
2.	IS 11488 : 1985 मेरीन डीजल इंजनों के लिए ईंधन तेल की विशिष्ट	संशोधन की संख्या 1 जुलाई 2004	

इस संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीसीडी 3/टी]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-1)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3276.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3470 : 2002 Hexane, Food Grade-Specification (First Revision)	Amendment No. 1 July 2004	
2.	IS 11488 : 1985 Specification for fuel oil for use in marine diesel engines	Amendment No. 1 July 2004	

Copy of these Amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: PCD3/T]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3277.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :—

#### अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1448 : [P : 149] : 2004/ISO 12156-1 : 1997 पैट्रोलियम और उसके उत्पादों की परीक्षण पद्धति [पी : 149] डीजल ईंधन-उच्च आवृत्ति प्रत्यागामी रिंग	कुछ नहीं	जून 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(एच.एफ.आर.आर.) का प्रयोग करते हुए स्नेहन का मूल्यांकन करना-परीक्षण पद्धति		
2.	[IS 13360 Part 6/Sec 11) : 2004/ISO 974 : 2000] प्लास्टिक-परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 6 तापीय गुणधर्म खण्ड 11 भंगुरता तापमान संघट्ट के द्वारा ज्ञात करना	कुछ नहीं	जून 2004
3.	[IS 13360 Part 5/Sec 26) : 2004/ISO 527.5 : 1997] प्लास्टिक-परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 5 यांत्रिक गुणधर्म खण्ड 26 तनन गुणधर्म ज्ञात करना- एकदिशात्मक फाइबर प्रबलित प्लास्टिक संमिश्र की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ	कुछ नहीं	जून 2004
4.	[IS 13360 Part 8/Sec 13) : 2004/ISO 4582 : 1998] प्लास्टिक-परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 8 स्थायित्व/रसायनिक गुणधर्म वर्ग 13 कांच के नीचे दिन की रोशनी में रखने के पश्चात् रंग में बदलाव और गुणधर्मों में परिवर्तन ज्ञात करना	कुछ नहीं	जून 2004
5.	IS : 15477 : 2004 सिरैमिक टाइल्स और पच्चीकारी में प्रयुक्त आसंजक	कुछ नहीं	जुलाई 2004
6.	IS : 6092 : Part 3/Sec 3) : 2004/ISO 5316 : 1977 उर्वरकों के नमूने लेना और परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 3 फास्फोरस ज्ञात करना अनुभाग 3 विलेय फोस्फेट्स का निष्कर्षण	कुछ नहीं	जून 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीसीडी]

एस. दास गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' उप महानिदेशक (तकनीकी-I)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 2004

S.O. 3277.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1448 : [P : 149] : 2004/ISO 12156 : 1997 Methods of test for Petroleum and its Products: Part 149 Diesel Fuels—Assessment of Lubricity using the High-frequency Reciprocating Rig (HERR)—Test Method.	None	June 2004
2.	[(IS 13360 Part 6/ Sec 11) : 2004/ISO 974 : 2000] Plastics —Methods testing Part 6 Thermal Properties Section 11 Determination of Brittleness Temperature by Impact	None	June 2004
3.	[(IS 13360 Part 5/ Sec 26) : 2004/ISO 527-5 : 1997] Plastics—Methods testing Part 5 Mechanical Properties Section 26 Determination of Tensile Properties—Test conditions for unidirectional fibre- reinforced plastic composites	None	June 2004
4.	[(IS 13360 Part 8/ Sec 13) : 2004/ISO 4582 : 1997] Plastics—Methods testing Part 8 Permanence/Chemical Properties Section 13 Determination of changes in colour and variation in properties after exposure to day light under glass, natural weathering or laboratory light sources	None	June 2004
5.	IS 15477 : 2004 Adhesives for use with ceramic tiles and mosaics	None	July 2004
6.	IS 6092 (Part 3/Sec 3) : 2004/ISO 5316 : 1977 Methods of sampling and test for fertilizers Part 3 Determination of phosphorus Section 3 Extraction of water-soluble phosphates	None	June 2004

Copy of this Standard available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: PCD]

S. DAS GUPTA, Scientist 'F' Dy. Director General (Tech.-I)

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2004

का० आ० 3278.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वेट्रानिक्स, प्लाट सं. 172-173, भाग ए, एम आई ई, बहादुरगढ़—124507 हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डब्ल्यू बी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, (वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इलेक्ट्रो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/81 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल अस्वचालित (वे ब्रिज प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30,000 कि. ग्रा., और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। संस्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। लोड सेल विकृत गेज प्रकार का है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उक्त मॉडल, जिसका अनुमोदन और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के कैंडी ही हैक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में संस्थापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 5 टन से ऊपर और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फ.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(219)/2001 ]

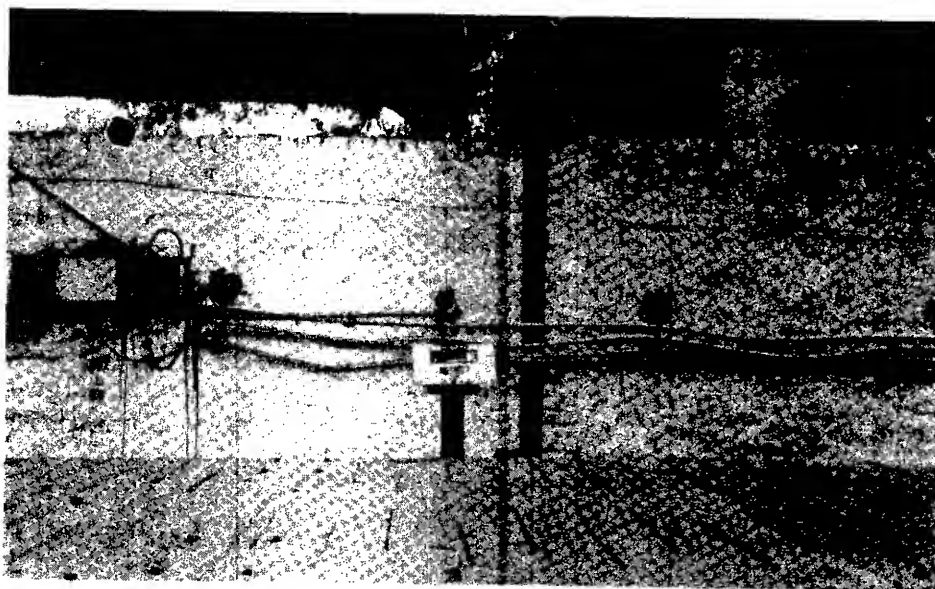
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th August 2004

S.O. 3278.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of "WB" series with brand name "ELECTRO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Weightronics, Plot No. 172-173, Part-A, M.I.E. Bahadurgarh-124 507 (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/81;

The said Model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30,000kg and minimum capacity of 100kg. the verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per-cent subtractive retained tare effect The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply. The load cell is of strain gauge type.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[WM-21(219)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

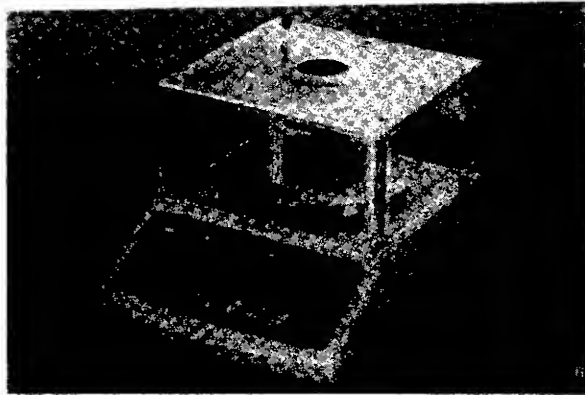


नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० ३० 3279.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सांघी योशिंग वेइंग एपरेट्स कं. लिमिटेड, कमरा नं. 201, बिल्डिंग सं. 10 सं. 45, झुआन जिं रोड मिन्हांग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटवाला प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुंडधाना रोड, खराड़ी, पुणे 411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ज्वेल" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/232 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) निम्न (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो अनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003]

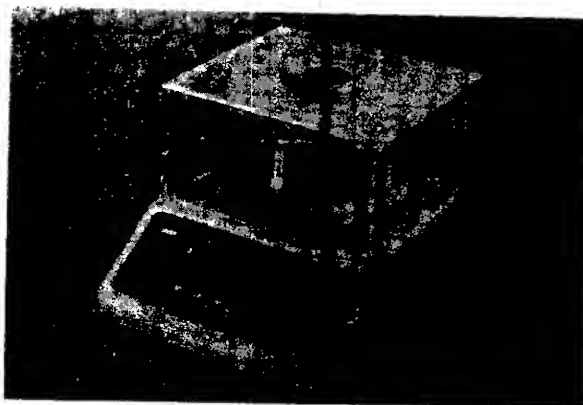
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3279.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JEWEL" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201, Bldg. No. 10 No. 45, Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s E. G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/1, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa Road Kharadi, Pune—411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/232;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300g and minimum capacity of 500mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]

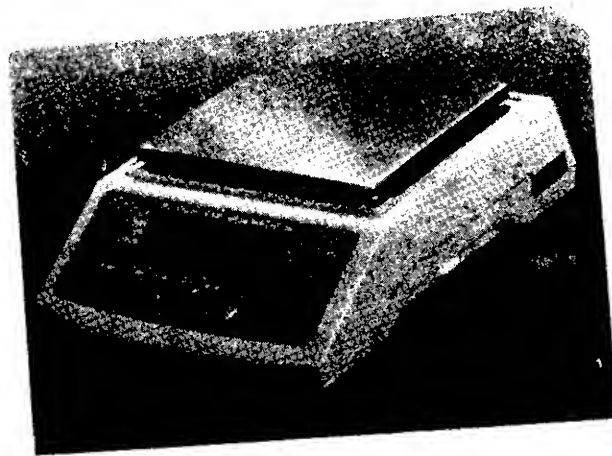
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3280.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सांन्नी योशेंग वेइंग एपरेटस कं. लिमिटेड, कमरा नं. 201, बिल्डिंग सं. 10 सं. 45, झुआन जिन रोड मिन्होंग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुंडधाना रोड, खराड़ी, पुणे 411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "इको" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ग्राण्ड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/233 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1500 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के (ई) मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक को अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003]

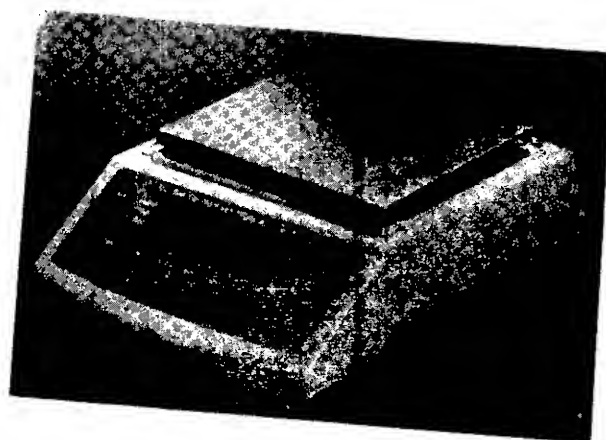
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3280.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ECO" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201, Bldg. No. 10 No. 45, Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s E. G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/1, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa Road Kharadi, Pune—411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/233;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 1500g and minimum capacity of 4g. The verification scale interval (e) is 200mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50-hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

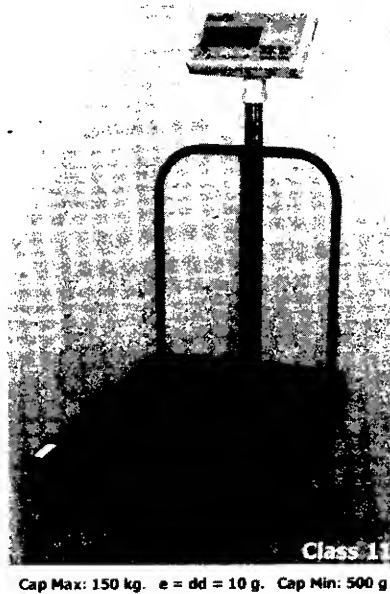
[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]  
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3281.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सांघी योशेंग वेइंग एपरेट्स कं. लिमिटेड, कमरा नं. 201, बिल्डिंग सं. 10 सं. 45, झुआन जिन रोड मिन्होंग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुंडधाना रोड, खराडी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “पी एल टी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ईगल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/234 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक को अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003 ]

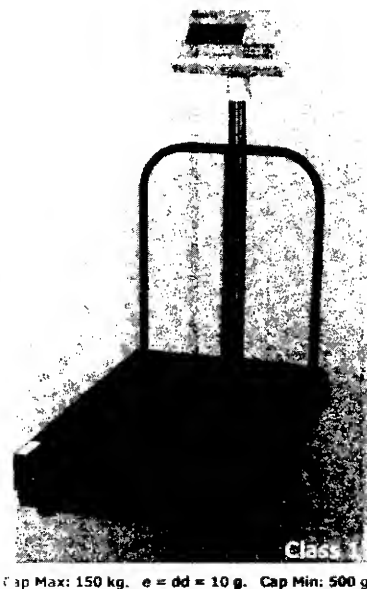
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3281.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "PLT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201, Bldg. No. 10 No. 45, Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s E. G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/1, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa road Kharadi, pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/234;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above upto 50kg to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

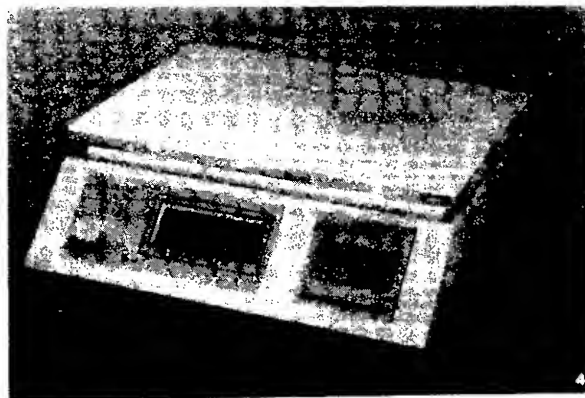


नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3282.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सांघी योशेंग वेइंग एपरेटस कं. लिमिटेड, कमरा नं. 201, बिल्डिंग सं. 10 सं. 45, झुआन जिन रोड, मिन्होंग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुंडधाना रोड, खराड़ी, पुणे 411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सिल्वर" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/235 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50, 000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003 ]

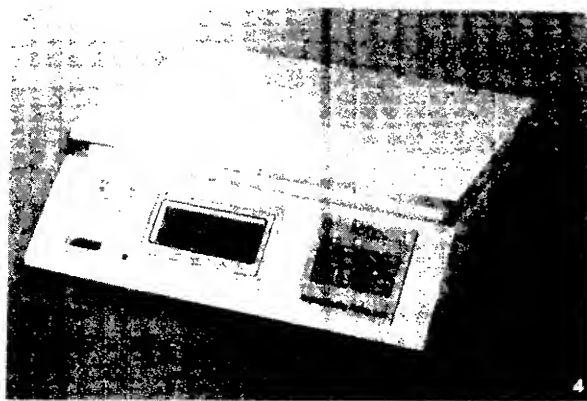
मी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 3282.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SILVER" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201, Bldg. No. 10 No. 45, Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s E. G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/1, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa Road, Kharadi, Pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/235;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



In addition to scaling the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]

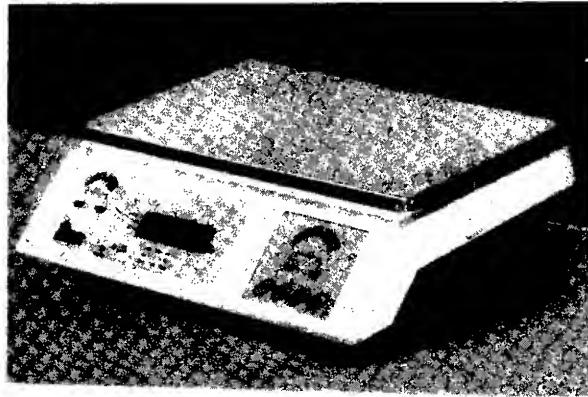
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 3283.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सांघी योशेंग वेइंग एपरेट्स कं. लिमिटेड, कमरा नं. 201, बिल्डिंग सं. 10 सं. 45, झुआन जिंन रोड मिन्हांग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुंडधाना रोड, खराड़ी, पुणे 411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/236 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50 000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^0$ ,  $2 \times 10^0$  या  $5 \times 10^0$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003 ]

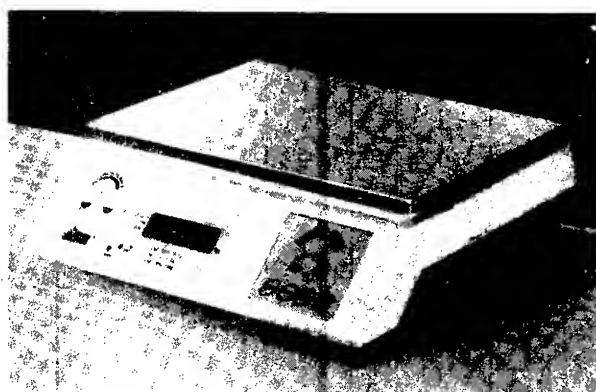
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3283.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "T" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EAGLE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201 Bldg. No. 10 No. 45 Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s. E.G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/1, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa Road, Kharadi, Pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/236:

The said Model (see the figure given below) is strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers, conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]

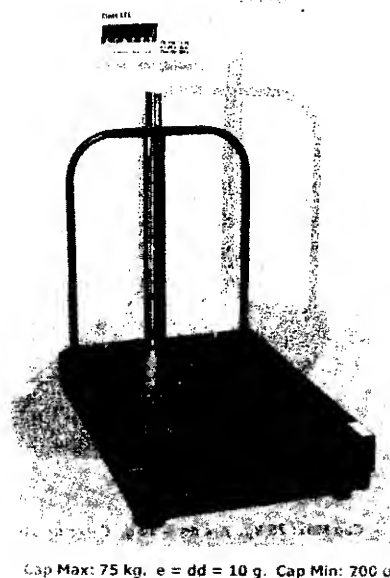
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का० आ० 3284.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सांची योशिंग वेइंग एपरेटस कं लिमिटेड, कमरा नं० 201, बिल्डिंग सं० 10 सं० 45, झुआन जिन रोड, मिन्हांग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्रा. लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुंडधाना रोड, खराडी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी एल टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/237 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति) देखें विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 75 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



Cap Max: 75 kg. e = dd = 10 g. Cap Min: 200 g

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 300 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003]

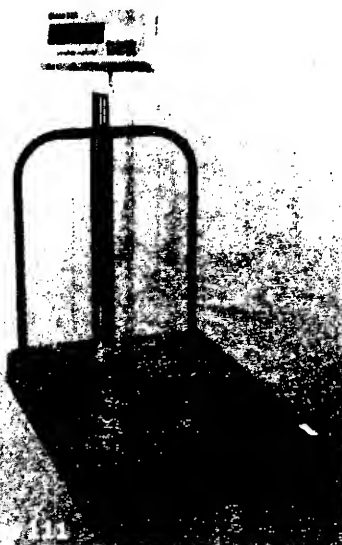
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 3284.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PLT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Sanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201, Bldg. No. 10 No. 45, Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s E. G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/I, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa Road, Kharadi, Pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/237;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 75 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Cap Max: 75 kg. e = dd = 10 g. Cap Min: 200 g

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model is to be cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 300 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]

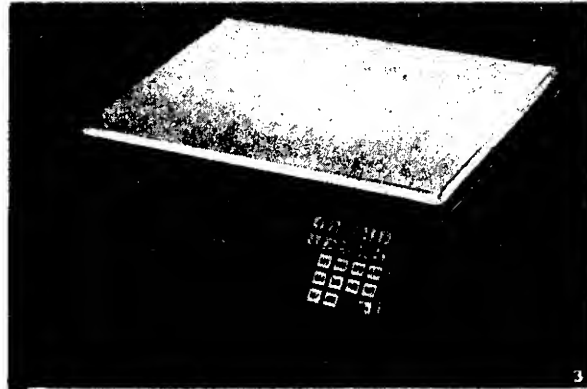
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 3285.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सांखी योशिंग वेइंग एपरेटस कं० लिमिटेड, कमरा नं० 201, बिल्डिंग सं० 10 सं० 45, झुआन जिन रोड, मिन्हांग, शंघाई, चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्रा० लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं० 28/1, दामोदर नगर, ओल्ड नगर मुम्बई रोड, खराडी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा भारत में आयातित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए पी सी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसके अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/238 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृत (स्ट्रेन) गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्क्राम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^0$ ,  $2 \times 10^0$ , या  $5 \times 10^0$ , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा०सं० डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2003 ]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O.3285.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "APC" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein after referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Sanghi Yousheng Weighing Apparatus Co. Limited, Room No. 201, Bldg. No. 10 No. 45, Zhuan Xin Road, Minhang, Shanghai, China and imported in India by M/s E. G. Kantawalla Pvt. Limited, Survey No. 28/1, Damodar Nagar, Old Nagar Mundhwa Road Kharadi, Pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/238;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell-based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 1,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(111)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का०आ० 3286.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सरटोरियस मेकाट्रोनिक्स इण्डिया प्रा. लि., 10 तीसरा फेज, पीनिया, 6वां मेन के आई ए डी बी इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर-560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "सी पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सरटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/626 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक मोनोलिथिक ढांचा आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 34 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्शन (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$ , या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

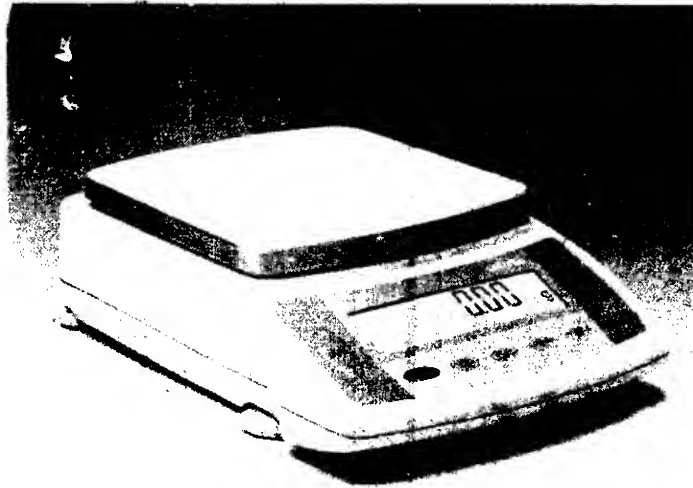
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(224)/2003 ]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 3286.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CP" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., # 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/626;



The said Model is a monolithic structure based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 34 kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(224)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का०आ० 3287.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फारमालाभ पैकेजिंग सिस्टम प्रा. लि. स्टार मेटल कंपाउंड, पल बी एस मार्ग, विकरोली (पश्चिम) मुंबई-400083 द्वारा स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) वाले "बी एल एफ" श्रृंखला के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "फारमालाभ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/172/ समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (पिस्टन फिलर) मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2.5 लीटर है। मशीन को द्रव जैसे औषधी, कीटनाशक आदि भरने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

Pharmalab



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 3 मि.ली. से 2.5 लीटर तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(117)/2004]

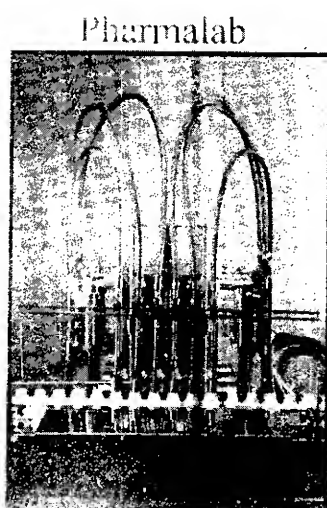
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3287.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the self indicating, Automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) of "VLF" series with brand name "PHARMALAB" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Pharmalab Packaging System Private Limited, Star Metal Compound, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai-400083, Maharastra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/172;

The said Model (See the figure given below) an automatic filling machine (Piston Filler) and its maximum capacity is 2.5 litre. It is used for filling the liquids like pharmaceuticals, pesticides etc. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 3 ml. to 2.5 litre manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(117)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का०आ० 3288.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;



अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पल्सर टेक्नोलॉजिस् इण्डिया (प्रा०) लि०, 147/जी, 10 वी मुख्य, तीसरा ब्लॉक, कोरामगला, बंगलौर-560034 द्वारा विनिर्मित "ए एफ एम 4 ए" श्रृंखला के 5 अंकों का अंकक सूचन सहित, जिसका निष्ठांक के फैक्टर 2800 प्लस प्रति कि.मी. है, सहित "टैक्सीमीटर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पल्सर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/254 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

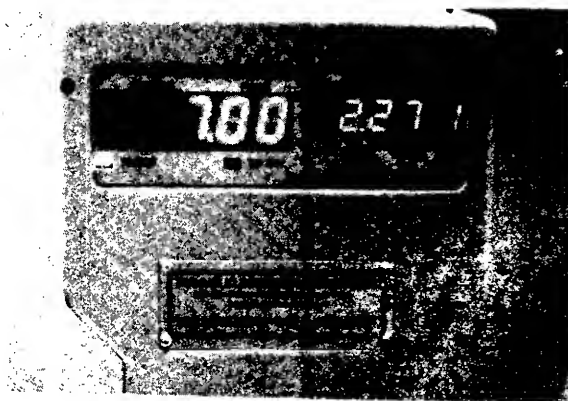
उक्त मॉडल एक "टैक्सी मीटर" है जो समय और दूरी मापने का उपकरण है जो प्राधिकृत टेरिफ के अनुसार पूरक प्रभारों की स्वतंत्रता, लगे समय अवधि और कतिपय चाल के नीचे चली दूरी के कृत्य के रूप में लोक वाहन द्वारा संदेय प्रभार की मात्रा के किसी क्षण किराये को प्रदर्शित करता है और निरंतर योग करता है।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(01)/2004 ]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3288.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;



Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of "Taxi Meter" with 5 digit digital indication (hereinreferred to as the Model), of "AFM4A" series with brand name "PULSAR" and with constant 'k' factor of 2800 pulses per kilometer manufactured by M/s. Pulsar Technologies (India) Pvt. Ltd., 147/G, 10th Main, 3rd Block, Koramangala, Bangalore-560034, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/04/254;

The said Model "Taxi meter" is a time and distance measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicates the fare, at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as a function of the distance travelled below a certain speed and the length of the time occupied, independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs.

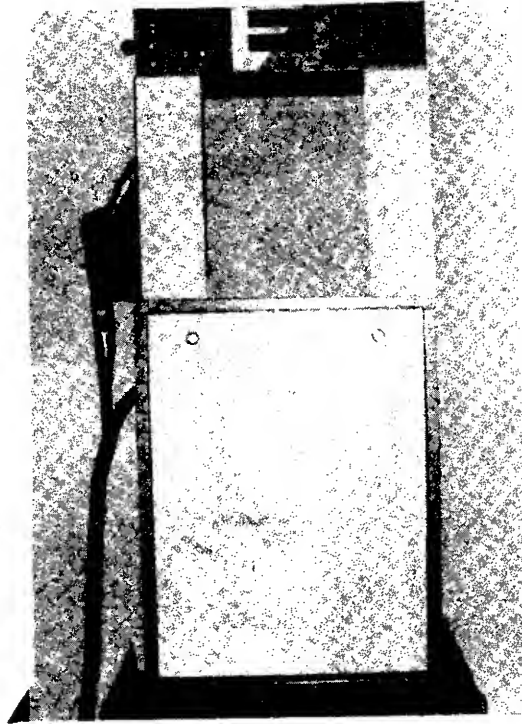
[F. No. WM-21(01)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2004

का०आ० 3289.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शेखर ब्रदर्स, प्लॉट नं. 58, सेक्टर 6, फरीदाबाद, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित "एस बी डी वी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, डिस्पेंसिंग पंप के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "शेखर ब्रदर्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/253 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल अंकन सूचन सहित सबमर्सिबल प्रकार का डिस्पेंसिंग पंप है। जिसमें समायोजन के लिए श्रासमाधन हेतु धनात्मक विस्थापन मीटर दिया गया है। यह धन और आयतन के लिए प्रीसेट युक्ति है। इसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह क्षमता की दर 90 लीटर/मिनट है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। अधिकतम आयतन और मूल्य प्रदर्शन 6 अंकीय और छोटे से छोटा पददर्शन 10 मि.ली. है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

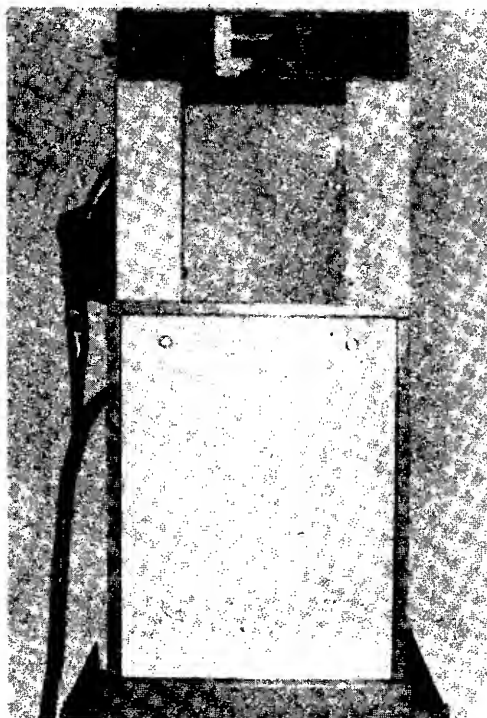
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(53)/2004]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2004

**S.O. 3289.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Dispensing Pump with digital indication of "SBDP" series with brand name "Shekhar Brothers" (hereinafter referred to as the said model) manufactured by M/s Shekhar Brothers, Plot No. 58, Sector-6, Faridabad, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/253;



The said model is a submersible type dispensing pump with digital display having a positive displacement meter provided for calibration wheel for adjustment. The maximum flow rate is 90 litre per minute. It has preset device for money and volume. The display is of light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The maximum volume and price display is in 6 digits and the smallest display is 10ml. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply. In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done on the metering unit and totalized to prevent the fraudulent practices.

[F. No. WM-21(53)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology



नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3290.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साल्टर इण्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए-67, माउण्ट कैलाश, नई दिल्ली-110065 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले स्वतः, अस्वचालित समतुल्य अनुरूप सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (नलिकाकार प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "साल्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/216 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करता है;



उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित समतुल्य सूचन सहित नलिकाकार तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(20)/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 3290.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabular type) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SALTER" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Salter India Private Limited, A-67, Mount Kailash, New Delhi-110 065 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/216;



The said model is a spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabular type) with analogue indication. Its maximum capacity is 25kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to stop the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(20)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3291.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साल्टर इण्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए-67, माउण्ट कैलाश, नई दिल्ली-110065 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-IV) वाले स्वतः, अस्वचालित समतुल्य अनुरूप सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (नलिकाकार प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "साल्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/217 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित समतुल्य सूचन सहित व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 130 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है। स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से 130 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

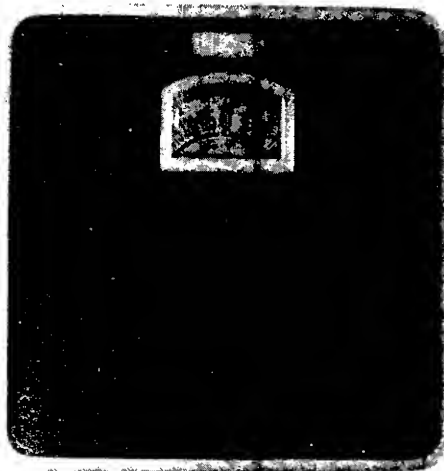
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(20)/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

**S.O. 3291.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-IV) and with brand name "SALTER" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Salter India Private Limited, A-67, Mount Kailash, New Delhi-110 065 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/217;



The said model is a spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine) with analogue indication. Its maximum capacity is 130kg and minimum capacity of 5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing also is done to stop the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg to 130kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

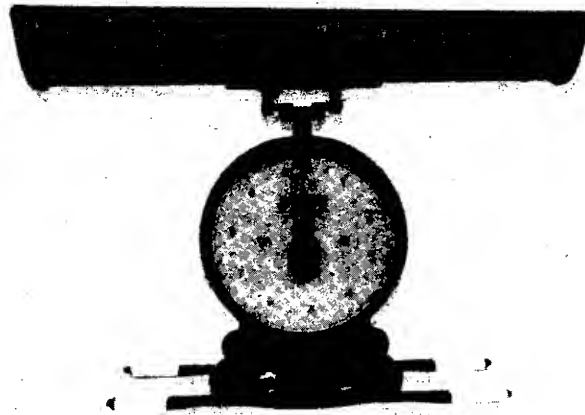
[F. No. WM-21(20)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3292.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साल्टर इण्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए-67, माउण्ट कैलाश, नई दिल्ली-110065 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-IV) वाले स्वतः, अस्वचालित समतुल्य अनुरूप सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (नलिकाकार प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "साल्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/218 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित अनुरूप सूचन सहित नलिकाकार तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 किग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने को रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्ण या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

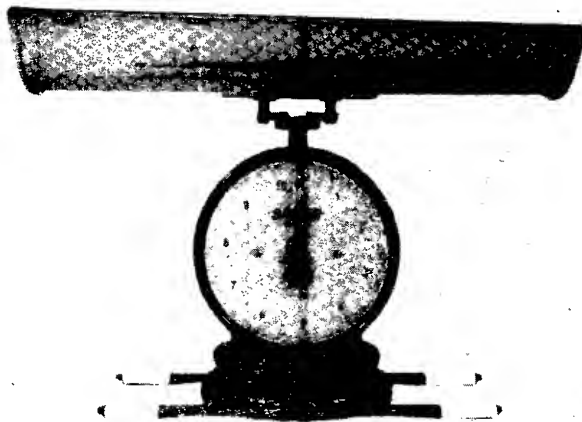
[ फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(20)/2003 ]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

**S.O. 3292.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the non-automatic weighing instrument with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-IV) and with brand name "SALTER" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Salter India Private Limited, A-67, Mount Kailash, New Delhi-110 065 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/218;



The said model is a spring based non-automatic weighing instrument with analogue indication. Its maximum capacity is 10kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to stop the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(20)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

## कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3293.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 1079, तारीख 20 अप्रैल, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II—खण्ड 3 उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 1 मई, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट, परिक्षेत्र की भूमि और ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के समस्त अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है, कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 305.80 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 755.63 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि और अर्जित ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के समस्त अधिकार अर्जित किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है, कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 305.80 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 755.63 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि और अर्जित ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किए जाते हैं।

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. सी.-I (ई)/III/जेजेजेआर/720-0804 तारीख 4 अगस्त, 2004 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1 कार्डसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट कोलकाता (पिन-700 001) के कार्यालय में या वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल ईस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर-440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

## अनुसूची

पौनी विस्तार विवृत परियोजना

बल्लारपुर क्षेत्र

जिला चंद्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

(रेखांक सं. सी.-I (ई)/III/जेजेजेआर/720-0804 तारीख 4 अगस्त, 2004)

सभी अधिकार :—

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सकिल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	साकरी	2	राजूर	चंद्रपुर	305.80	भाग
						कुल क्षेत्र 305.80 हेक्टर (लगभग)
						या
						755.63 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम साकरी में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉट संख्यांक :

78, 79, 80, 86/1-86/2, 87/1-87/2ए-87/2बी-87/2सी, 88/1-88/2-88/3, 89, 90/1-90/2-91, 92/1-92/2-92/3, 93/1-93/2-93/3-93/4, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 106/1-106/2, 107, 108, 109/ए-109/बी, 110/ए-110/बी, 111/1-111/2-111/3-, 112/1-112/2, 113/1-113/2-113/3, 114, 117, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126/1-, 126/2, 126/3, 127, 128/1-128/2, 129, 130, 131, 132/1-132/2, 133/1-133/2, 134, 135/1-135/2, 136, 137, 138/1-138/2, 139/1-139/2, 140/1-140/2-140/3-140/4-140/5, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146/1-146/2-146/3, 149 भाग, 150/1ए-150/1बी-150/2, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158/1-158/2-158/3, 159/1-159/2, 160/1-160/2, 161, 162/1-162/2, 163/1-163/2-163/3-163/4, 164/1ए-164/1बी-164/2-164/3, 165/1-165/2-165/3, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171/1-171/2-171/3-171/4-172/1-172/2, 173/1-173/2-174, 175, 176/1-176/2-176/3-176/4, 177, 178/1-178/2, 179/1-179/2, 180/1-180/2, 181/1-181/2-181/3, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186/1-186/2-186/3, 187/1-187/2-187/3, 188/1-188/2ए-188/2बी, 189, 190, 191/1-191/2, 192/1-192/2, 193, 194/1-194/2-194/3-194/4, 195/1-195/2, 196/1-196/2-196/3-196/4, 197/1-197/2-197/3-197/4, 198/1-198/2, 199, 200, 214/1-214/2, 215/1ए-215/1बी-215/2, 216/1-216/2, 217/1-217/2-217/3-217/4-217/5, 265, 266, 267/1ए-267/1बी-267/1सी-

267/1डी- 267/2- 267/3, 279/1- 279/2- 279/3, 280/1- 280/2, 281/1ए- 281/1बी- 281/2ए- 281/2बी- 281/3ए- 281/3बी, 282, 283, 284/1- 284/2, 285/1- 285/2- 285/3 285/4.

सीमा वर्णन :

- क—ख : रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरम्भ होती है और ग्राम साकरी और पौनी की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और साकरी नाला को पार करती है तथा पीडब्ल्यूडी रोड को पार करते हुए साकरी नाले के पूर्वी किनारे के साथ जाती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।
- ख—ग : रेखा ग्राम साकरी से होती हुई साकरी नाला के पूर्वी किनारे के साथ हुए प्लॉट संख्या 214/1- 214/2, 217/1- 217/2- 217/3- 217/4- 217/5, 216/1- 216/2, की बाहरी सीमा के साथ जाती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।
- ग—घ : रेखा ग्राम साकरी से होती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 216/1- 216/2, 279/1- 279/2- 279/3, 280/1- 280/2, 281/1ए- 282/1बी- 281/2ए- 281/2बी- 281/3ए- 281/3बी, 267/1ए- 267/1बी- 267/1सी- 267/1डी- 267/2- 267/3, 265 की बाहरी सीमा के साथ जाते हुए साकरी नाला को पार करती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है।
- घ—ङ : रेखा ग्राम साकरी से होते हुए साकरी नाला के पश्चिमी किनारे से होते हुए प्लॉट संख्या 285/1 285/2- 285/3, 285/4 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ जाते हुए सीजनल वॉटर कोर्स को पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 158/1- 158/2 158/3, 157, 156, 155, 154, 152, 150/1ए- 150/1बी- 150/2, की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है तथा प्लॉट संख्या 149 भाग में से गुजरती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 146/1- 146/2- 146/3, की बाहरी सीमा के साथ जाती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।
- ङ—च : रेखा ग्राम साकरी से होते हुए प्लॉट संख्या 146/1- 146/2- 146/3, 145, 144, 123, 124, 125, 127, 118, 117, 114, 113/1- 113/2- 113/3, की बाहरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और पीडब्ल्यूडी सड़कों को पार करते हुए प्लॉट संख्या 106/1- 106/2, की बाह्य सीमा के साथ होते हुए बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है।
- च—क : रेखा ग्राम साकरी से होते हुए प्लॉट संख्या 106/1- 106/2, 107, 98, 95, 94, 78, 79, 80, 87/1- 87/2ए- 87/2बी- 87/2सी, 86/1- 86/2, की बाहरी सीमा के साथ जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[सं.-43015/7/2001/पी. आर. आई. डब्ल्यू.]

राजीव शर्मा, संयुक्त सचिव

## MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S.O. 3293.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 1079 dated the 20th April, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, section-3, sub-section (ii), dated the 1st May, 2004, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire lands and all rights in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification ;

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the report aforesaid and after consulting the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that the lands measuring 305.80 hectares (approximately) or 755.63 acres (approximately) and all rights in or over such lands as described in Schedule appended hereto should be acquired ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) section 9 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring 305.80 hectares (approximately) or 755.63 acres (approximately) and all rights in or over such lands as described in Schedule are hereby acquired ;

2. The plan bearing number C-1 (E)/III/JJR/720/0804 dated the 4th August, 2004 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata (Pin 700 001) or in the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440 001 (Maharashtra).



## SCHEDULE

## Pauni Expansion Opencast Project

## Ballarpur Area

## District-Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

(Plan No. C-1 (E)/III/JJR/720/0804 dated the 4th August, 2004).

## All Rights

Serial No.	Name of village	Patwari circle Number	Tahsil	District	Area in Hectares	Remarks
01.	Sakri	2	Rajura	Chandrapur	305.80	Part

Total area : 305.80 hectares

(approximately)

or 755.63 acres

(approximately)

## Plot numbers acquired in village Sakri :

78, 79, 80, 86/1-86/2, 87/1-87/2A-87/2B-87/2C, 88/1-88/2-88/3, 89, 90/1-90/2-91, 92/1-92/2-92/3, 93/1-93/2-93/3-93/4, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 106/1-106/2, 107, 108, 109/A-109/B-110/A-110/B, 111/1-111/2-111/3, 112/1-112/2, 113/1-113/2-113/3, 114, 117, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126/1-126/2, 126/3, 127, 128/1-128/2, 129, 130, 131, 132/1-132/2, 133/1-133/2, 134, 135/1-135/2, 136, 137, 138/1-138/2, 139/1-139/2, 140/1-140/2-140/3-140/4-140/5, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146/1-146/2-146/3, 149 Part, 150/1A-150/1B-150/2, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158/1-158/2-158/3, 159/1-159/2, 160/1-160/2, 161, 162/1-162/2, 163/1-163/2-163/3-163/4, 164/1A-164/1B-164/2-164/3, 165/1-165/2-165/3, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171/1-171/2-171/3-171/4-172/1-172/2, 173/1-173/2-174, 175, 176/1-176/2-176/3-176/4, 177, 178/1-178/2, 179/1-179/2, 180/1-180/2, 181/1-181/2-181/3, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186/1-186/2-186/3, 187/1-187/2-187/3, 188/1-188/2A-188/2B, 189, 190, 191/1-191/2, 192/1-192/2, 193, 194/1-194/2-194/3-194/4, 195/1-195/2, 196/1-196/2-196/3-196/4, 197/1-197/2-197/3-197/4, 198/1-198/2, 199, 200, 214/1-214/2, 215/1A-215/1B-215/2, 216/1-216/2, 217/1-217/2-217/3-217/4-217/5, 265, 266, 267/1A-267/1B-267/1C-267/1D-267/2-267/3, 279/1-279/2-279/3, 280/1-280/2, 281/1A-281/1B-281/2A-281/2B-281/3A-281/3B, 282, 283, 284/1-284/2, 285/1-285/2-285/3-285/4.

## Boundary description :

- A—B : Line start from point 'A' and passes along the common village boundary of village Sakri and Pauni crosses Sakri Nallah proceeds along the common village boundary of village Sakri and Pauni then crosses PWD Road along the Eastern Bank of Sakri Nallah and meets at point 'B'.
- B—C : Line passes through village Sakri along with the Eastern Bank of Sakri Nallah and outer boundary of plot numbers 214/1-214/2, 217/1-217/2-217/3-217/4-217/5, 216/1-216/2 and meets at point 'C'.
- C—D : Line passes through village Sakri along the outer boundary of plot numbers 216/1-216/2, 279/1-279/2-279/3, 280/1-280/2, 281/1A-281/1B-281/2A-281/2B-281/3A-281/3B, 267/1A-267/1B-267/1C-267/1D-267/2-267/3, 265, crosses Sakri Nallah and meets at point 'D'.
- D—E : Line passes through village Sakri along the Western Bank of Sakri Nallah and then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 285/1-285/2-285/3-285/4, crosses seasonal water course and then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 158/1-158/2-158/3, 157, 156, 155, 154, 152, 150/1A-150/1B-150/2, then proceeds through plot number 149 part and then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 146/1-146/2-146/3, and meets at point 'E'.
- E—F : Line passes through village Sakri along the outer boundary of plot numbers 146/1-146/2-146/3, 145, 144, 123, 124, 125, 127, 118, 117, 114, 113/1-113/2-113/3, crosses PWD Road and passes along the outer boundary of plot number 106/1-106/2, and meets at point 'F'.
- F—A : Line passes through village Sakri along the outer boundary of plot numbers 106/1-106/2, 107, 98, 95, 94, 78, 79, 80, 87/1-87/2A-87/2B-87/2C, 86/1-86/2, and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 43015/7/2001-PRIW]

RAJIV SHARMA, Jt. Secy.

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3294.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में तारीख 20 जनवरी, 2001 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 94 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, इसके उपरान्त यह अधिसूचना का० आ० संख्या 2839 तारीख 04 अक्टूबर, 2003 द्वारा संशोधित की गई है, अर्थात्:-

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में, स्तम्भ 1 में, "श्री सतीश कुमार" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "श्री दलेल सिंह, तहसीलदार, गन्नौर" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[फा. सं. आर-25011/44/2002-ओ.आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

## Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2004

S. O. 3294.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 94, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2001, and subsequently amended vide No. S.O. 2839 dated 04<sup>th</sup> October, 2003, namely :-

In the said notification, in the Schedule, under column 1, for the words, "Shri Satish Kumar", the words "Shri Dalel Singh, Tehsildar, Ganaur", shall be substituted.

[No. R-25011/44/2002-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3295.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. और तारीख की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में यथाउल्लिखित तारीखों की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन का अधिकार प्राप्त किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का

प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में जी सभी विल्लिंगमों से मुक्त है, उपयोग का अधिकार इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन में निहित किया था;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य के हलदिया से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी तक पेट्रोलियम (कूड) परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए (पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में,) उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है। अतः, इन भूमियों में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की जाए जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इस अधिसूचना की संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाता है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण - 1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 8 में उल्लिखित तारीखी की प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीखों के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का. आ.सं० एवं दिनांक	गांव का नाम	अधिकारिता सूची संख्या	पुलिस थाना	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1849 26.07.1997	सपुआ दबारीवेरिया हादिया बार बासुदेबपुर गोरांखली मनोहरपुर चौलखोला किस्मत शिवरामनगर शोभारामपुर तंतुलबेरिया	48 46 47 62 61 92 93 94 147 170	सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	15.04.2000 15.04.2000 15.04.2000 15.04.2000 15.04.2000 27.05.2000 27.05.2000 27.05.2000 24.02.2000 29.02.2000
2	691 31.03.2001	किस्मत शिवरामनगर कसवेरिया गोरांखली चौलखोला	94 146 61 93	सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	01.08.2002 01.08.2002 28.05.2002 01.08.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		बार बासुदेबपुर मनोहरपुर डिहिशिवरामनगर कुनारपुर	62 92 95 58	सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	28.05.2002 02.03.2003 01.08.2002 18.01.2002
3	692 31.03.2001	ब्रजलालचक बाडसुन्दरा ईश्वरदह जलपाइ काष्ठखाली आनन्दपुर कुनारपुर	57 54 53 51 52 58	सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	18.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002
4	787 18.04.1998	तैतुलवेतिया किस्मत शिवरामनगर मनोहरपुर गोराखली सपुआ	170 94 92 61 48	सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा सुताहाटा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.02.2000 01.08.2002 27.05.2000 15.04.2000 15.04.2000
5	2678 18.10.1997	तैतुलवेरिया	170	सुताहाटा	मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.02.2000
6	1849 26.07.1997	कालीकाकुण्डु लाख्या चानपी झाऊपतरा काकुरदाहा बागदा कचनपुर राजारामपुर ताजपुर मालुवासन	148 161 146 144 136 138 137 130 124 123	महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	10.06.2000 06.06.2000 10.06.2000 02.06.2000 02.06.2000 23.06.2000 02.06.2000 08.06.2000 08.06.2000 23.06.2000

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	143 27.01.2001	यामुनया केशवपुरजलपाइ कांचनपुरजलपाइ राजारामपुर दक्षिण काशिमनगर	134 133 132 130 129	महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	08.06.2001 08.06.2001 13.06.2001 13.06.2001 13.06.2001
8	787 18.04.1998  787 18.04.1998	कालीकाकुण्ड  लाख्या चानपी झाउपतरा काकुरदाहा वागदा कचनपुर राजारामपुर	148  161 146 144 136 138 137 130	महीशादल  महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर  मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल  पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	10.06.2000  06.06.2000 10.06.2000 02.06.2000 02.06.2000 23.06.2000 02.06.2000 08.06.2000
9	1849 26.07.1997	नाईकुण्डी माधवपुर कुमारारा वागमारी धीताईवासन जसनान मंदरगेछिया जाम्पुर वसान कोलसार दक्षिण श्रीकृष्णपुर पुयदा टीकारामपुर तारागेरिया गुरिया नरादारी	117 122 118 101 100 99 90 87 88 59 35 52 51 45 44	महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.05.2000 12.06.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 25.05.2000 20.06.2000 09.06.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 09.06.2000
10.	392 21.02.1998	कुमारारा वागमारी	118 101	महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.05.2000 29.05.2000

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	392 21.02.1998	गुरिया नरादारी कोलसार	45 44 88	महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.06.2000 09.06.2000 25.05.2000
11	787 18.04.1998	माधबपुर नाईकुण्डी कुमारारा जसनान कोलसार दक्षिण श्रीकृष्णपुर पुंयदा तारागेरिया गुरिया	122 117 118 99 88 59 35 51 45	महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल महीशादल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	12.06.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 25.05.2000 20.06.2000 09.06.2000 09.06.2000 09.06.2000
12	145 27.01.2001	कल्यानपुर माधबपुर सान्दालपुर शीतलपुर भवानीपुर कल्लानचक शामसुन्दरपुर ठाकुरचक राजनगर पान्डव बसान दक्षिण दामोदरपुर चक शिमूलिया	125 122 121 71 73 72 74 75 68 65 28 14	नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 24.01.2002 24.01.2002 24.01.2002 16.01.2002 16.01.2002 16.01.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 27.01.2001	नच्छिपुर महिषगोट मल्लिकचक चक बड़चबेरिया चक चांदपोता बड़चबेरिया	27 21 20 19 18 17	नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार नन्दकुमार	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	16.01.2002 16.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 25.06.2001
13	1850 26.07.1997	पदमपुर सादीचाक रामकलुआ नीलकुथिया वालीकलुआ हरशंकर खामारचक नरसिंह कलुआ दक्षिण उसतपुर अमगेच्छया वनहीचार राधाबल्लभपुर भुवनशबरपुर बार पादुमवसन पादुमवसन दाहारपुर कापासबेरे धारिण्डा राजगोडा	99 53 97 52 93 59 94 60 95 136 137 146 145 144 276 283 279 100	तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	12.04.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 27.03.2000 15.03.2000 15.03.2000 16.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 27.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	392 21.02.1998	निश्चिन्तवसान कन्टीबारी वनहीचार कापासवेरे पादुमवसन दाहारपुर राजगोडा पदमपुर हरशंकर खामारचक वार पादुमवसन	147 58 136 283 144 276 100 99 59 145	तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल	12.04.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 27.03.2000 12.04.2000 02.04.2000 02.03.2000
15	787 18.04.1998	नीलकुंशिया हरशंकर खामारचक दक्षिण उसतपुर वालीकलुआ नरसिंह कलुआ वनहीचार राधाबल्लभपुर वार पादुमवसन दाहारपुर कापासवेरे धारिण्डा	52 59 60 93 94 136 137 145 276 283 279	तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक तमलुक	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल	02.04.2000 02.04.2000 27.03.2000 15.03.2000 15.03.2000 15.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000
16	142 27.01.2001	मिरिकपुर	261	तमलुक	मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी वंगाल	18.01.2002



[illegible]



	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	14 06.01.2001	आमडुवि वसन्तवार दूलियापुर मुराइल उत्तर चाचियारा गोपालचक देहाटि कलिश्वर पूर्वपितपुर गोपालनगर केशापाट हातिशाल कृष्णाचक वृन्दावणचक	221 210 215 216 208 207 72 73 69 70 50 51 43 41	पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	06.06.2001 06.06.2001 06.06.2001 06.06.2001 06.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001
21	787 18.04.1998	सारदावसान नंदाईगजन बंगालपुर देरियाचक चैनपुर बहरापोटा	305 310 317 318 321 319	पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000
22	1582 21.06.1997	पथरिया गजई निजखयरा	249 248 254	पांशकुरा पांशकुरा पांशकुरा	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	3236 23.11.1996	नारायनचक गोमोकपोटा जोट घनश्याम सीतापुर पालशपई जयरामचक पांचमेच्छिया (अंश-1) केलोगोदा आदमपुर फरीदपुर उत्तरबाड चेनपत डीरी अयेध्या भागबतीपुर जोट कानुरामगड	238 237 310 235 156 157 188 174 228 227 222 216 214 213 212	दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	15.05.2000 15.05.2000 15.05.2000 15.05.2000 18.05.2000 18.05.2000 16.06.2000 17.05.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 08.05.2000 21.04.2000 12.05.2000 12.05.2000
24	1582 21.06.1997	गोमोकपोटा पालशपई जयरामचक फरीदपुर चेनपत डीरी अयेध्या भागबतीपुर जोट कानुरामगड	237 156 157 227 216 214 211 212	दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	15.05.2000 18.05.2000 18.05.2000 16.06.2000 08.05.2000 21.04.2000 12.05.2000 12.05.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	1352 24.05.1997	चेनपत जोट कानुरामगड	216 212	दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	08.05.2000 12.05.2000
26	1353 24.05.1997	जोय रामचक	157	दासपुर	मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल	18.05.2000
27	392 21.02.1998	गोमेकपीटा पालशपई जोय रामचक आदमपुर फरीदपुर	237 156 157 228 227	दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	15.05.2000 18.05.2000 18.05.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000
28	2438 11.11.2000	श्रीपुर लक्षा कुंडु खाशचक श्यामचक नविन मानुया गैरा लक्ष्मणचक चक सुलतानपुर जटगेबरधनपुर पंचबेरा जालालपुर बार जालालपुर जटाधरपुर राधाकांतपुर	151 152 84 83 153 80 82 163 167 165 166 75 74 67	दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	30.05.2001 30.05.2001 30.05.2001 30.05.2001 30.05.2001 30.05.2001 30.05.2001 30.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	2437 11.11.2000	सुलताननगर किशोरनगर खर राधाकृष्णपुर बासुदेबपुर वडकुन्टपुर डिहियेदुवा रसुलपुर शामसुन्दरपुर सुजानगर	69 73 68 63 64 48 49 50 53	दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 14.01.2002
30	2684 09.12.2000	पंचबरा जटाधरपुर	165 74	दासपुर दासपुर	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	25.05.2001 25.05.2001
31	2145 30.11.2000	शौलाराजनगर भेरीवलरामकुन्डु आजबनगर	144 67 68	घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	14.01.2002 14.01.2002 14.01.2002
32	3155 17.11.2001	रथीपुर टाकुरानीचक डान्डीपुर शामसुन्दरपुर वृन्दावनचक अयोदधकुन्डु दिर्घाग्राम	60 61 62 63 35 36 37	घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3155 17.11.2001	अराजी कृष्णवाटि किस्मत दिर्घलगाम राहातपुर गोविन्दपुर श्यामचंक कालिशा इरपाला लक्षणपुर नारायणचक सुलतानपुर रामचन्द्रपुर	40 38 39 19 20 18 17 4 3 5 2	घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल घाटाल	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001
33	2841 20.10.2001	भोयला आग्रा	178 177	चन्द्रकोना चन्द्रकोना	मिदनापुर मिदनापुर	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	30.11.2001 30.11.2001
34	2990 26.10.1996	घोरादाहा रामचन्द्रपुर हीरापुर धर्मपुर नयासन रामनगर विरलोक	57 54 52 23 47 42 41	खानाकुल खानाकुल खानाकुल खानाकुल खानाकुल खानाकुल खानाकुल	हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.06.2000 21.06.2000 21.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000
35	1583 21.06.1997	नोएडा नारायणपुर	40	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	2990 26.10.1996	गोपालनगर	38	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000
		कृष्णानगर	37	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000
		चकमेदुया	30	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	16.06.2000
		साईबोना	31	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	16.06.2000
		गौरान मान्दारन	32	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	16.06.2000
		गौरान	33	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	16.06.2000
37	1354 24.05.1997	घोरादाहा	57	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.06.2000
		रामनगर	42	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000
38	1848 26.07.1997	घोरादाहा	57	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.06.2000
		रामचन्द्रपुर	54	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000
		धर्मपुर	23	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000
		रामनगर	42	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000
		कृष्णानगर	37	खानाकुल	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000
39	2990 26.10.1996	भाण्डारहाटि	153	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		सानमासा	162	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		आराकुल	161	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		शीतलपुर	157	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		प्रतापनगर	160	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		मान्दारन	158	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		आरान्दि	159	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.06.2000
		कांटावनि	142	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000
		सालालपुर	144	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	14.06.2000
		पिरिचपुर	143	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40	1349 24.05.1997	दक्षिण रसुलपुर हरादित्या	132 134	आरामवाग आरामवाग	हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000 21.06.2000
41	1583 21.06.1997	मधुरपुर	82	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000
42	2990 26.10.1996	ताराल मायापुर आसानपुर जसापुर तेलुया वालिया मलयपुर काशिगोरे चकहाजी बातानल चकआमद चकफाजिल उत्तर रसुलपुर उत्तर शेखपुर	133 84 78 75 74 73 69 72 71 55 60 57 58 59	आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग	हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000 22.06.2000 21.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 23.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000
43	1354 24.05.1997	काशिगोरे वालिया	72 73	आरामवाग आरामवाग	हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2000 22.06.2000
44	1355 24.05.1997	हरादित्या दक्षिण रसुलपुर	134 132	आरामवाग आरामवाग	हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000 21.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	1584 21.06.1997	दक्षिण रसुलपुर	132	आरामवाग	हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000
46	1848 26.07.1997	पीरीचपुर ताराल तेलुया काशिगोरे भालिया	143 133 74 72 73	आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग आरामवाग	हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.06.2000 21.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000
47	2711 13.10.2001	दिवानचक कोटा साओरा नाकुण्डा डाहियाकान्डा कुरमाना सुनिया कामचि गोघाट उत्तर यलरामपुर गोयिन्दपुर भादुर याजुया सेकाटि मण्डलगान्डी	193 194 189 187 117 118 119 97 96 71 57 31 32 29 28	गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट गोघाट	हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली हुगली	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	06.12.2001 06.12.2001 06.12.2001 06.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001
48	145 25.01.1997	कामरहटी	174	रायना	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	10.04.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 25.01.1997	कोंगरपुर लोहाई माधबडिहि आलमपुर जीत्राधब चकबसौनबाती धारन बायथारी उदगारह बजितपुर बीरा उजिरहटी कोना कृष्णापुर मोगलमारी सेहेरा	186 185 184 183 180 181 124 66 67 60 57 58 56 59 55	रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 19.06.2000 16.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000
49	627 28.03.1998	कामरहटी माधबडिहि आलमपुर	174 184 183	रायना रायना रायना	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	17.06.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000
50	1807 19.07.1997	कामरहटी लोहाई आलमपुर जीत्राधब धारन बजितपुर	174 185 183 180 124 60	रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	10.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 19.06.2000 17.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1807 19.07.1997	उजिरहाटी मोगलमारी सेहेरा	58 59 55	रायना रायना रायना	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000
51	2710 13.10.2001	नरात्मवाटि वावला शंखनारायणपुर कालुङ्ग रामपुर नन्दनपुर ऊर्चालन	136 137 139 141 140 132 131	रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001
52	627 28.03.1998	बड़ा गोपीनाथपुर कामदेवपुर जुविला अलादिपुर कृष्णापुर कुकरा शंकरी सासंगा	102 95 76 82 83 70 58	रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना रायना	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 20.06.2000 27.06.2001 25.06.2001
53	145 25.01.1997	बड़ा गोपीनाथपुर कामदेवपुर जरूल सुनिया तारापोस	102 95 92 91 81	खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 25.01.1997	जुबिला अलादिपुर कृष्णापुर कुकरा आड़मा खेगेर शंकरी पलाशडांगा ओनिया कृष्णानगर सासंगा नपारा मासिला चाग्राम	76 82 83 71 70 60 59 51 58 56 57 84	खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 27.06.2001 27.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001
54	1585 21.06.1997	तारापोस सासंगा	81 58	खण्डघोष खण्डघोष	वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2000 25.06.2001
55	1807 19.07.1997	कामदेवपुर सुनिया तारापोस जुबिला आल्लादिपुर कृष्णापुर कुकरा शंकरी	95 91 81 76 82 83 70	खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 20.06.2000 27.06.2001
56	2653 06.10.2001	मुडधारा	106	खण्डघोष	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	11.12.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2653 06.10.2001	इन्दुति तरकाना वालावाटि पीताम्बरपुर गोपीनाथपुर काइआर कामदेवपुर गोपालपुर चिन्तामणिपुर अंग्राम चाग्राम कृष्णापुर कुकरा शंकरी नापारा माशिला	105 104 100 99 97 96 95 87 89 88 84 83 70 56 57	खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष खण्डघोष	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	11.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 07.12.2001 10.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 25.12.2001 27.05.2002 27.05.2002
57	145 25.01.1997	नाला	20	वर्धमान	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001
58	627 28.03.1998	नाला	20	वर्धमान	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001
59	1807 19.07.1997	नाला	20	वर्धमान	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001
60	2653 06.10.2001	नाला	20	वर्धमान	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	27.05.2002
61	145 25.01.1997	कोनारपुर	161	गलसी	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 25.01.1997	वेलग्राम सतीनन्दी हिट्टा चात्रा शंकराय	152 149 147 146 145	गलसी गलसी गलसी गलसी गलसी	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001
62	627 28.03.1998	कोनारपुर वेलग्राम सतीनन्दी हिट्टा चात्रा	161 152 149 147 146	गलसी गलसी गलसी गलसी गलसी	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001
63	1585 21.06.1997	वेलग्राम	152	गलसी	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001
64	1807 19.07.1997	वेलग्राम हिट्टा चात्रा	152 147 146	गलसी गलसी गलसी	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001
65	2653 06.10.2001	कोनारपुर	161	गलसी	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	27.05.2002
66	1587 21.06.1997	अलुतिया सिलुत मल्लिकपुर बेलुति रेओरा	154 119 120 121 128	ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	14.06.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 02.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	145 25.01.1997	करनजी	176	ओशग्राम	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.02.2000
68	2679 18.10.1997	आलुतिया	154	ओशग्राम	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	14.06.2000
69	1588 21.06.1997	करनजी भडा बलारी वेलग्राम नाओडा शिखडा दरियापुर गुस्कारा	176 175 177 168 167 161 162 158	ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.02.2000 29.02.2000 29.02.2000 29.02.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000
70	503 22.02.1997	सोमयपुर बाबुरबांध सिलुत मल्लिकपुर बेलुति बेराण्डा श्रीकृष्णापुर चन्द्रादीप बकशीबाद पोग्राम रेओरा सुसिघापुर बिल्शांदा	152 118 119 120 121 122 114 124 129 128 125 127	ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	627 28.03.1998	करनजी भडा वेलग्राम शिब्डा गुसकारा आलुतिया बेलुति सोमयपुर	176 175 168 161 158 154 121 152	ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.02.2000 29.02.2000 29.02.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000
72	788 18.04.1998	भडा वेलारी वेलग्राम नाओडा शिब्डा गुसकारा	175 177 168 167 161 158	ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	29.02.2000 29.02.2000 29.02.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000
73	1587 21.06.1997	रेओरा श्रीकृष्णापुर बकशीबाद पोचाम बाबुरबांध सोमयपुर	128 114 129 118 152	ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम ओशग्राम	वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	02.03.2000 01.03.2000 02.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000
74	145 25.01.1997	ओरग्राम	11	भातार	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.03.2000
75	627 28.03.1998	ओरग्राम	11	भातार	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76	1807 19.07.1997	ओरगाम	11	भातार	वर्धमान	पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.03.2000
77	503 22.02.1997	उदयपुर चंदनपुर रसुलगंजहाट शिबपुर उत्तर राधानगर रायपुर मेहिदीपुर पश्चिम बाहादुरपुर रूपपुर	111 110 114 102 103 109 105 53 52	बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	13.06.2000 21.02.2001 13.06.2000 13.06.2000 21.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001
78	393 21.02.1998	चंदनपुर रूपपुर	110 52	बोलपुर बोलपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2001 21.02.2001
79	1586 21.06.1997	चंदनपुर मेहिदीपुर रूपपुर उदयपुर	110 105 52 111	बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर बोलपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001
80	1586 21.06.1997	गोपालनगर कमरपाड़ा रामनगर पुरबानारायणपुर गोल्टीकुरी माटिकोना	132 131 130 114 110 115	इलामबाजार इलामबाजार इलामबाजार इलामबाजार इलामबाजार इलामबाजार	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001 21.02.2001

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1586 21.06.1997	पंचतेतुले कायरा पंछियारा पैकुनी नृपतिग्राम गोपीनाथपुर रकोना धर्मपुर शुनुत साल्का	108 107 106 105 43 44 45 46 47 48	इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001
81	393 21.02.1998	माटिकोना पंछियारा नृपतिग्राम धर्मपुर शुनुत साल्का	115 106 43 46 47 48	इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार इलामवाजार	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	21.02.2001 20.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001
82	52 11.01.1997	खागडा पदुमा वोधग्राम कोटा भालुका दक्षिण चण्डीपुर विरोरी रेगना	210 211 208 158 207 160 164 163	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	52 11.01.1997	दक्षिण गोपालपुर पचियारा चन्द्रपुर हेतमपुर मोहनपुर सातकेन्दुरी इसलामपुर वेलेसुली आसदुल्ला नुनेदी जंगल दुबराजपुर पण्डितपुर रुपशिमुली कैथानपुर होसेनायाद पांच पुकुरिया हारुलिया वालिझुरि गोपालनगर कुरालझुरि खोलाकुडि लक्ष्मी नारायनपुर पुंगलापुर	150 168 169 143 142 104 140 139 106 110 138 111 112 24 25 26 27 11 30 6 5 4 3	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल	23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000
83	393 21.02.1998	वोधयाम भालुका	208 207	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी वंगाल पश्चिमी वंगाल	19.02.2001 19.02.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	393 21.02.1998	विरोरी रैगना	164 163	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	23.01.2001 23.01.2001
84	1806 19.07.1997	खागरा वोधयाम भालुका विरोरी रैगना पछियारा चन्द्रपुर हेतमपुर मोहनपुर सनकैदुरी वेलेसुली अजदुल्ला पंडितपुर होसेनाबाद केथानपुर हारुलिया बालीजुरी खोलाकुडी पंगलापुर	210 208 207 164 163 168 169 143 142 104 139 106 111 25 24 27 21 5 3	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000
85	393 21.02.1998	दक्षिण गोपालपुर पछियारा चन्द्रपुर हेतमपुर	150 168 169 143	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 20.02.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	393 21.02.1998	मोहनपुर नुनेदी जंगल दुबराजपुर पंडितपुर बालीजुरी खोलाकुडी इसलामपुर	142 110 138 111 21 5 140	दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 20.02.2001
86	628 28.03.1998	रेंगना	163	दुबराजपुर	वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल	23.01.2001
87	52 11.01.1997	आनन्दनगर बुधपुर हरिपुर अल्लीओट केन्डआकुरी	12 11 10 8 7	खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	06.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000
88	393 21.02.1998	आनन्दनगर बुधपुर हरीपुर केन्डआकुरी अल्लीओट	12 11 10 7 8	खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	06.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000
89	1806 19.07.1997  1806 19.07.1997	आनन्दनगर बुधपुर हरीपुर अल्लीओट केन्डआकुरी आमलाकुरी	12 11 10 8 7 9	खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल खयराशोल	वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम वीरभूम	पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल पश्चिमी बंगाल	06.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000

[फा. सं. आर-25011/25/2004-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

**S. O. 3295.**—Whereas, by the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number, S.O. and date as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to those notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section-6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the said lands, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of petroleum products from Haldia in the State of West-Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar through the villages in the State of West Bengal mentioned in the schedule has been laid in the said lands, so the operation may be terminated in respect of the land the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation – 1 of rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in Column 8 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination of operation.

## Schedule

Sl. No.	S.O. No. and Date	Name of Village	Jurisdiction on List No.	Police Station	District	State	Date of termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1849 26.07.1997	Sapua	48	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	15.04.2000
		Dwari Beria	46	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	15.04.2000
		Hadia	47	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	15.04.2000
		Barbasudebpur	62	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	15.04.2000
		Gorankhali	61	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	15.04.2000
		Manoharpur	92	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	27.05.2000
		Chaulkhola	93	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	27.05.2000
		Kishmatshibramnagar	94	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	27.05.2000
		Sobharampur	147	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	24.02.2000
		Tentulberia	170	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	29.02.2000
2	691 31.03.2001	Kishmatshibramnagar	94	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	01.08.2002
		Kasberia	146	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	01.08.2002
		Gorankhali	61	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	28.05.2002
		Chaulkhola	93	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	01.08.2002
		Barbasudebpur	62	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	28.05.2002
		Manaharpur	92	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	02.03.2003
		Dihisibram Nagar	95	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	01.08.2002
		Kunarpur	58	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002
3	692 31.03.2001	Brajalahak	57	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002
		Barsundara	54	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002
		Iswardahajalpai	53	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002
		Kasthakhali	51	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002
		Anandapur	52	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002
		Kunarpur	58	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	787 18.04.1998	Tentulberia Kishmatshibramagar Manoharpur Gorankhali Sapua	170 94 92 61 48	Sutahata Sutahata Sutahata Sutahata Sutahata	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	29.02.2000 01.08.2002 27.05.2000 15.04.2000 15.04.2000
5	2678 18.10.1997	Tentulberia	170	Sutahata	Midnapur	West Bengal	29.02.2000
6	1849 26.07.1997	Kalikakundu Lakhya Chanpi Jhaupatra Kakurdaha Bagda Kanchanpur Rajarampur Tajpur Malubasan	148 161 146 144 136 138 137 130 124 123	Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	10.06.2000 06.06.2000 10.06.2000 02.06.2000 02.06.2000 23.06.2000 02.06.2000 08.06.2000 08.06.2000 23.06.2000
7	143 27.01.2001	Bamunya Keshabpur Jalpai Kanchanpur Jalpai Rajarampur Dakshin Kasimnagar	134 133 132 130 129	Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	08.06.2001 08.06.2001 13.06.2001 13.06.2001 13.06.2001
8	787 18.04.1998	Kalikakundu	148	Mahishadal	Midnapur	West Bengal	10.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	787 18.04.1998	Lakhya Chanpi Jhaupatra Kakurdaha Bagda Kanchanpur Rajarampur	161 146 144 136 138 137 130	Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	06.06.2000 10.06.2000 02.06.2000 02.06.2000 23.06.2000 02.06.2000 08.06.2000
9	1849 26.07.1997	Naikundi Madhabpur Kumarara Bagmari Dhitai Basan Jasnan Mandargechhya Jambur Basan Kolsar Dakshin Srikrishnapur Puyeda Tikarampur Tarageria Guria Naradari	117 122 118 101 100 99 90 87 88 59 35 52 51 45 44	Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	29.05.2000 12.06.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 25.05.2000 20.06.2000 09.06.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 09.06.2000
10	392 21.02.1998	Kumarara Bagmari	118 101	Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal	29.05.2000 29.05.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	392 21.02.1998	Guria Naradari Kolsar	45 44 88	Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	20.06.2000 09.06.2000 25.05.2000
11	787 18.04.1998	Madhabpur Naikundi Kumarara Jasnan Kolsar Dakshin Srikrishnapur Puyeda Tarageria Guria	122 117 118 99 88 59 35 51 45	Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal Mahishadal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	12.06.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 29.05.2000 25.05.2000 20.06.2000 09.06.2000 09.06.2000 09.06.2000
12	145 27.01.2001	Kalyanpur Madhabpur Sandarpur Sitalpur Bhabanipur Kalyanchak Shyamsundarpur Thakurchak Rajnagar Pandab Basan Dakshin Damodarpur Chak Shimulya	125 122 121 71 73 72 74 75 68 65 28 14	Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 07.06.2001 24.01.2002 24.01.2002 24.01.2002 16.01.2002 16.01.2002 16.01.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 27.01.2001	Nachhipur Mahishgot Mallikchak Chak Baichbere Chak Chand Pota Baich Berya	27 21 20 19 18 17	Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar Nandakumar	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	16.01.2002 16.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 18.01.2002 25.06.2001
13	1850 26.07.1997	Padampur Sadichak Ramkalua Nilkunthia Balikalua Harashankar Khamarchak Narsinghkalua Dakshin Usatpur Amgechhya Banhichar Radhaballavpur Bhubaneswarpur Bara Padumbasan Padumbasan Daharpur Kapashbera Dharinda Rajgoda	99 53 97 52 93 59  94 60 95 136 137 146 145 144 276 283 279 100	Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk  Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur  Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal  West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	12.04.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 02.04.2000  15.03.2000 27.03.2000 15.03.2000 15.03.2000 16.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 27.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	392 21.02.1998	Nischintapur Kantibari Banhichar Kapashbera Padumbasan Daharpur Rajgoda Padampur Harashankar – Khamarchak Barapadumbasan	147 58 136 283 144 276 100 99 59 145	Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	12.04.2000 02.04.2000 15.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 27.03.2000 12.04.2000 02.04.2000 02.03.2000
15	787 18.04.1998	Nilkunthia Harashankar – Khamarchak Dakshin Usatpur Balikalua Narasinghkalua Banhichar Radhaballavpur Barapadumbasan Daharpur Kapashbera Dharinda	52 59 60 93 94 136 137 145 276 283 279	Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk Tamluk	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	02.04.2000 02.04.2000 27.03.2000 15.03.2000 15.03.2000 15.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000 02.03.2000 16.03.2000 02.03.2000
16	142 27.01.2001	Mirikpur	261	Tamluk	Midnapur	West Bengal	18.01.2002



[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	14 06.01.2001	Amdubi Basantabar Dhuliapur Murail Uttar Chanchira Gopalchak Dehati Kaliswar Purbapitpur Gopalnagar Keshapat Hatishal Krishnachak Brindabanchak	221 210 215 216 208 207 72 73 69 70 50 51 43 41	Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	06.06.2001 06.06.2001 06.06.2001 06.06.2001 06.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001 04.06.2001
21	787 18.04.1998	Sardabasan Nandaigazan Bangalpur Deryachak Chainpur Baharpota	305 310 317 318 321 319	Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura Panskura	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000
22	1582 06.06.1997	Pathria Gajai Nijkhayra	249 248 254	Panskura Panskura Panskura	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	14.07.2000 14.07.2000 14.07.2000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	3236 23.11.1996	Narayanchak Gomokpota Jot Ghanashyam Sitapur Palashpai Joyramchak Panchgachhia (Part-1) Kelogoda Adampur Faridpur Uttarbar Chainpat Doriayodhya Bhagabatipur Jot Kanuramgarh	238 237 310 235 156 157 188 174 228 227 222 216 214 213 212	Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	15.05.2000 15.05.2000 15.05.2000 15.05.2000 18.05.2000 18.05.2000 16.06.2000 17.05.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 08.05.2000 21.04.2000 12.05.2000 12.05.2000
24	1582 21.06.1997	Gomokpota Palashpai Joyramchak Faridpur Chainpat Dori. Ayodhya Bhagabatipur Jot Kanuramgarh	237 156 157 227 216 214 211 212	Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur Dasapur	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	15.05.2000 18.05.2000 18.05.2000 16.06.2000 08.05.2000 21.04.2000 12.05.2000 12.05.2000

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	2437 11.11.2000	Sultannagar Kishorenagar Khar Radhakrishnapur Basudebpur Baikunthapur Dihichetua Rasulpur Shyamsundarpur Sujanagar	69 73 68 63 64 48 49 50 53	Daspur Daspur Daspur Daspur Daspur Daspur Daspur Daspur Daspur	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 25.05.2001 14.01.2002
30	2684 09.12.2000	Panchberya Jatadharpur	165 74	Daspur Daspur	Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal	25.05.2001 25.05.2001
31	2145 30.11.2000	Shilarajnagar Bheribalaramundu Ajabnagar	144 67 68	Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	14.01.2002 14.01.2002 14.01.2002
32	3155 17.11.2001	Rathipur Thakuranichak Dandipur Shyamsundarpur Brindabanchak Ajodhyakundu Dirghagram	60 61 62 63 35 36 37	Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3155 17.11.2001	Araji Krishnabati Kismat Dirghalgram Rahatpur Gobindapur Shyamchak Kalisa Irpala Lakshmanpur Narayanchak Sultanpur Ramchandrapur	40 38 39 19 20 18 17 4 3 5 2	Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal Ghatal	Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001 30.12.2001
33	2841 20.10.2001	Bhobla Agra	178 177	Chandrakona Chandrakona	Midnapur Midnapur	West Bengal West Bengal	30.11.2001 30.11.2001
34	2990 26.10.1996	Ghoradaha Ramchandrapur Hirapur Dharampur Nabashan Ramnagar Birloka	57 54 52 23 47 42 41	Khanaku Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul	Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	20.06.2000 21.06.2000 21.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000
35	1583 21.06.1997	Noada Narayanpur	40	Khanakul	Hoogly	West Bengal	13.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36	2990 26.10.1996	Gopalnagar Krishnanagar Chakbhedua Saibona Gouran Mandaran Gouran	38 37 30 31 32 33	Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul	Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	13.06.2000 13.06.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000 16.06.2000
37	1354 24.05.1997	Ghoradaha Ramnagar	57 42	Khanakul Khanakul	Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal	20.06.2000 13.06.2000
38	1848 26.07.1997	Ghoradaha Ramchandrapur Dharampur Ramnagar Krishnanagar	57 54 23 42 37	Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul Khanakul	Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	20.06.2000 21.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000 13.06.2000
39	2990 26.10.1996	Bhanderhati Satnasa Arakul Sitalpur Pratapnagar Mandaran Arandi Kantabani Selalpur Pirichpur	153 162 161 157 160 158 159 142 144 143	Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag	Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	19.06.2000 19.06.2000 19.06.2000 19.06.2000 19.06.2000 19.06.2000 19.06.2000 21.06.2000 14.06.2000 21.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40	1349 24.05.1997	Dakshin Rasulpur Haraditya	132	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
			134	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
41	1583 21.06.1997	Madhurpur	82	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
42	2990 26.10.1996	Taral	133	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
		Mayapur	84	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Asanpur	78	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
		Josapur	75	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Telua	74	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Valia	73	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Malaypur	69	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	23.06.2000
		Kasigore	72	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Chakhazi	71	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Batanal	55	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Chakamad	60	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Chakfazil	57	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Uttar Rasulpur	58	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
		Uttar Sheikpur	59	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
43	1354 24.05.1997	Kasigore Valia	72	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
			73	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	22.06.2000
44	1355 24.05.1997	Hara ditya Dakshin Rashulpur	134	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
			132	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	1584 21.06.1997	Dakshin Rashulpur	132	Arambag	Hoogly	West Bengal	21.06.2000
46	1848 26.07.1997	Pirichpur Taral Telua Kasigore Valia	143 133 74 72 73	Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag Arambag	Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.06.2000 21.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000 22.06.2000
47	2711 13.10.2001	Dewanchak Kota Saora Nakunda Dahia Kanda Kurmana Sunia Kamche Goghat Uttar Balrampur Gobindapur Bhadur Bajua Sekati Mondalganti	193 194 189 187 117 118 119 97 96 71 57 31 32 29 28	Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat Goghat	Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly Hoogly	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	06.12.2001 06.12.2001 06.12.2001 06.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001 04.12.2001
48	145 25.01.1997	Kamarhati	174	Raina	Burdwan	West Bengal	10.04.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 25.01.1997	Kongerpur Lohai Madhabdihi Alampur Jot Raghab Chakbasantabati Dharan Baithari Udgarah Bajitpur Bora Ujirhati Kona Krishnapur Mogaimari Sehara	186 185 184 183 180 181 124 66 67 60 57 58 56 59 55	Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 19.06.2000 16.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000
49	627 28.03.1998	Kamarhati Madhabdihi Alampur	174 184 183	Raina Raina Raina	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	17.06.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000
50	1807 19.07.1997	Kamarhati Lohai Alampur Jot Raghab Dharan Bajitpur	174 185 183 180 124 60	Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	10.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 09.04.2000 19.06.2000 17.06.2000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1807 19.07.1997	Ujirhati Mogalmari Sehara	58 59 55	Raina Raina Raina	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	17.06.2000 17.06.2000 17.06.2000
51	2710 13.10.2001	Narattambati Babla Sanko Narayanpur Kalui Rampur Nandanpur Uchalan	136 137 139 141 140 132 131	Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001 11.11.2001
52	627 28.03.1998	Bara Gopinathpur Kamdebpur Jubila Alladipur Krishnapur Kukra Shankari Sasanga	102 95 76 82 83 70 58	Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina Raina	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 20.06.2000 27.06.2001 25.06.2001
53	145 25.01.1997	Bara Gopinathpur Kamdebpur Jarul Sunia Taraposh	102 95 92 91 81	Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 25.01.1997	Jubila Alladipur Krishnapur Kukra Aima Kheger Shankari Palasdanga Oania Krishnagar Sasanga Napara Mashila Chagram	76 82 83 71 70 60 59 51 58 56 57 84	Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 20.06.2000 20.06.2000 27.06.2001 27.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001 25.06.2001
54	1585 21.06.1997	Taraposh Sasanga	81 58	Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh	Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal	21.02.2000 25.06.2001
55	1807 19.07.1997	Kamdebpur Sunia Taraposh Jubila Alladipur Krishnapur Shankari	95 91 81 76 82 83 70	Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 21.02.2000 20.06.2000 27.06.2001
56	2653 06.10.2001	Muidhara	106	Khanda Ghosh	Burdwan	West Bengal	11.12.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2653 06.10.2001	Induti Torkona Balabati Pitambarpur Gopinathpur Kaiar Kamdebpur Gopalpur Chintamanipur Angram Chagram Krishnapur Kukra Sankari Napara Mashila	105 104 100 99 97 96 95 87 89 88 84 83 70 56 57	Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh Khanda Ghosh	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	11.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 10.12.2001 07.12.2001 10.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 07.12.2001 25.12.2001 27.05.2002 27.05.2002
57	145 25.01.1997	Nala	20	Burdwan	Burdwan	West Bengal	22.06.2001
58	627 28.03.1998	Nala	20	Burdwan	Burdwan	West Bengal	22.06.2001
59	1807 19.07.1997	Nala	20	Burdwan	Burdwan	West Bengal	22.06.2001
60	2653 06.10.2001	Nala	20	Burdwan	Burdwan	West Bengal	27.05.2002
61	145 25.01.1997	Konarpur	161	Galsi	Burdwan	West Bengal	22.06.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	145 25.01.1997	Belgram Satinandi Hitta Channa Shankari	152 149 147 146 145	Galsi Galsi Galsi Galsi Galsi	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001
62	627 28.03.1998	Konarpur Belgram Satinandi Hitta Channa	161 152 149 147 146	Galsi Galsi Galsi Galsi Galsi	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001
63	1585 21.06.1997	Belgram	152	Galsi	Burdwan	West Bengal	22.06.2001
64	1807 19.07.1997	Belgram Hitta Channa	152 147 146	Galsi Galsi Galsi	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	22.06.2001 22.06.2001 22.06.2001
65	2653 06.10.2001	Konarpur	161	Galsi	Burdwan	West Bengal	27.05.2002
66	1587 21.06.1997	Alutia Silut Mallikpur Beluti Reora	154 119 120 121 128	Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	14.06.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000 02.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	145 25.01.1997	Karanji	176	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	29.02.2000
68	2679 18.10.1997	Alutia	154	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	14.06.2000
69	1588 21.06.1997	Karanji	176	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	29.02.2000
		Bhada	175	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	29.02.2000
		Belari	177	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	29.02.2000
		Belgram	168	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	29.02.2000
		Noada	167	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	14.06.2000
		Shibda	161	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	14.06.2000
		Dariapur	162	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	14.06.2000
		Gushkara	158	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	14.06.2000
70	503 22.02.1997	Somaipur	152	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Baburbandh	118	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Silut	119	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Mallickpur	120	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Beluti	121	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Beranda	122	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Srikrishnapur	114	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	01.03.2000
		Chadradwip	124	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	02.03.2000
		Bakshibad Pogram	129	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	02.03.2000
		Reora	128	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	02.03.2000
		Nrishingapur	125	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	02.03.2000
		Bilshanda	127	Aushgram	Burdwan	West Bengal	02.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	627 28.03.1998	Karanji Bhada Belgram Shibda Gushkara Alutia Beluti Somaipur	176 175 168 161 158 154 121 152	Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	29.02.2000 29.02.2000 29.02.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000
72	788 18.04.1998	Bhada Belari Belgram Noda Shibda Gushkara	175 177 168 167 161 158	Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	29.02.2000 29.02.2000 29.02.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000 14.06.2000
73	1587 21.06.1997	Reora Srikrishnapur Bakshibad Pogram Baburbandh Somaipur	128 114 129 118 152	Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram Aushgram	Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan Burdwan	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	02.03.2000 01.03.2000 02.03.2000 01.03.2000 01.03.2000
74	145 25.01.1997	Orgram	11	Bhatar	Burdwan	West Bengal	13.03.2000
75	627 28.03.1998	Orgram	11	Bhatar	Burdwan	West Bengal	13.03.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76	1807 19.07.1997	Orgram	11	Bhatar	Burdwan	West Bengal	13.03.2000
77	503 22.02.1997	Udaypur	111	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	13.06.2000
		Chandanpur	110	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Rasulganjhat	114	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	13.06.2000
		Shibpur	102	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	13.06.2000
		Uttar Radhanagar	103	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Raipur	109	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Mehidipur	105	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Pashim Bahadurpur	53	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Ruppur	52	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
78	393 21.02.1998	Chandanpur	110	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Ruppur	52	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
79	1586 21.06.1997	Chandanpur	110	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Mehidipur	105	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Ruppur	52	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Udaypur	111	Bolpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
80	1586 21.06.1997	Gopalnagar	132	Illambazar	Birbhum	West Bengal	20.02.2001
		Kamarpara	131	Illambazar	Birbhum	West Bengal	20.02.2001
		Ramnagar	130	Illambazar	Birbhum	West Bengal	20.02.2001
		Purbanarayanpur	114	Illambazar	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Goltikuri	110	Illambazar	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001
		Matikona	115	Illambazar	Birbhum	West Bengal	21.02.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1586 21.06.1997	Panchtentule Kayera Panchiara Paikuni Nripatigram Gopinathpur Rakona Dharampur Shunut Salka	108 107 106 105 43 44 45 46 47 48	Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001
81	393 21.02.1998	Matikona Pachiara Nripatigram Dharampur Shunut Salka	115 106 43 46 47 48	Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar Ilambazar	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	21.02.2001 20.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001
82	52 11.01.1997	Khagra Paduma Bodhgram Kota Bhaluka Dakshin Chandipur Birori Rengna	210 211 208 158 207 160 164 163	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	52 11.01.1997	Dakshin Gopalpur Pachara Chandrapur Hetampur Mohanpur Satkenduri Islampur Beleshuli Azdulla Nunedi Jungal Dubrajpur Panditpur Rupsimuli Kaythanpur Hosenabad Panch Pukauria Harulia Balihuri Gopalnagar Kuraljuri Kholakudi Lakhmi Narayanpur Punglapur	150 168 169 143 142 104 140 139 106 110 138 111 112 24 25 26 27 11 30 6 5 4 3	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal	23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000
83	393 21.02.1998	Bodhgram Bhaluka	208 207	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal	19.02.2001 19.02.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	393 21.02.1998	Birori Rengna	164 163	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal	23.01.2001 23.01.2001
84	1806 19.07.1997	Khagra Bodhgram Bhaluka Birori Rengna Pachiara Chandrapur Hetampur Mohanpur Satkenduri Beleshuli Azdulla Panditpur Hosenabad Kaythanpur Harulia Balijuri Kholakudi Punglapur	210 208 207 164 163 168 169 143 142 104 139 106 111 25 24 27 21 5 3	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	19.02.2001 19.02.2001 19.02.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000
85	393 21.02.1998	Dakshin Gopalpur Pachiara Chandrapur Hetampur	150 168 169 143	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	23.01.2001 23.01.2001 23.01.2001 20.02.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	393 21.02.1998	Mohanpur Nunedi Jungle Dubrajpur Panditpur Balihuri Kholakudi Islampur	142 110 138 111 21 5 140	Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur Dubrajpur	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	20.02.2001 20.02.2001 20.02.2001 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 16.09.2000 20.02.2001
86	628 28.03.1998	Regna	163	Dubrajpur	Birbhum	West Bengal	23.01.2001
87	52 11.01.1997	Anandnagar Budhpur Haripur Alliot Kenduakuri	12 11 10 8 7	Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	06.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000
88	393 21.02.1998	Anandanagar Budhpu Haripur Kenduakuri Alliot	12 11 10 7 8	Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	06.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000
89	1806 19.07.1997	Anandanagar Budhpur Haripur	12 11 10	Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	06.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1806 19.07.1997	Alliot Kenduakuri Amlakuri	8 7 9	Khoyrasole Khoyrasole Khoyrasole	Birbhum Birbhum Birbhum	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal	07.09.2000 07.09.2000 07.09.2000

[No. R-25011/25/2004-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3296.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 604 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्धन परियोजना हेतु, अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 25/06/2004 तक उपलब्ध कर दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लिंगमो से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

अनुसूची

तालुका : वडोदरा	जिल्ला : वडोदरा	राज्य : गुजरात			
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
अनगढ	574		0	01	65
	571		0	02	59
	570		0	01	25

[फा. सं. आर-25011/5/2002-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S. O. 3296.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 604 dated 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines ( Acquisition of Right of User in Land ) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat. a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 25/06/2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section of 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Taluka : Vadodara		District : Vadodara		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anagadh	574		0	01	65
	571		0	02	59
	570		0	01	25

[No. R-25011/5/2002-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3297.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 607, 1439, 1441 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 2004, 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्धन परियोजना हेतु, अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 25/06/2004, 19/08/2004 तक उपलब्ध कर दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : साणंद		जिल्ला : अहमदाबाद		राज्य : गुजरात		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल				
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
कलाना	57	1	0	01	53	
	54		0	00	82	
	74	2	0	00	24	
	74	3	0	00	28	
	74	4	0	00	57	
	83		0	01	98	
	100	1	0	00	61	
	100	2	0	00	14	
	106	2	0	00	34	
	116		0	06	28	
	137	3	0	03	42	
	155		0	00	28	
	154		0	01	21	
	साणंद	1515	2	0	04	14
		1572	1/B	0	01	00
1687			0	01	58	
2085			0	05	17	
खोरज	835		0	01	00	
खोडा	4	1	0	01	80	
	300	7	0	01	48	
	233	1	0	00	61	
सनाथल	677		0	11	00	
	891		0	02	37	
वसोदरा	317	5	0	29	85	

[फा. सं. आर-25011/45/2001-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S. O. 3297.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 607, 1439, 1441 dated 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2004, 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 25/06/2004, 19/08/2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Taluka : SANAND		District : AHMEDABAD		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kalana	57	1	0	01	53
	54		0	00	82
	74	2	0	00	24
	74	3	0	00	28
	74	4	0	00	57
	83		0	01	98
	100	1	0	00	61
	100	2	0	00	14
	106	2	0	00	34
	116		0	06	28
	137	3	0	03	42
	155		0	00	28
	154		0	01	21
Sanand	1515	2	0	04	14
	1572	1/B	0	01	00
	1687		0	01	58
	2085		0	05	17
Khoraj	835		0	01	00
Khoda	4	1	0	01	80
	300	7	0	01	48
	233	1	0	00	61



1	2	3	4	5	6
Sanathal	677		0	11	00
	891		0	02	37
Vasodara	317	5	0	29	85

[No. R-25011/45/2001-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3298.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1440 दिनांक 14 जुन, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्धन परियोजना हेतु, अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 17/08/2004 तक उपलब्ध कर दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : विरमगाम		जिल्ला : अहमदाबाद		राज्य : गुजरात	
गँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
सचाणा	1129		0	00	43
	1025	-	0	05	05
हांसलपुर सेरेश्वर	798	1	0	08	76

[फा. सं. आर-25011/45/2001-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S. O. 3298.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1440 dated 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines ( Acquisition of Right of User in Land ) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 17/08/2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section of 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Viramgam		District : Ahmedabad		State : Gujarat	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sachana	1129		0	00	43
	1025		0	05	05
Hansalpur Sereshvar	798	1	0	08	76

[No. R-25011/45/2001-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3299.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में आईबीपी टर्मिनल, सीबीएमटी, मुट्टम गाँव से सीपीसीएल जैटी, पठनाचेरी गाँव तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस तारीख से, जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रति लिखित रूप में आक्षेप श्री आर. वज्रवेलू, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, चेन्नई-तिरुच्चि -मदुराई उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना और आसनूर से शंकरी तक ब्रांच पाइपलाइन परियोजना, 4/2, आरोक्यसामी स्ट्रीट, काफ़ोर्ड कालोनि,

तिरुच्चिरापल्ली -620 012, (तमिलनाडु) को कर सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तालूका : नागपठनम		जिला : नागपठनम		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गोंव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
नं. 4.नागूर	43	1	0	03	27
	43	2	0	00	40
	44	21	0	03	24
	89	4क	0	02	50
	89	2	0	22	80
	90	1	0	10	80
	171	-	0	06	00
	261	-	0	14	80
	260	-	0	33	50
	259	3	0	02	70
	259	4	0	02	15
	259	5	0	23	10
	259	6	0	20	78
	258	1	0	03	67
	257	5	0	10	50
	253	1	0	06	58
	253	2	0	05	50
	252	23अ	0	06	22
	252	3	0	11	88
	252	4	0	09	36
	251	3	0	00	40
	250	2	0	13	96
	147	2	0	01	17
	147	3	0	10	71
	147	5	0	12	78
	210	13अ	0	27	05
	210	2	0	03	57
	210	3	0	00	40
	211	2	0	00	90
	214	3	0	12	15
	215	2	0	20	99
	216	13अ	0	00	40
	216	2	0	00	99

1	2	3	4	5	6
	218	4	0	08	33
	219	2	0	17	60
	219	3	0	04	85
	228	2	0	16	98
	228	3	0	00	40
	228	4	0	09	90
	228	5	0	00	40
	228	73A	0	02	16
	228	6	0	00	40
	228	7ब	0	01	87
	228	93A	0	01	02
	228	8	0	00	50

[ फा. सं. आर-25011/28/2004-ओ.आर-1 ]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

s.O. 3299.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from IBP Terminal, CBMT, Muttam Village to CPCL Jetty, Pattanacheri Village in the State of Tamilnadu a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri. R.Vajravelu, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Chennai-Trichy-Madurai Product Pipeline Project and a branch pipeline from Asanur to Sankari, 4/2, Arockiasamy Street, Crawford Colony, Tiruchirappalli-620 012, Tamilnadu.

## SCHEDULE

Taluk : NAGAPATTINAM	District : NAGAPATTINAM		State : TAMILNADU		
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NO 4. NAGORE	43	1	0	03	27
	43	2	0	00	40
	44	21	0	03	24
	89	4C	0	02	50
	89	2	0	22	80
	90	1	0	10	80
	171	-	0	06	00
	261	-	0	14	80
	260	-	0	33	50
	259	3	0	02	70
	259	4	0	02	15
	259	5	0	23	10
	259	6	0	20	78
	258	1	0	03	67
	257	5	0	10	50
	253	1	0	06	58
	253	2	0	05	50
	252	2A	0	06	22
	252	3	0	11	88
	252	4	0	09	36
	251	3	0	00	40
	250	2	0	13	96
	147	2	0	01	17
	147	3	0	10	71
	147	5	0	12	78
	210	1A	0	27	05
	210	2	0	03	57
	210	3	0	00	40
	211	2	0	00	90
	214	3	0	12	15
	215	2	0	20	99

1	2	3	4	5	6
	216	1A	0	00	40
	216	2	0	00	99
	218	4	0	08	33
	219	2	0	17	60
	219	3	0	04	85
	228	2	0	16	98
	228	3	0	00	40
	228	4	0	09	90
	228	5	0	00	40
	228	7A	0	02	16
	228	6	0	00	40
	228	7B	0	01	87
	228	9A	0	01	02
	228	8	0	00	50

[No. R-25011/28/2004-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3300.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है की उड़ीसा राज्य में पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया तक कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए.

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है की ऐसी भूमि जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए.

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है.

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के अन्दर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री अशोक कुमार दास, सक्षम प्राधिकारी पारादीप-हल्दिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड मार्केटिंग डिविजन हाउसिंग कम्प्लेक्स, मेघदम्बारा, डाकघर - कुरुदा, बालासोर - 756056, (उड़ीसा) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

## अनुसूची

जिला : केन्द्रपाड़ा

राज्य : उड़ीसा

तहसील का नाम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
महाकालपाड़ा	बन्धपारा	366	0	01	03
		103	0	15	57
		206	0	02	02
		352	0	00	10
		204	0	00	31
		205	0	01	36
		201	0	04	81
		200	0	01	85
		375	0	08	10
		374	0	01	34
		175	0	07	02
		174	0	06	85
		173	0	00	10
		52	0	03	16
		362	0	13	42
		17	0	12	42
		15	0	08	34
		16	0	00	10
		14	0	14	56
		18	0	05	40
		6	0	04	01
		5	0	00	19
		2	0	12	39
	काकटपूर	490	0	09	37
		489	0	05	73
		488	0	08	76
		483	0	03	02
		484	0	06	00
		479	0	00	10
		464	0	02	42
	गगुआ	768	0	02	83
		753	0	04	60
		1109	0	06	96
		1023	0	07	59
		754	0	03	52
		755	0	07	94
		756	0	04	98
		732	0	16	05
		731	0	00	33
		726	0	06	83



1	2	3	4	5	6
		727	0	00	93
		724	0	02	60
		722	0	01	37
		723	0	00	10
		716	0	00	65
		725	0	04	55
		721	0	01	46
		719	0	01	37
		1126	0	00	28
	बाबर	418	0	00	50
		499	0	00	53
		419	0	41	72
		417	0	01	95
	संराहामा	458	0	02	72
		457	0	09	56
		456	0	04	22
		459	0	02	26
		460	0	03	90
		455	0	02	70
		454	0	02	26
		453	0	01	66
		452	0	05	46
		445	0	01	24
		446	0	04	03
		451	0	02	22
		447	0	04	21
		450	0	05	66
		427	0	02	58
		449	0	00	10
		426	0	00	48
		425	0	08	48
		423	0	06	12
		422	0	00	88
		419	0	00	10
		421	0	00	10
		1507	0	00	10
		18	0	17	51
		22	0	08	50
		23	0	06	12
		1464	0	00	10
		24	0	08	84
		25	0	02	83
		26	0	00	10
		5	0	13	52
		4	0	00	72
पट्टामुन्डई	सनकृपा	473	0	00	10
		472	0	01	94

1	2	3	4	5	6
		471	0	07	11
		470	0	00	83
		469	0	02	02
		468	0	04	72
		452	0	03	07
		640	0	00	45
		641	0	02	30
		453	0	02	97
		642	0	01	90
		534	0	00	66
		454	0	00	46
		599	0	03	40
		456	0	03	44
		415	0	05	34
		516	0	01	52
		515	0	06	52
		514	0	00	66
		419	0	04	64
		417	0	03	61
		418	0	01	73
		33	0	00	10
		38	0	07	68
		39	0	01	58
		37	0	06	62
		36	0	03	89
		598	0	04	25
	बाटीपड़िया	174	0	01	71
		181	0	00	50
		182	0	03	04
		175	0	09	37
		171	0	15	07
		80	0	00	87
		406	0	06	11
		81	0	05	31
		407	0	00	23
		82	0	09	49
		83	0	01	03
		350	0	05	79
		106	0	05	38
	सातकुड़िया	397	0	06	69
		393	0	04	49
		392	0	03	59
		402	0	08	62
		915	0	04	58
		403	0	06	64
		304	0	09	53
		761	0	01	68

1	2	3	4	5	6
		292	0	15	01
		771	0	00	14
		772	0	05	77
		9	0	11	71
		8	0	00	75
		7	0	06	56
		6	0	01	47
	बोडलाना	2146	0	02	92
		2241	0	06	45
		2467	0	03	96
		2240	0	00	37
		2435	0	10	44
		2233	0	04	18
		2232	0	03	25
		2231	0	03	35
		2230	0	01	30
		2228	0	10	12
		2227	0	00	10
		2229	0	01	24
		2189	0	03	80
		2190	0	03	56
		2174	0	10	29
		2339	0	00	20
		2253	0	08	88
		1656	0	00	85
		1654	0	09	63
		1666	0	05	48
		1667	0	05	97
		1665	0	00	10
		1668	0	00	98
		1672	0	09	39
		1673	0	00	10
		1670	0	02	11
		1671	0	03	44
		1643	0	09	68
		1595	0	00	60
		1596	0	05	00
		1597	0	05	45
		1598	0	00	10
		1592	0	02	38
		1600	0	03	16
		1599	0	00	49
		1602	0	04	90
		1603	0	02	92
		1609	0	08	14
		1610	0	00	27
		1604	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1611	0	02	23
		1612	0	02	31
		1394	0	02	39
		1399	0	03	62
		1398	0	09	16
		1397	0	00	19
		1396	0	08	59
		1395	0	00	10
		1336	0	11	98
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		1316	0	02	49
		1317	0	00	71
		1314	0	03	53
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		1312	0	06	02
		1299	0	03	06
		1297	0	01	07
		1298	0	02	92
		1300	0	01	99
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		866	0	07	10
		865	0	01	44
		858	0	00	96
		859	0	05	37
		860	0	03	66
		861	0	02	57
		832	0	00	10
		833	0	04	25
		835	0	01	45
		834	0	03	13
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		838	0	03	92
		839	0	03	58
		822	0	01	99
		819	0	05	06
		821	0	00	51
		820	0	00	82
		818	0	02	68
		2463	0	02	19
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		809	0	04	81
		808	0	07	52
		791	0	05	18

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	ब्रह्मपूर	446	0	03	30
		706	0	01	45
		418	0	04	29
		417	0	06	86
		420	0	01	15
		415	0	08	79
		421	0	01	53
		422	0	00	16
		413	0	05	50
		412	0	04	94
		411	0	04	57
		423	0	01	01
		404	0	01	12
		410	0	01	56
		409	0	02	41
		408	0	01	79
		407	0	01	74
		406	0	01	37
	चेड़िया	566	0	05	48
		567	0	02	49
		584	0	02	32
		574	0	06	76
		573	0	04	04
		572	0	01	85
		575	0	02	67
		772	0	01	61
		576	0	07	52
		579	0	01	24
		577	0	05	72
		578	0	00	10
		559	0	06	76
		558	0	15	02
		560	0	00	10
		391	0	00	80
		392	0	01	87
		557	0	04	68
		556	0	02	84
		526	0	11	96
		525	0	04	70
		524	0	00	10
		527	0	00	20
		523	0	09	69
		517	0	02	30
		518	0	10	73
		514	0	04	98
		513	0	02	57

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		510	0	04	22
		508	0	01	00
		509	0	01	28
		507	0	03	28
		115	0	00	72
		113	0	02	91
	बृहाळ	554	0	09	38
		545	0	02	67
		544	0	01	98
		547	0	00	22
		543	0	06	61
		539	0	02	27
		538	0	00	62
		537	0	01	99
		541	0	00	10
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		889	0	01	89
		535	0	06	80
		180	0	03	25
		177	0	03	50
		178	0	12	19
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		148	0	09	08
		147	0	01	54
		145	0	07	16
		141	0	02	37
		122	0	01	26
		883	0	07	64
		102	0	02	57
		151	0	04	02
		850	0	07	80
		851	0	04	90
		86	0	01	95
		801	0	00	48
		800	0	06	04
		87	0	06	51
		799	0	04	48
		798	0	00	21
		272	0	02	97
		52	0	01	81
		273	0	01	09
		51	0	01	63
		274	0	00	48
		430	0	02	13

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		23	0	00	96
		757	0	00	82
		27	0	09	87
		28	0	03	90
		458	0	02	05
		457	0	01	83
		459	0	10	30
		462	0	11	64
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	देउली	33	0	09	72
		476	0	07	78
		34	0	19	96
		35	0	00	45
		19	0	07	03
		18	0	12	05
		474	0	03	07
		7	0	01	92
		5	0	01	90
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		3	0	01	38
		2	0	04	37
		85	0	02	32
		84	0	06	36
		211	0	00	13
		87	0	04	36
		108	0	00	10
		89	0	11	57
		99	0	01	43
		98	0	05	52
		97	0	06	21
		95	0	02	91
		94	0	17	72
		91	0	00	10
	बन्तो	1289	0	02	25
		1272	0	03	55
		1271	0	00	10
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		1276	0	01	00
		1269	0	00	15
		1270	0	03	56
		1261	0	04	92
		1224	0	02	24
		1344	0	00	10
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		257	0	02	68
		260	0	00	64
		1223	0	09	35
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		267	0	00	10
		271	0	03	00
		272	0	00	82
		209	0	00	15
		208	0	04	80
		207	0	01	95
		203	0	02	80
		202	0	00	31
		190	0	00	27
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		193	0	06	43
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		194	0	12	75
		195	0	00	10
		184	0	16	58
		181	0	00	31
		178	0	02	97
		179	0	03	10
		177	0	04	09
		176	0	06	85
		1319	0	02	17
		175	0	05	38
		174	0	05	19
		172	0	10	39
		171	0	02	83
		128	0	02	05
		63	0	00	30
		62	0	03	42
		1312	0	03	61
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		61	0	02	75
		43	0	03	94
		41	0	01	95
		44	0	11	26
		40	0	02	17
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		29	0	19	53
		15	0	02	93



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	अन्धारूआ	18	0	00	49
		15	0	00	10
		19	0	00	35
		20	0	00	57
		13	0	00	10
	मालीपुर	2399	0	04	95
		1584	0	04	01
		1585	0	01	91
		1586	0	03	99
		2125	0	01	20
		1288	0	10	37
		1581	0	03	20
		2471	0	11	60
		1551	0	05	86
		1580	0	00	10
		2240	0	05	56
		2244	0	05	00
		2494	0	00	10
		1555	0	04	95
		1544	0	14	29
		1543	0	06	09
		1529	0	07	52
		1523	0	05	92
		2003	0	05	93
		1524	0	00	10
		1508	0	00	13
		1505	0	00	10
		1507	0	03	57
		1506	0	00	13
		2011	0	00	28
		1475	0	01	51
		2010	0	01	20
		1474	0	01	00
		1126	0	00	88
		1473	0	02	58
		2210	0	00	94
		2203	0	01	41
		1454	0	00	39
		1452	0	03	00
		1455	0	00	10
		1451	0	00	22
		1450	0	02	02
		1453	0	01	41
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		2460	0	00	46
		1415	0	00	33
		1414	0	07	58
		1413	0	00	10
		1417	0	08	61
		1392	0	00	10
		1418	0	04	16
		2062	0	01	42
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		2061	0	02	94
		1390	0	10	12
		1389	0	03	48
		1314	0	00	24
		1388	0	00	23
		2103	0	02	40
		1387	0	01	45
		2330	0	01	60
		2331	0	00	32
	अधाजोरी	14	0	00	28
		16	0	03	91
		17	0	00	20
		11	0	27	65
		6	0	09	13
		7	0	00	14
		5	0	05	38
		4	0	06	92
		3	0	07	15
		2	0	09	49
		15	0	00	15
		1	0	01	22
	बालीपटना	2343	0	01	65
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		464	0	02	81
		460	0	00	47
		462	0	01	17
		461	0	03	00
		456	0	00	20
		457	0	05	47
		442	0	01	14
		431	0	00	10
		430	0	02	50
		424	0	04	66
		429	0	00	10

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		426	0	00	98
		425	0	02	98
		520	0	19	87
		2612	0	01	99
		609	0	02	82
		610	0	07	40
		2810	0	02	52
		621	0	05	62
		643	0	17	12
		648	0	03	54
		650	0	06	67
		652	0	03	21
		651	0	00	82
		653	0	02	61
		2509	0	04	08
		2582	0	05	75
		667	0	04	16
		2945	0	03	40
		385	0	00	50
		386	0	03	04
		387	0	04	57
		115	0	06	52
		114	0	04	18
		113	0	01	57
		136	0	00	10
		2759	0	00	63
		112	0	02	92
		108	0	03	25
		389	0	02	45
		106	0	00	61
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		103	0	02	03
		102	0	03	27
		104	0	00	30
		101	0	06	16
		96	0	04	32
		95	0	01	81
		94	0	00	14
		2788	0	01	25
		87	0	11	70
		88	0	00	26
		2935	0	00	50
		2727	0	00	55
		69	0	08	40
		76	0	04	09
		75	0	01	02

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		72	0	00	10
	डामरपुर	2507	0	06	54
		2506	0	05	85
		2505	0	00	10
		2504	0	03	68
		2464	0	03	30
		2465	0	03	01
		2466	0	01	45
		2467	0	00	95
		2443	0	00	82
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		2433	0	03	93
		2438	0	04	42
		2424	0	00	10
		2423	0	01	78
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		2417	0	03	00
		2403	0	02	65
		2418	0	00	10
		2402	0	03	99
		2401	0	05	26
	श्रीरामपुर	1461	0	05	53
		1470	0	00	94
		1469	0	02	62
		1472	0	03	78
		1473	0	00	80
		1468	0	04	98
		1483	0	07	75
		1437	0	02	84
		1436	0	01	34
		1438	0	00	60
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		1433	0	05	76
		1432	0	05	21
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		1428	0	05	45
		3015	0	01	15
		1426	0	11	73
		1427	0	02	20

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		1402	0	05	52
		1386	0	04	53
		3013	0	03	17
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		2497	0	01	15
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		1154	0	01	76
		1155	0	01	75
		1156	0	00	15
		888	0	01	45
		865	0	13	80
		864	0	01	31
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		869	0	03	85
		868	0	02	62
		872	0	01	61
		2903	0	01	71
	पालपटना	4255	0	01	53
		4256	0	00	25
		4254	0	07	82
		4251	0	00	72

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		4229	0	02	31
		4224	0	04	50
		4748	0	01	06
		4225	0	04	60
		4226	0	03	83
		4227	0	03	46
		4109	0	01	06
		4110	0	01	23
		4111	0	00	10
		4112	0	09	02
		4113	0	00	42
		4114	0	03	44
		4104	0	01	65
		4879	0	03	85
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		4696	0	01	45
		2152	0	01	73
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		2735	0	00	15
		4623	0	09	69
		2746	0	00	10
		2734	0	04	89
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		2730	0	00	59
		2215	0	00	10
		4774	0	03	30
		4775	0	01	96
		4776	0	00	27
		2729	0	01	24
		2728	0	06	87
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		2757	0	00	10
		2726	0	03	78
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		2724	0	01	20

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		2593	0	03	83
		4544	0	33	14
औल	अलिहा	710	0	18	89
		826	0	02	84
		707	0	01	59
		706	0	07	53
		704	0	00	47
		706	0	02	13
		642	0	04	51
		639	0	04	49
		431	0	03	01
		409	0	00	13
		430	0	02	89
		429	0	06	70
		427	0	04	48
		759	0	00	66
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		414	0	01	08
		415	0	01	47
		423	0	00	18
		426	0	01	99

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		419	0	05	14
		768	0	04	15
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		418	0	01	03
		419	0	04	16
		400	0	01	49
		857	0	01	44
		401	0	01	18
		398	0	06	40
	राईसरपुर	234	0	10	50
		272	0	02	23
		297	0	06	38
		233	0	09	30
		232	0	09	00
		311	0	04	30
		312	0	07	63
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		315	0	03	78
		314	0	00	10
		316	0	40	41
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		161	0	03	37
		93	0	02	67
		73	0	00	25
		96	0	02	85
		97	0	01	86
		98	0	01	90
		463	0	01	40
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		90	0	00	10
		101	0	04	10
		100	0	03	50
		105	0	01	62
		106	0	03	83
		107	0	04	42
	मोहासानी	2664	0	01	96
		2665	0	01	36
		2666	0	08	87
		2809	0	01	87
		2671	0	01	92
		2673	0	00	83
		2897	0	02	66
		2669	0	02	84
		2674	0	01	41



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		2579	0	01	16
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		2569	0	04	72
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		2562	0	08	01
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		1134	0	01	15
		989	0	03	41
		995	0	02	74
		994	0	00	10
		972	0	10	07
		967	0	09	49
		973	0	17	18
		966	0	04	82
		964	0	06	18
		963	0	01	32
		962	0	01	42
		961	0	01	99
		960	0	10	52
	चाण्डियागड़ी	1176	0	07	00
		1175	0	06	31
		2800	0	05	32
		1174	0	00	93
		1126	0	03	76
		1127	0	02	51
		1128	0	02	35
		1131	0	09	50
		1067	0	03	74
		1066	0	04	41
		1065	0	04	63
		1064	0	04	01
		1058	0	00	41
		1059	0	06	57
		574	0	09	04
		575	0	08	67

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		573	0	01	09
		2613	0	03	52
		576	0	06	03
		577	0	05	58
		539	0	00	95
		543	0	02	37
		540	0	04	80
		537	0	14	69
		536	0	02	58
		531	0	00	28
		532	0	10	06
		521	0	00	82
		394	0	13	33
		393	0	01	82
		395	0	15	41
		502	0	00	73
		396	0	05	50
		501	0	10	01
		397	0	01	97
		500	0	01	96
		488	0	09	02
		487	0	06	97
		474	0	01	55
		473	0	00	18
		475	0	14	24
		476	0	01	68
		452	0	03	75
		477	0	04	31
		451	0	02	96
		444	0	04	28
		447	0	01	69
		446	0	13	72
	सितलेश्वर	796	0	11	21
		794	0	00	84
		795	0	00	10
		2124	0	01	97
		2023	0	02	97
		785	0	15	87
		780	0	04	64
		776	0	16	44
		775	0	04	71
		754	0	03	58
		755	0	07	52
		1991	0	05	12
		751	0	05	15
		1992	0	06	61
		743	0	04	93

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		741	0	09	16
		742	0	07	65
		488	0	01	18
		487	0	02	65
		485	0	08	17
		483	0	06	00
		484	0	00	13
		482	0	02	37
		1996	0	06	98
		1994	0	00	28
		458	0	00	10
		1995	0	04	11
		481	0	07	35
		474	0	02	50
		473	0	00	10
		475	0	03	41
		476	0	11	22
		471	0	00	10
		477	0	00	26
		2077	0	03	38
		52	0	02	19
		54	0	03	61
		53	0	10	24
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		47	0	07	58
		76	0	01	80
		1944	0	06	04
		77	0	00	12
		45	0	01	00
		78	0	04	81
		79	0	00	10
		92	0	00	10
		28	0	00	10
		38	0	23	37
		36	0	01	10
		35	0	04	25
		34	0	00	30
		8	0	05	80
		7	0	03	42
		6	0	05	77
		3	0	06	24
		2093	0	01	61
		2	0	01	93
		1	0	00	10
	सालिआन्व	998	0	00	92
		992	0	01	81
		991	0	09	27

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		967	0	00	10
	नियाल	1817	0	11	94
		1818	0	00	92
		1816	0	10	97
		1815	0	10	07
		1684	0	05	46
		1685	0	06	76
		1686	0	08	88
		1697	0	07	91
		1688	0	00	10
		1694	0	02	06
		2356	0	02	49
		1696	0	01	79
		1641	0	04	83
		1675	0	02	58
		1674	0	02	95
		1642	0	03	00
		1646	0	02	43
		1643	0	01	25
		1647	0	01	15
		1645	0	02	56
		1650	0	03	69
		1651	0	07	76
		1653	0	16	78
		2333	0	21	38
		1487	0	00	71
		1494	0	02	03
		1495	0	05	79
		1498	0	07	26
		2501	0	00	34
		1497	0	02	92
		1499	0	06	65
		1500	0	00	10
		1501	0	09	07
		1504	0	04	07
		1503	0	04	79
		1458	0	01	03
		1453	0	01	04
		1454	0	03	67
		1455	0	10	33
		1436	0	26	10
		1431	0	07	17
		1437	0	04	68
		1430	0	10	84
		1427	0	09	63
		1425	0	06	34
		1424	0	14	39

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		117	0	04	23
		116	0	04	03
		115	0	04	34
		114	0	02	07
		112	0	03	49
		113	0	02	36
		101	0	05	20
		102	0	00	10
		2546	0	11	99
		98	0	00	10
		97	0	00	28
		99	0	00	10
		94	0	09	10
		7	0	03	27
		6	0	00	79
		5	0	12	52
		4	0	01	39
		3	0	14	95
		2	0	07	66
	इन्डोल	1002	0	00	15
		1155	0	00	93
		1001	0	03	34
		1198	0	06	14
	तुन्गा	1842	0	01	46
		1481	0	01	47
		1480	0	02	81
		1479	0	07	93
		1610	0	05	09
		1609	0	03	01
		1478	0	15	27
		1576	0	00	17
		1577	0	00	10
		1576	0	00	17
		1476	0	02	71
		1477	0	07	52
		1472	0	06	46
		1452	0	09	99
		1451	0	01	87
		1450	0	00	10
		1759	0	02	04
		1760	0	02	24
		1761	0	01	30
		1540	0	03	56
		1539	0	00	10
		1449	0	04	82
		1444	0	00	10

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		1538	0	01	34
		1537	0	00	17
		1448	0	00	44
		1415	0	02	50
		1414	0	02	07
		1413	0	00	24
		1873	0	01	15
		1411	0	01	20
		1418	0	03	66
		1416	0	00	10
		1494	0	00	67
		1419	0	02	01
		1368	0	05	13
		1367	0	00	10
		1379	0	02	61
		1778	0	01	91
		1210	0	11	12
		1377	0	00	10
		1211	0	05	65
		1212	0	01	05
		1223	0	06	65
		1378	0	04	08
		1083	0	01	44
		1082	0	02	55
		1080	0	01	26
		1070	0	08	09
		1049	0	36	37
		697	0	09	10
		627	0	12	04
		625	0	03	13
		629	0	06	05
		630	0	03	12
		646	0	00	12
		637	0	00	97
		636	0	08	59
		639	0	00	58
		636	0	03	32
		506	0	02	37
		505	0	04	72
		504	0	02	93
		1649	0	02	62
राजकनिका	पारिनुआपाड़ा	2157	0	10	86
		2096	0	09	97
		2099	0	05	59
		2097	0	00	10
		2098	0	04	56
		2090	0	02	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2089	0	00	43
		2082	0	07	40
		2083	0	00	25
		2085	0	00	76
		2694	0	00	13
		2086	0	02	41
		2029	0	02	68
		2030	0	03	94
		2684	0	04	32
		2031	0	03	96
		2032	0	02	30
		2033	0	01	04
		2020	0	00	10
		2021	0	01	05
		2017	0	06	80
		2019	0	00	69
		2607	0	01	09
		2018	0	00	83
		2006	0	00	44
		2014	0	03	40
		2007	0	01	73
		2005	0	00	44
		2000	0	02	28
		1999	0	02	97
		2653	0	04	50
		1998	0	01	71
		1994	0	05	62
		1982	0	02	99
		1993	0	09	47
		1983	0	00	19
		1767	0	12	81
		1765	0	06	06
		1761	0	07	04
		1755	0	01	24
		1754	0	02	68
		2600	0	04	27
		1759	0	05	06
		2753	0	02	23
		1388	0	10	11
		1389	0	00	10
		1390	0	01	15
		1391	0	03	13
		1431	0	03	40
		1539	0	14	53
		1521	0	01	37
		1522	0	00	77
		2668	0	03	83



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		1524	0	01	55
		1526	0	01	90
		1527	0	01	95
		1529	0	01	82
		1530	0	02	52
		1517	0	00	41
		382	0	07	01
		353	0	09	72
		355	0	00	10
		354	0	02	53
		356	0	01	81
		352	0	02	47
		351	0	08	06
		349	0	09	96
		368	0	10	42
		369	0	00	10
		247	0	00	49
		248	0	09	24
		246	0	06	70
		222	0	01	19
		2465	0	02	52
		221	0	01	15
		215	0	03	94
		257	0	00	43
		214	0	00	15
		216	0	07	09
		217	0	10	50
		210	0	00	17
		207	0	07	72
		206	0	06	94
		55	0	01	06
		54	0	06	45
		59	0	07	42
		80	0	05	70
		60	0	02	93
		63	0	00	25
		64	0	06	15
		65	0	06	90
		66	0	04	88
		109	0	03	26
		40	0	01	17
		38	0	00	10
		37	0	02	92
		28	0	05	32
		29	0	08	00
		1	0	02	96

1	2	3	4	5	6
		24	0	00	86
		27	0	01	14
		26	0	00	84
		25	0	04	82
	मिर्जापुर	608	0	01	31
		611	0	06	69
		1117	0	06	05
		604	0	05	13
		615	0	06	70
		603	0	00	55
		600	0	02	43
		599	0	02	76
		1037	0	02	48
		596	0	00	10
		594	0	03	71
		595	0	09	54
		1031	0	02	21
		563	0	01	65
		565	0	04	44
		566	0	07	42
		558	0	00	10
		1048	0	04	06
		550	0	06	29
		556	0	00	38
		551	0	02	67
		552	0	05	75
		553	0	04	76
		1055	0	04	25
		366	0	00	10
		365	0	01	23
		361	0	06	66
		362	0	00	10
		347	0	07	77
		349	0	00	83
		350	0	00	10
		1068	0	00	10
		1067	0	01	57
		347	0	04	00
		247	0	00	10
		248	0	00	10
		249	0	09	95
		1064	0	01	05
		253	0	02	02
		231	0	10	96
		1038	0	02	36
		234	0	03	09
		232	0	00	10

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		233	0	06	22
		1062	0	09	17
		221	0	02	66
		203	0	00	17
		206	0	15	18
		204	0	01	68
		205	0	00	21
		168	0	05	45
		167	0	07	09
		169	0	06	62
		171	0	00	40
		170	0	00	20
		172	0	00	60
		147	0	10	40
		148	0	09	31
		148	0	00	54
		149	0	19	54
		150	0	00	10
		151	0	09	67
		142	0	03	96
		141	0	02	57
		1076	0	09	41
		32	0	03	75
		31	0	05	34
		30	0	02	27
		1073	0	01	34
		26	0	00	94
		25	0	04	84
		23	0	04	70
		1097	0	00	10
		22	0	00	50
		1071	0	07	80
		21	0	04	38
		20	0	05	56
		19	0	04	54
		11	0	02	36
		177	0	00	71
		176	0	04	48
		175	0	07	02
		168	0	01	75
		266	0	11	90
		167	0	01	83
		166	0	03	25
		147	0	02	93
		269	0	12	49
		132	0	24	76
		141	0	02	00

कोथापाही

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		122	0	05	92
		120	0	08	32
		119	0	11	56
		80	0	06	26
		78	0	06	09
		77	0	02	38
		76	0	02	13
		75	0	10	57
		74	0	05	46
		73	0	02	46
		72	0	01	98
		67	0	00	24
		79	0	00	10
	बालीबन्धा	493	0	02	61
		494	0	40	27
		535	0	10	04
		489	0	00	37
		495	0	05	48
		717	0	01	06
		478	0	03	53
		477	0	03	96
		481	0	08	70
		473	0	00	11
		471	0	05	04
		472	0	03	56
		466	0	01	97
		469	0	02	51
		450	0	05	41
		455	0	06	06
		456	0	03	32
		458	0	02	54
		714	0	12	65
		435	0	01	39
		440	0	27	86
		441	0	10	68
		439	0	04	00
		2	0	04	22
		4	0	02	84
		1	0	00	10
	अगापाड़ा	1343	0	16	76
		1344	0	09	84
		1341	0	01	11
		1342	0	04	39
		1339	0	04	67
		1209	0	04	82
		1227	0	00	37

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		1228	0	05	67
		1336	0	00	10
		1230	0	04	72
		1237	0	09	51
		1238	0	08	97
		1240	0	00	88
		1246	0	07	48
		1245	0	04	30
		1244	0	03	64
		1303	0	01	50
		1309	0	03	85
		1310	0	00	90
		1311	0	05	82
		1317	0	03	99
		1319	0	02	54
	पेगारपाड़ा	1898	0	07	86
		1897	0	04	05
		1895	0	00	10
		1894	0	00	23
		1229	0	05	55
		1226	0	08	50
		1225	0	09	62
		1237	0	04	77
		1212	0	01	02
		1211	0	02	43
		2143	0	06	08
		1213	0	02	64
		1210	0	10	79
		1214	0	00	10
		608	0	00	10
		609	0	00	10
		611	0	28	97
		610	0	00	71
		612	0	12	96
		613	0	01	10
		430	0	03	69
		634	0	04	83
		567	0	01	74
		651	0	26	65
		650	0	14	12
		655	0	00	50
		656	0	01	27
		657	0	13	22
		515	0	04	91
		658	0	01	18
		661	0	11	27

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		676	0	08	75
		514	0	01	00
		512	0	00	10
		511	0	15	30
		508	0	03	20
		501	0	03	17
		500	0	00	56
		509	0	01	47
		499	0	12	12
		689	0	00	10
		2187	0	00	51
		690	0	04	98
		707	0	01	00
		706	0	14	13
		708	0	00	10
		709	0	07	66
		712	0	00	10
		710	0	01	38
		711	0	05	44
		821	0	02	99
		820	0	01	70
		822	0	00	81
		819	0	05	03
		818	0	03	57
		815	0	05	38
		814	0	07	65
		813	0	14	99
		810	0	11	09
		806	0	09	87
		809	0	05	78
		807	0	04	23
		808	0	00	10
		2237	0	05	97
		789	0	07	86
		788	0	13	83
		787	0	15	12
	नाहुनी	161	0	02	65
		160	0	02	36
		159	0	12	05
		150	0	01	08
		126	0	53	00
		124	0	06	43
		135	0	15	87
		120	0	06	34
		79	0	03	37
		97	0	12	79

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		86	0	26	32
		58	0	00	63
		65	0	01	90
		64	0	06	32
		59	0	06	26
		63	0	00	10
		62	0	05	57
		51	0	05	96
पन्की		3242	0	02	70
		3238	0	12	21
		3239	0	07	64
		3240	0	02	38
		3235	0	00	73
		3234	0	05	48
		3233	0	00	56
		3232	0	01	93
		3231	0	04	90
		3230	0	04	74
		3229	0	04	11
		3228	0	02	64
		3314	0	09	18
		3227	0	01	31
		2857	0	00	17
		3059	0	07	41
		2850	0	00	10
		2858	0	03	70
		2863	0	01	46
		2864	0	02	43
		2866	0	09	80
		3657	0	03	76
		2867	0	13	81
		2868	0	11	40
		2869	0	01	46
		2870	0	01	15
		2865	0	00	10
		2792	0	08	81
		2876	0	01	55
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		2783	0	03	72
		2782	0	13	82
		2775	0	02	07
		2883	0	09	96
		2886	0	01	21
		2887	0	11	83
		2909	0	22	26
		2904	0	15	03

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		1421	0	02	76
		1422	0	08	79
		1420	0	01	15
		1419	0	04	19
		3775	0	01	72
		1425	0	00	93
		1418	0	02	91
		1426	0	00	70
		1436	0	10	15
		1376	0	07	36
		1377	0	05	15
		1378	0	02	09
		1379	0	04	11
		1380	0	02	85
		1381	0	03	57
		1383	0	03	23
		1382	0	00	64
		1330	0	06	38
		1329	0	06	76
		1328	0	02	56
		3352	0	00	10
		1335	0	04	18
		3599	0	12	05
		3598	0	02	29
		1339	0	04	96
		1297	0	04	56
		1296	0	03	35
		1285	0	07	85
		1295	0	04	79
		1283	0	02	32
		1286	0	00	25
		1287	0	02	35
		1288	0	02	00
		1289	0	04	87
		1254	0	02	68
		1252	0	00	93
		1290	0	00	12
		1534	0	01	91
		1535	0	03	30
		1536	0	03	92
		1533	0	03	32
		1537	0	00	32
		1538	0	03	17
		1540	0	01	12
		1544	0	06	01
		3595	0	04	64



1	2	3	4	5	6
		1547	0	00	53
		1545	0	00	42
		1546	0	03	96
		2513	0	02	97
		1626	0	02	27
		1622	0	00	57
		1613	0	14	67
		1623	0	00	93
		3520	0	14	84
		1950	0	14	81
		1387	0	00	10

[ फा. सं. आर-25011/12/2004-ओ.आर-1 ]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S. O. 3300.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia in the State of West Bengal, a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act- 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri. Ashok Kumar Dash, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Paradip - Haldia Pipeline Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Marketing Housing Complex, Meghadambaru, Post office- Kuruda, Balasore (Orissa).

**Schedule****District : Kendrapara****State : Orissa**

Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahakalpada	Bandhapara	366	0	01	03
		103	0	15	57
		206	0	02	02
		352	0	00	10
		204	0	00	31
		205	0	01	36
		201	0	04	81
		200	0	01	85
		375	0	08	10
		374	0	01	34
		175	0	07	02
		174	0	06	85
		173	0	00	10
		52	0	03	16
		362	0	13	42
		17	0	12	42
		15	0	08	34
		16	0	00	10
		14	0	14	56
		18	0	05	40
		6	0	04	01
		5	0	00	19
		2	0	12	39
	Kakatpur	490	0	09	37
		489	0	05	73
		488	0	08	76
		483	0	03	02
		484	0	06	00
		479	0	00	10
	Gogua	464	0	02	42
		768	0	02	83
		753	0	04	60
		1109	0	06	96
		1023	0	07	59
		754	0	03	52
		755	0	07	94
		756	0	04	98
		732	0	16	05
		731	0	00	33
		726	0	06	83

1	2	3	4	5	6
		727	0	00	93
		724	0	02	60
		722	0	01	37
		723	0	00	10
		716	0	00	65
		725	0	04	55
		721	0	01	46
		719	0	01	37
		1126	0	00	28
	Babar	418	0	00	50
		499	0	00	53
		419	0	41	72
		417	0	01	95
	Sanrahama	458	0	02	72
		457	0	09	56
		456	0	04	22
		459	0	02	26
		460	0	03	90
		455	0	02	70
		454	0	02	26
		453	0	01	66
		452	0	05	46
		445	0	01	24
		446	0	04	03
		451	0	02	22
		447	0	04	21
		450	0	05	66
		427	0	02	58
		449	0	00	10
		426	0	00	48
		425	0	08	48
		423	0	06	12
		422	0	00	88
		419	0	00	10
		421	0	00	10
		1507	0	00	10
		18	0	17	51
		22	0	08	50
		23	0	06	12
		1464	0	00	10
		24	0	08	84
		25	0	02	83
		26	0	00	10
		5	0	13	52
		4	0	00	72
Pattamundai	Sankrupa	473	0	00	10
		472	0	01	94

1	2	3	4	5	6
		471	0	07	11
		470	0	00	83
		469	0	02	02
		468	0	04	72
		452	0	03	07
		640	0	00	45
		641	0	02	30
		453	0	02	97
		642	0	01	90
		534	0	00	66
		454	0	00	46
		599	0	03	40
		456	0	03	44
		415	0	05	34
		516	0	01	52
		515	0	06	52
		514	0	00	66
		419	0	04	64
		417	0	03	61
		418	0	01	73
		33	0	00	10
		38	0	07	68
		39	0	01	58
		37	0	06	62
		36	0	03	89
		598	0	04	25
	Batipada	174	0	01	71
		181	0	00	50
		182	0	03	04
		175	0	09	37
		171	0	15	07
		80	0	00	87
		406	0	06	11
		81	0	05	31
		407	0	00	23
		82	0	09	49
		83	0	01	03
		350	0	05	79
		106	0	05	38
	Satakudia	397	0	06	69
		393	0	04	49
		392	0	03	59
		402	0	08	62
		915	0	04	58
		403	0	06	64
		304	0	09	53
		761	0	01	68

1	2	3	4	5	6
		292	0	15	01
		771	0	00	14
		772	0	05	77
		9	0	11	71
		8	0	00	75
		7	0	06	56
		6	0	01	47
	Baulang	2146	0	02	92
		2241	0	06	45
		2467	0	03	96
		2240	0	00	37
		2435	0	10	44
		2233	0	04	18
		2232	0	03	25
		2231	0	03	35
		2230	0	01	30
		2228	0	10	12
		2227	0	00	10
		2229	0	01	24
		2189	0	03	80
		2190	0	03	56
		2174	0	10	29
		2339	0	00	20
		2253	0	08	88
		1656	0	00	85
		1654	0	09	63
		1666	0	05	48
		1667	0	05	97
		1665	0	00	10
		1668	0	00	98
		1672	0	09	39
		1673	0	00	10
		1670	0	02	11
		1671	0	03	44
		1643	0	09	68
		1595	0	00	60
		1596	0	05	00
		1597	0	05	45
		1598	0	00	10
		1592	0	02	38
		1600	0	03	16
		1599	0	00	49
		1602	0	04	90
		1603	0	02	92
		1609	0	08	14
		1610	0	00	27
		1604	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	01	1611	0	02	23
17	00	1612	0	02	31
27	00	1394	0	02	39
37	01	1399	0	03	62
47	00	1398	0	09	16
58	00	1397	0	00	19
64	10	1396	0	08	59
80	00	1395	0	00	10
82	00	1336	0	11	98
88	00	1335	0	03	30
90	00	1334	0	06	18
94	01	1315	0	02	62
96	00	1316	0	02	49
98	00	1317	0	00	71
99	00	1314	0	03	53
99	10	1313	0	03	23
99	01	1312	0	06	02
99	00	1299	0	03	06
99	00	1297	0	01	07
99	00	1296	0	02	92
99	00	1300	0	01	99
99	01	877	0	49	21
99	00	867	0	03	42
99	00	866	0	07	10
99	00	865	0	01	44
99	00	858	0	00	96
99	00	859	0	05	37
99	00	860	0	03	66
99	00	861	0	02	57
99	00	832	0	00	10
99	00	833	0	04	25
99	00	835	0	01	45
99	50	834	0	03	13
99	00	837	0	01	65
99	00	836	0	00	10
99	00	838	0	03	92
99	00	839	0	03	58
99	00	822	0	01	99
99	00	819	0	05	06
99	50	821	0	00	51
99	00	820	0	00	82
99	00	818	0	02	68
99	10	2483	0	02	19
99	20	807	0	11	21
99	30	809	0	04	81
99	00	808	0	07	52
99	00	791	0	05	18

		1	2	3	4	5	6
				CANAL	0	04	87
81	00	Brahampur	518	446	0	03	30
80	80		718	708	0	01	45
55	40		818	418	0	04	29
00	10		800	417	0	06	86
85	10		803	420	0	01	15
85	50		708	415	0	08	79
55	00		611	421	0	01	53
78	55		711	422	0	00	16
88	80		884	413	0	05	50
55	50		843	412	0	04	94
88	70		448	411	0	04	57
55	00		847	423	0	01	01
10	80		848	404	0	01	12
55	50		868	410	0	01	56
88	00		888	409	0	02	41
88	10	Chadheya	788	408	0	01	79
10	00		842	407	0	01	74
81	10		888	406	0	01	37
80	80		888	566	0	05	48
88	10		888	567	0	02	49
08	80		888	584	0	02	32
25	80		081	574	0	06	76
08	80		771	573	0	04	04
81	51		871	572	0	01	85
48	10		101	575	0	02	67
80	00		841	772	0	01	81
48	10		741	576	0	07	52
81	10		841	579	0	01	24
78	80		141	577	0	05	72
25	10		551	578	0	00	10
48	10		888	559	0	06	76
78	50		501	558	0	15	02
50	40		121	560	0	00	10
08	10		088	391	0	00	80
08	40		188	392	0	01	87
28	10		88	557	0	04	68
84	00		108	558	0	02	84
40	80		008	528	0	11	96
18	80		78	525	0	04	70
84	40		887	524	0	00	10
75	00		887	527	0	00	20
78	30		575	523	0	09	69
18	10		88	517	0	02	30
80	10		875	518	0	10	73
88	10		18	514	0	04	98
84	00		475	513	0	02	57
81	50	0	084				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		512	0	00	16
		511	0	08	03
		510	0	04	22
		508	0	01	00
		509	0	01	28
		507	0	03	28
		115	0	00	72
		113	0	02	91
	Buhala	554	0	09	38
		545	0	02	67
		544	0	01	98
		547	0	00	22
		543	0	06	61
		539	0	02	27
		538	0	00	62
		537	0	01	99
		541	0	00	10
		536	0	01	15
		888	0	02	05
		889	0	01	89
		535	0	06	80
		180	0	03	25
		177	0	03	50
		178	0	12	19
		101	0	01	34
		148	0	09	08
		147	0	01	54
		149	0	07	16
		141	0	02	37
		122	0	01	26
		883	0	07	64
		102	0	02	57
		151	0	04	02
		850	0	07	80
		851	0	04	90
		86	0	01	95
		801	0	00	48
		800	0	06	04
		87	0	06	51
		799	0	04	48
		798	0	00	21
		272	0	02	97
		52	0	01	81
		273	0	01	09
		51	0	01	63
		274	0	00	48
		430	0	02	13



1	2	3	4	5	6
		438	0	03	75
		29	0	04	11
		440	0	01	63
		23	0	00	96
		757	0	00	82
		27	0	09	87
		28	0	03	90
		458	0	02	05
		457	0	01	83
		459	0	10	30
		462	0	11	64
		463	0	03	30
	Deuli	33	0	09	72
		476	0	07	78
		34	0	19	96
		35	0	00	45
		19	0	07	03
		18	0	12	05
		474	0	03	07
		7	0	01	92
		5	0	01	90
		4	0	01	89
		3	0	01	38
		2	0	04	37
		85	0	02	32
		84	0	06	36
		211	0	00	13
		87	0	04	36
		108	0	00	10
		89	0	11	57
		99	0	01	43
		98	0	05	52
		97	0	06	21
		95	0	02	91
		94	0	17	72
		91	0	00	10
	Banto	1289	0	02	25
		1272	0	03	55
		1271	0	00	10
		1275	0	03	16
		1276	0	01	00
		1269	0	00	15
		1270	0	03	56
		1261	0	04	92
		1224	0	02	24
		1344	0	00	10
		253	0	07	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	80	254	0	02	71
26	40	255	0	02	08
27	70	256	0	01	33
28	90	257	0	02	68
29	00	260	0	00	64
30	80	1223	0	09	35
31	80	270	0	11	36
32	50	267	0	00	10
33	10	271	0	03	00
34	01	272	0	00	82
35	11	209	0	00	15
36	80	208	0	04	80
37	60	207	0	01	95
38	50	203	0	02	80
39	91	202	0	00	31
40	00	190	0	00	27
41	70	197	0	08	06
42	71	193	0	06	43
43	50	196	0	03	10
44	70	194	0	12	75
45	70	195	0	00	10
46	70	184	0	16	58
47	70	181	0	00	31
48	40	178	0	02	97
49	00	179	0	03	10
50	80	177	0	04	09
51	00	176	0	06	85
52	40	1319	0	02	17
53	80	175	0	05	38
54	77	174	0	05	19
55	70	172	0	10	39
56	50	171	0	02	83
57	80	128	0	02	05
58	50	63	0	00	30
59	71	62	0	03	42
60	00	1312	0	03	61
61	50	1315	0	00	86
62	80	61	0	02	75
63	00	43	0	03	94
64	00	41	0	01	95
65	70	44	0	11	26
66	00	40	0	02	17
67	80	1323	0	07	22
68	70	47	0	00	11
69	50	34	0	07	35
70	00	29	0	19	53
71	70	15	0	02	93

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	20	0	1293	00	10
40	40	0	1294	04	25
82	80	0	1295	09	65
84	80	0	18	00	49
88	80	0	15	00	10
88	80	0	19	00	35
01	00	0	20	00	57
18	80	0	13	00	10
01	20	0	2399	04	95
01	40	0	1584	04	01
54	10	0	1585	01	91
88	10	0	1586	03	99
40	20	0	2125	01	20
51	01	0	1288	10	37
84	20	0	1581	03	20
45	00	0	2471	11	60
25	00	0	1551	05	86
04	20	0	1580	00	10
84	10	0	2240	05	56
08	10	0	2244	05	00
58	00	0	2494	00	10
35	00	0	1555	04	95
18	00	0	1544	14	29
05	00	0	1543	06	09
28	15	0	1529	07	52
01	80	0	1523	05	92
40	00	0	2003	05	93
88	20	0	1524	00	10
50	80	0	1508	00	13
81	10	0	1505	00	10
04	80	0	1507	03	57
81	00	0	1506	00	13
55	10	0	2011	00	28
88	10	0	1475	01	51
04	10	0	2010	01	20
18	50	0	1474	01	00
14	00	0	1126	00	88
11	10	0	1473	02	58
00	80	0	2210	00	94
05	00	0	2203	01	41
14	20	0	1454	00	39
41	10	0	1452	03	00
01	00	0	1455	00	10
08	50	0	1451	09	22
88	40	0	1450	02	02
01	00	0	1453	01	41
1449	0	00	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1440	0	02	55
		1441	0	05	55
		2197	0	04	04
		1439	0	06	58
		2460	0	00	46
		1415	0	00	33
		1414	0	07	58
		1413	0	00	10
		1417	0	08	61
		1392	0	00	10
		1418	0	04	16
		2062	0	01	42
		1391	0	01	89
		2061	0	02	94
		1390	0	10	12
		1389	0	03	48
		1314	0	00	24
		1388	0	00	23
		2103	0	02	40
		1387	0	01	45
		2330	0	01	60
		2331	0	00	32
	Adhajori	14	0	00	28
		16	0	03	91
		17	0	00	20
		11	0	27	65
		6	0	09	13
		7	0	00	14
		5	0	05	38
		4	0	06	92
		3	0	07	15
		2	0	09	49
		15	0	00	15
		1	0	01	22
	Balipatna	2343	0	01	65
		465	0	01	40
		464	0	02	81
		460	0	00	47
		462	0	01	17
		461	0	03	00
		456	0	00	20
		457	0	05	47
		442	0	01	14
		431	0	00	10
		430	0	02	50
		424	0	04	66
		429	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		423	0	00	10
		426	0	00	98
		425	0	02	98
		520	0	19	87
		2612	0	01	99
		609	0	02	82
		610	0	07	40
		2810	0	02	52
		621	0	05	62
		643	0	17	12
		648	0	03	54
		650	0	06	67
		652	0	03	21
		651	0	00	82
		653	0	02	61
		2509	0	04	08
		2582	0	05	75
		667	0	04	16
		2945	0	03	40
		385	0	00	50
		386	0	03	04
		387	0	04	57
		115	0	06	52
		114	0	04	18
		113	0	01	57
		136	0	00	10
		2759	0	00	63
		112	0	02	92
		108	0	03	25
		389	0	02	45
		106	0	00	61
		105	0	01	12
		103	0	02	03
		102	0	03	27
		104	0	00	30
		101	0	06	16
		96	0	04	32
		95	0	01	81
		94	0	00	14
		2788	0	01	25
		87	0	11	70
		88	0	00	26
		2935	0	00	50
		2727	0	00	55
		69	0	08	40
		76	0	04	09
		75	0	01	02

1	2	3	4	5	6
		77	0	02	73
		72	0	00	10
	Damarpur	2507	0	06	54
		2506	0	05	85
		2505	0	00	10
		2504	0	03	68
		2464	0	03	30
		2465	0	03	01
		2466	0	01	45
		2467	0	00	95
		2443	0	00	82
		2460	0	00	10
		2437	0	01	23
		2436	0	00	10
		2435	0	00	10
		2433	0	03	93
		2438	0	04	42
		2424	0	00	10
		2423	0	01	78
		2412	0	01	28
		2413	0	02	28
		2414	0	02	70
		2415	0	02	67
		2416	0	02	44
		2417	0	03	00
		2403	0	02	65
		2418	0	00	10
		2402	0	03	99
		2401	0	05	26
	Srirampur	1461	0	05	53
		1470	0	00	94
		1469	0	02	62
		1472	0	03	78
		1473	0	00	80
		1468	0	04	98
		1483	0	07	75
		1437	0	02	84
		1436	0	01	34
		1438	0	00	60
		1435	0	03	78
		1433	0	05	76
		1432	0	05	21
		1429	0	05	46
		1428	0	05	45
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		142	0	03	96
		141	0	02	57
		1076	0	09	41
		32	0	03	75
		31	0	05	34
		30	0	02	27
		1073	0	01	34
		26	0	00	94
		25	0	04	84
		23	0	04	70
		1097	0	00	10
		22	0	00	50
		1071	0	07	80
		21	0	04	38
		20	0	05	56
		19	0	04	54
		11	0	02	36
		177	0	00	71
		176	0	04	48
		175	0	07	02
		168	0	01	75
		266	0	11	90
		167	0	01	83
		166	0	03	25
		147	0	02	93
		269	0	12	49
		132	0	24	76
		141	0	02	00

Kothapahi

1	2	3	4	5	6
		281	0	01	05
		122	0	05	92
		120	0	08	32
		119	0	11	56
		80	0	06	26
		78	0	06	09
		77	0	02	38
		76	0	02	13
		75	0	10	57
		74	0	05	46
		73	0	02	46
		72	0	01	98
		67	0	00	24
		79	0	00	10
	Balibhanda	493	0	02	61
		494	0	40	27
		535	0	10	04
		489	0	00	37
		495	0	05	48
		717	0	01	06
		478	0	03	53
		477	0	03	96
		481	0	08	70
		473	0	00	11
		471	0	05	04
		472	0	03	56
		466	0	01	97
		469	0	02	51
		450	0	05	41
		455	0	06	06
		456	0	03	32
		458	0	02	54
		714	0	12	65
		435	0	01	39
		440	0	27	86
		441	0	10	68
		439	0	04	00
		2	0	04	22
		4	0	02	84
		1	0	00	10
	Agapada	1343	0	16	76
		1344	0	09	84
		1341	0	01	11
		1342	0	04	39
		1339	0	04	67
		1209	0	04	82
		1227	0	00	37

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1229	0	00	78
		1228	0	05	67
		1336	0	00	10
		1230	0	04	72
		1237	0	09	51
		1238	0	08	97
		1240	0	00	88
		1246	0	07	48
		1245	0	04	30
		1244	0	03	64
		1303	0	01	50
		1309	0	03	85
		1310	0	00	90
		1311	0	05	82
		1317	0	03	99
		1319	0	02	54
	Pegarpada	1898	0	07	86
		1897	0	04	05
		1895	0	00	10
		1894	0	00	23
		1229	0	05	55
		1226	0	08	50
		1225	0	09	62
		1237	0	04	77
		1212	0	01	02
		1211	0	02	43
		2143	0	06	08
		1213	0	02	64
		1210	0	10	79
		1214	0	00	10
		608	0	00	10
		609	0	00	10
		611	0	28	97
		610	0	00	71
		612	0	12	96
		613	0	01	10
		430	0	03	69
		634	0	04	83
		567	0	01	74
		651	0	26	65
		650	0	14	12
		655	0	00	50
		656	0	01	27
		657	0	13	22
		515	0	04	91
		658	0	01	18
		661	0	11	27

1	2	3	4	5	6
		660	0	00	10
		676	0	08	75
		514	0	01	00
		512	0	00	10
		511	0	15	30
		508	0	03	20
		501	0	03	17
		500	0	00	56
		509	0	01	47
		499	0	12	12
		689	0	00	10
		2187	0	00	51
		690	0	04	98
		707	0	01	00
		706	0	14	13
		708	0	00	10
		709	0	07	66
		712	0	00	10
		710	0	01	38
		711	0	05	44
		821	0	02	99
		820	0	01	70
		822	0	00	81
		819	0	05	03
		818	0	03	57
		815	0	05	38
		814	0	07	65
		813	0	14	99
		810	0	11	09
		806	0	09	87
		809	0	05	78
		807	0	04	23
		808	0	00	10
		2237	0	05	97
		789	0	07	86
		788	0	13	83
		787	0	15	12
	Nahuni	161	0	02	65
		160	0	02	36
		159	0	12	05
		150	0	01	08
		126	0	53	00
		124	0	06	43
		135	0	15	87
		120	0	06	34
		79	0	03	37
		97	0	12	79



1	2	3	4	5	6
		85	0	00	49
		86	0	26	32
		58	0	00	63
		65	0	01	90
		64	0	06	32
		59	0	06	26
		63	0	00	10
		62	0	05	57
		51	0	05	96
	Panki	3242	0	02	70
		3238	0	12	21
		3239	0	07	64
		3240	0	02	38
		3235	0	00	73
		3234	0	05	48
		3233	0	00	56
		3232	0	01	93
		3231	0	04	90
		3230	0	04	74
		3229	0	04	11
		3228	0	02	64
		3314	0	09	18
		3227	0	01	31
		2857	0	00	17
		3059	0	07	41
		2850	0	00	10
		2858	0	03	70
		2863	0	01	46
		2864	0	02	43
		2866	0	09	80
		3657	0	03	76
		2867	0	13	81
		2868	0	11	40
		2869	0	01	46
		2870	0	01	15
		2865	0	00	10
		2792	0	08	81
		2876	0	01	55
		2791	0	02	56
		2783	0	03	72
		2782	0	13	82
		2775	0	02	07
		2883	0	09	96
		2886	0	01	21
		2887	0	11	83
		2909	0	22	26
		2904	0	15	03

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2651	0	70	03
		1421	0	02	76
		1422	0	08	79
		1420	0	01	15
		1419	0	04	19
		3775	0	01	72
		1425	0	00	93
		1418	0	02	91
		1426	0	00	70
		1436	0	10	15
		1376	0	07	36
		1377	0	05	15
		1378	0	02	09
		1379	0	04	11
		1380	0	02	85
		1381	0	03	57
		1383	0	03	23
		1382	0	00	64
		1330	0	06	38
		1329	0	06	76
		1328	0	02	56
		3352	0	00	10
		1335	0	04	18
		3599	0	12	05
		3598	0	02	29
		1339	0	04	96
		1297	0	04	56
		1296	0	03	35
		1285	0	07	85
		1295	0	04	79
		1283	0	02	32
		1286	0	00	25
		1287	0	02	35
		1288	0	02	00
		1289	0	04	87
		1254	0	02	68
		1252	0	00	93
		1290	0	00	12
		1534	0	01	91
		1535	0	03	30
		1536	0	03	92
		1533	0	03	32
		1537	0	00	32
		1538	0	03	17
		1540	0	01	12
		1544	0	06	01
		3595	0	04	64

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1547	0	00	53
		1545	0	00	42
		1546	0	03	96
		2513	0	02	97
		1626	0	02	27
		1622	0	00	57
		1613	0	14	67
		1623	0	00	93
		3520	0	14	84
		1950	0	14	81
		1387	0	00	10

[No. R-25011/12/2004-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3301.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है की उड़ीसा राज्य में पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया तक कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑइल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए.

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है की ऐसी भूमि जिसके भीतर पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए.

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है.

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के अन्दर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री अशोक कुमार दास, सक्षम प्राधिकारी पारादीप-हल्दिया पाइपलाइन परियोजना इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड मार्केटिंग डिविजन हाउसिंग कम्पलेक्स, मेघदम्बारा, डाकघर - कुरुदा, बालासोर - 756056, (उड़ीसा) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

## अनुसूची

जिला : भद्रक

राज्य : उड़ीसा

तहसील का नाम	गाव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
चान्दबाली	कान्डीआसाही	1044	0	24	55
		316	0	00	49
		307	0	02	62
		315	0	01	68
		313	0	03	23
		312	0	03	15
		311	0	00	95
		309	0	02	31
		310	0	06	31
		294	0	06	22
		295	0	06	42
		293	0	00	84
		291	0	05	46
		292	0	07	61
		342	0	01	65
		341	0	03	38
		346	0	03	04
		345	0	01	72
		285	0	04	20
		284	0	03	64
		282	0	03	05
		281	0	03	59
		280	0	03	42
		279	0	00	31
		278	0	04	73
		277	0	00	81
		275	0	01	37
		276	0	00	10
		273	0	00	10
		274	0	08	45
		272	0	03	92
		381	0	00	11
		382	0	11	38
		379	0	03	38
		383	0	00	36
		388	0	01	98
		387	0	05	33
		243	0	02	29
		172	0	13	78
		169	0	01	69
		170	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		171	0	01	08
		92	0	05	85
		90	0	07	17
		89	0	06	96
		93	0	00	10
		95	0	00	22
		75	0	05	26
		76	0	04	75
		77	0	01	30
		1074	0	02	08
		45	0	00	10
		44	0	10	55
		43	0	06	53
		41	0	07	39
		32	0	04	36
		40	0	04	97
		36	0	04	71
		34	0	06	74
		35	0	01	21
	टेन्दुलीझिरी	1718	0	02	84
		1709	0	09	05
		1710	0	01	06
		1708	0	01	18
		1711	0	04	47
		1680	0	07	11
		1674	0	04	37
		1675	0	03	48
		1664	0	06	80
		1663	0	03	50
		2726	0	02	15
		1649	0	01	68
		1650	0	07	11
		1633	0	05	48
		1636	0	01	09
		1637	0	00	81
		1635	0	02	29
		1622	0	02	65
		1623	0	00	36
		1621	0	09	83
		1562	0	01	97
		1561	0	01	16
		1563	0	02	76
		1564	0	01	83
		1567	0	00	10
		1568	0	12	11
		1573	0	07	10
		1570	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1571	0	00	19
		1574	0	03	62
		1572	0	02	77
		1579	0	00	64
		1583	0	07	36
		1581	0	04	15
		1582	0	00	10
		2725	0	02	96
		2635	0	00	67
		1316	0	03	26
	डिओबिली	613	0	02	06
		612	0	19	25
		608	0	03	12
		607	0	04	29
		606	0	00	10
		603	0	02	99
		604	0	01	17
		597	0	01	23
		596	0	08	16
		591	0	09	82
		590	0	04	59
		589	0	04	14
		418	0	03	30
		417	0	02	83
		416	0	04	04
		415	0	05	98
		692	0	02	17
		414	0	09	55
		125	0	11	66
		120	0	08	30
		123	0	00	10
		122	0	00	50
		121	0	01	13
		115	0	03	24
		664	0	01	65
		667	0	01	67
		126	0	00	10
		116	0	01	10
		119	0	02	24
		111	0	01	66
		707	0	01	53
		657	0	01	53
		112	0	00	10
		110	0	03	36
		659	0	00	32
		655	0	00	79
		102	0	00	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
		113	0	01	74
		661	0	00	80
		114	0	00	34
		675	0	00	36
		66	0	00	10
		75	0	14	70
		69	0	01	34
		68	0	03	96
		76	0	04	50
		78	0	00	10
		67	0	11	24
		63	0	06	22
		62	0	07	26
		61	0	01	80
		39	0	02	88
		38	0	04	41
		35	0	02	70
		37	0	03	12
		36	0	05	11
		30	0	02	46
		32	0	05	25
		31	0	10	07
		606	0	00	10
	अम्बुलो	97	0	04	27
	पुरुषोत्तमपुर	35	0	12	57
		629	0	11	85
		628	0	00	10
		577	0	12	48
		23	0	06	06
		21	0	07	48
		19	0	06	71
		20	0	03	74
		18	0	10	83
		10	0	00	15
	बौलजुड़ा	655	0	10	78
		654	0	00	10
		656	0	00	10
		657	0	04	14
		658	0	15	02
		666	0	02	72
		676	0	01	08
		663	0	02	29
		665	0	03	09
		664	0	02	05
		677	0	05	81
		694	0	00	52
		692	0	05	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
		693	0	06	70
		691	0	04	47
		690	0	01	03
		689	0	06	99
		688	0	00	10
		872	0	01	30
		700	0	02	41
		910	0	04	71
		701	0	03	45
		683	0	01	54
		394	0	04	58
		415	0	08	18
		883	0	04	50
		421	0	03	63
		422	0	04	64
		423	0	03	20
		440	0	00	10
		424	0	03	58
		425	0	17	36
		439	0	00	13
		438	0	03	81
		426	0	00	88
		437	0	04	38
		436	0	07	18
		444	0	00	65
		384	0	01	33
		435	0	01	41
		434	0	00	52
		385	0	00	96
		386	0	01	51
		388	0	00	15
		387	0	31	29
		278	0	02	32
		273	0	02	64
		272	0	20	58
		193	0	03	34
		195	0	05	78
		196	0	00	46
		200	0	19	42
		98	0	02	65
		878	0	03	37
		100	0	03	05
		99	0	03	40
		101	0	10	64
		90	0	10	64
		92	0	06	24
		88	0	07	57



1	2	3	4	5	6
		80	0	13	86
		85	0	00	91
		84	0	00	94
		89	0	00	10
		203	0	02	79
	मुल्काईमा	302	0	01	99
		753	0	45	20
		374	0	08	50
		373	0	00	10
		375	0	02	59
		392	0	04	49
		395	0	00	10
		394	0	04	77
		801	0	10	27
		393	0	01	70
		397	0	01	31
		398	0	09	64
		345	0	08	15
		344	0	01	04
		341	0	00	49
		342	0	09	05
		343	0	00	30
		340	0	00	40
		339	0	10	24
		769	0	00	10
		405	0	00	83
		768	0	03	00
		164	0	12	76
		165	0	00	52
		166	0	00	10
		161	0	00	69
		163	0	16	43
		456	0	01	95
		466	0	00	10
		467	0	03	95
		468	0	03	25
		469	0	02	34
		500	0	00	74
		501	0	10	02
		503	0	09	79
		504	0	03	56
		506	0	03	95
		507	0	03	75
		509	0	04	81
		508	0	00	73
		536	0	06	61
		537	0	00	93

1	2	3	4	5	6
		535	0	06	02
		534	0	00	50
		533	0	04	61
		532	0	01	53
		525	0	00	10
		531	0	03	91
		530	0	07	45
		790	0	00	78
		528	0	02	73
		529	0	05	55
	सानसिंगपुर	1488	0	00	10
		1494	0	04	84
		1493	0	02	20
		1495	0	04	14
		1497	0	02	49
		1498	0	01	99
		885	0	05	34
		860	0	09	52
		884	0	03	94
		861	0	00	10
		866	0	08	04
		882	0	00	10
		865	0	07	78
		864	0	05	55
		868	0	01	15
		840	0	08	64
		839	0	05	47
		828	0	12	89
		829	0	14	61
		830	0	02	35
		822	0	00	20
		699	0	03	30
		698	0	34	06
		697	0	03	41
		696	0	01	95
		684	0	00	10
		681	0	09	89
		682	0	00	28
		680	0	03	48
		679	0	29	70
		1898	0	04	20
		1899	0	03	52
		666	0	00	30
		2366	0	17	78
		461	0	31	98
		177	0	01	41
		178	0	05	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
		181	0	00	10
		182	0	02	91
		183	0	00	69
		184	0	03	19
		187	0	08	17
		185	0	02	15
		188	0	04	62
		2438	0	02	48
		192	0	03	32
		203	0	11	71
		204	0	04	41
		205	0	00	22
		208	0	16	94
		209	0	00	16
		214	0	07	43
		215	0	03	00
		216	0	01	16
		217	0	00	10
		213	0	03	91
		220	0	00	17
		221	0	02	99
		222	0	10	76
		226	0	03	33
		228	0	10	40
		229	0	00	84
		230	0	00	10
		396	0	05	67
		397	0	04	76
		398	0	00	50
		399	0	00	38
		402	0	00	37
	रामपुर	1	0	05	43
		147	0	00	10
		145	0	12	32
		144	0	00	71
		142	0	10	23
		141	0	04	13
		139	0	00	96
		138	0	07	16
		137	0	00	10
		129	0	11	21
		130	0	01	25
		131	0	05	97
		132	0	00	10
		120	0	01	37
	घाटपुर	3147	0	12	14
		4793	0	07	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4794	0	01	20
		4795	0	06	00
		4800	0	00	22
		4796	0	03	11
		4799	0	01	23
		4798	0	01	68
		4797	0	05	41
		4766	0	03	45
		4765	0	03	71
		4761	0	02	22
		4760	0	01	30
		4767	0	00	10
		4756	0	16	22
		4759	0	00	10
		4755	0	00	19
		4754	0	00	69
		4752	0	01	53
		4753	0	00	10
		4750	0	07	59
		3221	0	07	04
		3220	0	00	43
		3212	0	07	16
		4995	0	05	87
		3215	0	00	67
		3218	0	00	89
		3217	0	00	10
		3211	0	04	22
		3201	0	01	51
		3200	0	03	08
		3186	0	03	80
		3177	0	08	19
		3176	0	00	19
		3169	0	03	19
		3166	0	02	50
		3168	0	06	32
		3155	0	01	35
		3156	0	05	35
		3149	0	01	65
		3140	0	01	43
		3138	0	06	53
		3139	0	00	10
		3136	0	03	72
		3137	0	00	87
		3135	0	02	27
		3128	0	06	27
		3129	0	04	90
		3127	0	04	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3125	0	01	07
		2996	0	13	09
		2997	0	05	10
		2998	0	10	00
		3030	0	02	71
		2999	0	01	49
		3012	0	01	82
		3011	0	04	18
		4892	0	00	72
		3003	0	00	57
		3006	0	09	35
		3005	0	04	82
		3004	0	06	85
		2768	0	16	63
		2786	0	08	99
		2789	0	00	10
		4859	0	01	32
		2785	0	01	57
		2791	0	03	18
		2784	0	00	38
		2792	0	10	86
		2793	0	00	10
		2800	0	00	98
		2799	0	10	12
		4825	0	01	32
		2807	0	00	47
		2806	0	07	10
		2812	0	04	50
		2813	0	02	17
		2814	0	02	23
		2815	0	02	94
		2821	0	03	55
		2827	0	07	03
		2826	0	06	14
		2835	0	09	10
		2838	0	02	47
		2837	0	00	32
		2836	0	03	60
		2529	0	00	10
		2822	0	00	23
		2530	0	01	74
		2529	0	02	98
		2506	0	03	01
		2507	0	09	37
		2508	0	11	94
		4941	0	07	18
		4940	0	00	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2510	0	00	15
		2511	0	01	24
		2514	0	01	44
		2512	0	00	10
		2513	0	02	98
		2109	0	01	42
		2430	0	15	69
		2427	0	02	80
		2425	0	04	84
		2424	0	02	60
		2423	0	00	10
		2120	0	10	86
		2418	0	03	12
		2122	0	18	42
		2125	0	00	10
		2126	0	00	62
		2124	0	00	10
		2123	0	02	68
		1928	0	12	32
		1918	0	00	69
		1919	0	10	14
		1921	0	00	62
		1917	0	03	33
		1916	0	01	86
		1914	0	05	16
		1915	0	04	14
		4973	0	00	33
		1896	0	00	27
		4891	0	04	60
		1895	0	00	22
		1893	0	06	74
		1894	0	06	63
		1891	0	01	12
		1880	0	00	10
		1881	0	02	14
		1884	0	15	03
		1883	0	02	71
		1740	0	06	44
		1742	0	00	93
		1743	0	00	32
		1741	0	01	54
		1735	0	08	64
		1636	0	10	70
		1737	0	01	01
		1648	0	09	82
		1649	0	00	10
		1647	0	08	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1636	0	10	38
		1638	0	04	40
		1635	0	03	60
		1634	0	07	08
		1633	0	04	82
		1628	0	10	41
		1613	0	13	67
		1612	0	00	56
		1303	0	67	50
		1256	0	05	77
		1255	0	15	47
		1258	0	06	44
		414	0	08	77
		210	0	00	10
		412	0	08	34
		411	0	01	86
		410	0	00	27
		413	0	04	87
		211	0	00	88
		235	0	05	18
		236	0	28	74
		237	0	00	10
		4994	0	00	10
		238	0	01	03
		4849	0	07	18
		239	0	11	36
		240	0	02	12
		244	0	11	52
		245	0	05	23
		251	0	05	93
		243	0	00	10
		242	0	00	10
		4926	0	14	95
		264	0	08	65
		265	0	00	10
		269	0	31	06
		338	0	05	96
		324	0	06	78
		323	0	01	68
		325	0	01	84
		322	0	05	73
		321	0	02	57
		320	0	03	99
		317	0	04	32
		319	0	03	56
		318	0	05	59
		316	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
	बरासिंगपुर	178	0	00	10
		179	0	05	94
		183	0	01	48
		187	0	04	88
		188	0	04	94
		189	0	08	13
		150	0	04	37
		190	0	01	49
		149	0	03	37
		148	0	09	62
		146	0	02	35
		145	0	09	45
		2080	0	00	10
		140	0	05	34
		151	0	02	21
		12	0	07	87
		11	0	04	03
		8	0	02	12
		2	0	02	50
		1	0	03	76
	माधापुर	3528	0	01	82
		3131	0	04	97
		3128	0	04	89
		3133	0	01	51
		3125	0	07	62
		3126	0	01	23
		3122	0	03	22
		3123	0	03	22
		3124	0	00	10
		3121	0	00	52
		3120	0	11	14
		3104	0	01	00
		3105	0	02	69
		3106	0	03	34
		3107	0	10	56
		3108	0	01	70
	खारीजन	24	0	08	05
		26	0	04	47
		25	0	10	42
		52	0	01	52
		99	0	11	18
		100	0	01	96
		95	0	02	27
		98	0	15	43
		97	0	20	16
	लक्ष्मीप्रसाद	54	0	14	49
		53	0	00	10



1	2	3	4	5	6
		55	0	08	86
		57	0	10	26
		58	0	00	10
		59	0	01	78
		60	0	15	10
		63	0	00	99
		64	0	01	67
		65	0	01	31
	सन्तरपुर	1708	0	00	84
		1663	0	06	96
		1672	0	02	50
		1671	0	06	61
		1673	0	00	90
		1674	0	00	60
		1675	0	00	10
		1669	0	05	37
		1760	0	03	95
		1761	0	03	31
		1678	0	08	39
		1509	0	17	44
		1510	0	00	10
		1513	0	00	14
		1536	0	04	11
		1514	0	03	20
		1515	0	19	08
		1518	0	00	10
		1507	0	00	52
		1516	0	11	00
		1517	0	00	10
		1498	0	10	91
		1497	0	11	72
		1496	0	08	18
		1495	0	00	19
		1491	0	08	65
		1531	0	00	55
		1532	0	00	43
		1537	0	07	18
		1493	0	00	18
		1540	0	00	29
		1541	0	13	44
		1542	0	11	38
		1543	0	03	97
		1544	0	00	10
		1545	0	07	18
		1546	0	04	74
		1547	0	03	41
		1420	0	00	56

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1419	0	05	72
		1138	0	15	54
		1742	0	05	65
		1098	0	07	68
		1096	0	01	24
		1097	0	03	85
		1094	0	07	51
		1093	0	04	42
		1142	0	05	07
		1143	0	10	89
		1144	0	02	48
		1762	0	11	29
		1145	0	00	75
		1146	0	11	53
		1083	0	11	72

[फा. सं. आर-25011/11/2004-ओ.आर.-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2004

S. O. 3301.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia in the State of West Bengal, a pipeline should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act- 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri. Ashok Kumar Dash, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Paradip – Haldia Pipeline Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Marketing Housing Complex, Meghadambaru, Post office- Kuruda, Balasore (Orissa).

**Schedule****District : Bhadrak****State : Orissa**

Name of Tehsil	Name of Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandbali	Kandlasahi	1044	0	24	55
		316	0	00	49
		307	0	02	62
		315	0	01	68
		313	0	03	23
		312	0	03	15
		311	0	00	95
		309	0	02	31
		310	0	06	31
		294	0	06	22
		295	0	06	42
		293	0	00	84
		291	0	05	46
		292	0	07	61
		342	0	01	65
		341	0	03	38
		346	0	03	04
		345	0	01	72
		285	0	04	20
		284	0	03	64
		282	0	03	05
		281	0	03	59
		280	0	03	42
		279	0	00	31
		278	0	04	73
		277	0	00	81
		275	0	01	37
		276	0	00	10
		273	0	00	10
		274	0	08	45
		272	0	03	92
		381	0	00	11
		382	0	11	38
		379	0	03	38
		383	0	00	36
		388	0	01	98
		387	0	05	33
		243	0	02	29
		172	0	13	78
		169	0	01	69
		170	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		171	0	01	08
		92	0	05	85
		90	0	07	17
		89	0	06	96
		93	0	00	10
		95	0	00	22
		75	0	05	26
		76	0	04	75
		77	0	01	30
		1074	0	02	08
		45	0	00	10
		44	0	10	55
		43	0	06	53
		41	0	07	39
		32	0	04	36
		40	0	04	97
		36	0	04	71
		34	0	06	74
		35	0	01	21
	Tentulidihi	1718	0	02	84
		1709	0	09	05
		1710	0	01	06
		1708	0	01	18
		1711	0	04	47
		1680	0	07	11
		1674	0	04	37
		1675	0	03	48
		1664	0	06	80
		1663	0	03	50
		2726	0	02	15
		1649	0	01	68
		1650	0	07	11
		1633	0	05	48
		1636	0	01	09
		1637	0	00	81
		1635	0	02	29
		1622	0	02	65
		1623	0	00	36
		1621	0	09	83
		1562	0	01	97
		1561	0	01	16
		1563	0	02	76
		1564	0	01	83
		1567	0	00	10
		1568	0	12	11
		1573	0	07	10
		1570	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1571	0	00	19
		1574	0	03	62
		1572	0	02	77
		1579	0	00	64
		1583	0	07	36
		1581	0	04	15
		1582	0	00	10
		2725	0	02	96
		2635	0	00	67
		1316	0	03	26
	Deobil	613	0	02	06
		612	0	19	25
		608	0	03	12
		607	0	04	29
		606	0	00	10
		603	0	02	99
		604	0	01	17
		597	0	01	23
		596	0	08	16
		591	0	09	82
		590	0	04	59
		589	0	04	14
		418	0	03	30
		417	0	02	83
		416	0	04	04
		415	0	05	98
		692	0	02	17
		414	0	09	55
		125	0	11	66
		120	0	08	30
		123	0	00	10
		122	0	00	50
		121	0	01	13
		115	0	03	24
		664	0	01	65
		667	0	01	67
		126	0	00	10
		116	0	01	10
		119	0	02	24
		111	0	01	66
		707	0	01	53
		657	0	01	53
		112	0	00	10
		110	0	03	36
		659	0	00	32
		655	0	00	79
		102	0	00	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
		113	0	01	74
		661	0	00	80
		114	0	00	34
		675	0	00	36
		66	0	00	10
		75	0	14	70
		69	0	01	34
		68	0	03	96
		76	0	04	50
		78	0	00	10
		67	0	11	24
		63	0	06	22
		62	0	07	26
		61	0	01	80
		39	0	02	88
		38	0	04	41
		35	0	02	70
		37	0	03	12
		36	0	05	11
		30	0	02	46
		32	0	05	25
		31	0	10	07
		606	0	00	10
	Ambulo	97	0	04	27
	Purushottampur	35	0	12	57
		629	0	11	85
		628	0	00	10
		577	0	12	48
		23	0	06	06
		21	0	07	48
		19	0	06	71
		20	0	03	74
		18	0	10	83
		10	0	00	15
	Bauljuda	655	0	10	78
		654	0	00	10
		656	0	00	10
		657	0	04	14
		658	0	15	02
		666	0	02	72
		676	0	01	08
		663	0	02	29
		665	0	03	09
		664	0	02	05
		677	0	05	81
		694	0	00	52
		692	0	05	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
		693	0	06	70
		691	0	04	47
		690	0	01	03
		689	0	06	99
		688	0	00	10
		872	0	01	30
		700	0	02	41
		910	0	04	71
		701	0	03	45
		683	0	01	54
		394	0	04	58
		415	0	08	18
		883	0	04	50
		421	0	03	63
		422	0	04	64
		423	0	03	20
		440	0	00	10
		424	0	03	58
		425	0	17	36
		439	0	00	13
		438	0	03	81
		426	0	00	88
		437	0	04	38
		436	0	07	18
		444	0	00	65
		384	0	01	33
		435	0	01	41
		434	0	00	52
		385	0	00	96
		386	0	01	51
		388	0	00	15
		387	0	31	29
		278	0	02	32
		273	0	02	64
		272	0	20	58
		193	0	03	34
		195	0	05	78
		196	0	00	46
		200	0	19	42
		98	0	02	65
		878	0	03	37
		100	0	03	05
		99	0	03	40
		101	0	10	64
		90	0	10	64
		92	0	06	24
		88	0	07	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
		80	0	13	86
		85	0	00	91
		84	0	00	94
		89	0	00	10
		203	0	02	79
	Mulkaema	302	0	01	99
		753	0	45	20
		374	0	08	50
		373	0	00	10
		375	0	02	69
		392	0	04	49
		395	0	00	10
		394	0	04	77
		801	0	10	27
		393	0	01	70
		397	0	01	31
		398	0	09	64
		345	0	08	15
		344	0	01	04
		341	0	00	49
		342	0	09	05
		343	0	00	30
		340	0	00	40
		339	0	10	24
		769	0	00	10
		405	0	00	83
		768	0	03	00
		164	0	12	76
		165	0	00	52
		166	0	00	10
		161	0	00	69
		168	0	16	43
		456	0	01	95
		466	0	00	10
		467	0	03	95
		468	0	03	25
		469	0	02	34
		500	0	00	74
		501	0	10	02
		503	0	09	79
		504	0	03	56
		506	0	03	95
		507	0	03	75
		509	0	04	81
		508	0	00	73
		536	0	06	61
		537	0	00	93



1	2	3	4	5	6
		535	0	06	02
		534	0	00	50
		533	0	04	61
		532	0	01	53
		525	0	00	10
		531	0	03	91
		530	0	07	45
		790	0	00	78
		528	0	02	73
		529	0	05	55
	Sansingpur	1488	0	00	10
		1494	0	04	84
		1493	0	02	20
		1495	0	04	14
		1497	0	02	49
		1498	0	01	99
		885	0	05	34
		860	0	09	52
		884	0	03	94
		861	0	00	10
		866	0	08	04
		882	0	00	10
		865	0	07	78
		864	0	05	55
		868	0	01	15
		840	0	08	64
		839	0	05	47
		828	0	12	89
		829	0	14	61
		830	0	02	35
		822	0	00	20
		699	0	03	30
		698	0	34	06
		697	0	03	41
		696	0	01	95
		684	0	00	10
		681	0	09	89
		682	0	00	28
		680	0	03	48
		679	0	29	70
		1898	0	04	20
		1899	0	03	52
		666	0	00	30
		2366	0	17	78
		461	0	31	98
		177	0	01	41
		178	0	05	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
		181	0	00	10
		182	0	02	91
		183	0	00	69
		184	0	03	19
		187	0	08	17
		185	0	02	15
		188	0	04	62
		2438	0	02	48
		192	0	03	32
		203	0	11	71
		204	0	04	41
		205	0	00	22
		208	0	16	94
		209	0	00	16
		214	0	07	43
		215	0	03	00
		216	0	01	16
		217	0	00	10
		213	0	03	91
		220	0	00	17
		221	0	02	99
		222	0	10	76
		226	0	03	33
		228	0	10	40
		229	0	00	84
		230	0	00	10
		396	0	05	67
		397	0	04	76
		398	0	00	50
		399	0	00	38
		402	0	00	37
	Rampur	1	0	05	43
		147	0	00	10
		145	0	12	32
		144	0	00	71
		142	0	10	23
		141	0	04	13
		139	0	00	96
		138	0	07	16
		137	0	00	10
		129	0	11	21
		130	0	01	25
		131	0	05	97
		132	0	00	10
		120	0	01	37
	Ghatpur	3147	0	12	14
		4793	0	07	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4794	0	01	20
		4795	0	06	00
		4800	0	00	22
		4796	0	03	11
		4799	0	01	23
		4798	0	01	68
		4797	0	05	41
		4766	0	03	45
		4765	0	03	71
		4761	0	02	22
		4760	0	01	30
		4767	0	00	10
		4756	0	16	22
		4759	0	00	10
		4755	0	00	19
		4754	0	00	69
		4752	0	01	53
		4753	0	00	10
		4750	0	07	59
		3221	0	07	04
		3220	0	00	43
		3212	0	07	16
		4995	0	05	37
		3215	0	00	37
		3218	0	00	89
		3217	0	00	10
		3211	0	04	22
		3201	0	01	51
		3200	0	03	08
		3186	0	03	80
		3177	0	08	19
		3176	0	00	19
		3169	0	03	19
		3166	0	02	50
		3168	0	06	32
		3155	0	01	35
		3156	0	05	35
		3149	0	01	65
		3140	0	01	43
		3138	0	06	53
		3139	0	00	10
		3136	0	03	72
		3137	0	00	87
		3135	0	02	27
		3128	0	06	27
		3129	0	04	90
		3127	0	04	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3125	0	01	07
		2996	0	13	09
		2997	0	05	10
		2998	0	10	00
		3030	0	02	71
		2999	0	01	49
		3012	0	01	82
		3011	0	04	18
		4892	0	00	72
		3003	0	00	57
		3006	0	09	35
		3005	0	04	82
		3004	0	06	85
		2768	0	16	63
		2786	0	08	99
		2789	0	00	10
		4859	0	01	32
		2785	0	01	57
		2791	0	03	18
		2784	0	00	38
		2792	0	10	86
		2793	0	00	10
		2800	0	00	98
		2799	0	10	12
		4825	0	01	32
		2807	0	00	47
		2806	0	07	10
		2812	0	04	50
		2813	0	02	17
		2814	0	02	23
		2815	0	02	94
		2821	0	03	55
		2827	0	07	03
		2826	0	06	14
		2835	0	09	10
		2838	0	02	47
		2837	0	00	32
		2836	0	03	60
		2529	0	00	10
		2822	0	00	23
		2530	0	01	74
		2529	0	02	98
		2506	0	03	01
		2507	0	09	37
		2508	0	11	94
		4941	0	07	18
		4940	0	00	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2510	0	00	15
		2511	0	01	24
		2514	0	01	44
		2512	0	00	10
		2513	0	02	98
		2109	0	01	42
		2430	0	15	69
		2427	0	02	80
		2425	0	04	84
		2424	0	02	60
		2423	0	00	10
		2120	0	10	86
		2418	0	03	12
		2122	0	18	42
		2125	0	00	10
		2126	0	00	62
		2124	0	00	10
		2123	0	02	68
		1928	0	12	32
		1918	0	00	69
		1919	0	10	14
		1921	0	00	62
		1917	0	03	33
		1916	0	01	86
		1914	0	05	16
		1915	0	04	14
		4973	0	00	33
		1896	0	00	27
		4891	0	04	60
		1895	0	00	22
		1893	0	06	74
		1894	0	06	63
		1891	0	01	12
		1880	0	00	10
		1881	0	02	14
		1884	0	15	03
		1883	0	02	71
		1740	0	06	44
		1742	0	00	93
		1743	0	00	32
		1741	0	01	54
		1735	0	08	64
		1636	0	10	70
		1737	0	01	01
		1648	0	09	82
		1649	0	00	10
		1647	0	08	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1636	0	10	38
		1638	0	04	40
		1635	0	03	60
		1634	0	07	08
		1633	0	04	82
		1628	0	10	41
		1613	0	13	67
		1612	0	00	56
		1303	0	67	50
		1256	0	05	77
		1255	0	15	47
		1258	0	06	44
		414	0	08	77
		210	0	00	10
		412	0	08	34
		411	0	01	86
		410	0	00	27
		413	0	04	87
		211	0	00	88
		235	0	05	78
		236	0	28	74
		237	0	00	10
		4994	0	00	10
		238	0	01	03
		4849	0	07	18
		239	0	11	36
		240	0	02	12
		244	0	11	52
		245	0	05	23
		251	0	05	93
		243	0	00	10
		242	0	00	10
		4926	0	14	95
		264	0	08	65
		265	0	00	10
		269	0	31	06
		338	0	05	96
		324	0	06	78
		323	0	01	68
		325	0	01	84
		322	0	05	73
		321	0	02	57
		320	0	03	99
		317	0	04	32
		319	0	03	56
		318	0	05	59
		316	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>Barasingpur</b>	178	0	00	10
		179	0	05	94
		183	0	01	48
		187	0	04	88
		188	0	04	94
		189	0	08	13
		150	0	04	37
		190	0	01	49
		149	0	03	37
		148	0	09	62
		146	0	02	35
		145	0	09	45
		2080	0	00	10
		140	0	05	34
		151	0	02	21
		12	0	07	87
		11	0	04	03
		8	0	02	12
		2	0	02	50
		1	0	03	76
	<b>Madhapur</b>	3526	0	01	82
		3131	0	04	97
		3128	0	04	89
		3133	0	01	51
		3125	0	07	62
		3126	0	01	23
		3122	0	03	22
		3123	0	03	22
		3124	0	00	10
		3121	0	00	52
		3120	0	11	14
		3104	0	01	00
		3105	0	02	69
		3106	0	03	34
		3107	0	10	56
		3108	0	01	70
	<b>Kharijan</b>	24	0	08	05
		26	0	04	47
		25	0	10	42
		52	0	01	52
		99	0	11	18
		100	0	01	96
		95	0	02	27
		98	0	15	43
		97	0	20	16
	<b>Lakshmiprasad</b>	54	0	14	49
		53	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		55	0	08	86
		57	0	10	26
		58	0	00	10
		59	0	01	78
		60	0	15	10
		63	0	00	99
		64	0	01	67
		65	0	01	31
	Santarapur	1708	0	00	84
		1663	0	06	96
		1672	0	02	50
		1671	0	06	61
		1673	0	00	90
		1674	0	00	60
		1675	0	00	10
		1669	0	05	37
		1760	0	03	95
		1761	0	03	31
		1678	0	08	39
		1509	0	17	44
		1510	0	00	10
		1513	0	00	14
		1536	0	04	11
		1514	0	03	20
		1515	0	19	08
		1518	0	00	10
		1507	0	00	52
		1516	0	11	00
		1517	0	00	10
		1498	0	10	91
		1497	0	11	72
		1496	0	08	18
		1495	0	00	19
		1494	0	08	65
		1533	0	00	55
		1532	0	00	43
		1537	0	07	18
		1493	0	00	18
		1540	0	00	29
		1541	0	13	44
		1542	0	11	38
		1543	0	03	97
		1544	0	00	10
		1545	0	07	18
		1546	0	04	74
		1547	0	03	41
		1420	0	00	56



1	2	3	4	5	6
		1419	0	05	72
		1138	0	15	54
		1742	0	05	65
		1098	0	07	68
		1096	0	01	24
		1097	0	03	85
		1094	0	07	51
		1093	0	04	42
		1142	0	05	07
		1143	0	10	89
		1144	0	02	48
		1762	0	11	29
		1145	0	00	75
		1146	0	11	53
		1083	0	11	72

[No. R-25011/11/2004-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3302.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि राजस्थान राज्य में इन्डियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयली - सिद्धपुर - सांगानेर पाइपलाइन से अजमेर तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद शाखा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री ओ. पी. गुप्ता, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, (राजस्थान) इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग) 33, मुक्तानंदनगर, गोपालपुरा बाई-पास, जयपुर (राजस्थान) -302018, को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप, भेज सकेगा ।

## अनुसूची

ताहसील : अजमेर

जिला : अजमेर

राज्य : राजस्थान

गाँव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
दौराई	1652	0	00	80
	1648	0	07	40
	1647	0	04	40
	1641	0	01	60

[फा. सं. आर-25011/2/2004-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S. O. 3302.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Product Branch Pipeline to Ajmer from Koyali - Sidhpur - Sanganer pipeline may be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the said act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri O. P. Gupta, Competent Authority, (Rajasthan) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33, Muktanand Nagar, Gopalpura Bye-Pass, Jaipur - 302 018.

**SCHEDULE****Tehsil : Ajmer****District : Ajmer****State : Rajasthan**

Name of Village	Khasara No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Dourai</b>	1652	0	00	80
	1648	0	07	40
	1647	0	04	40
	1641	0	01	60

[No. R-25011/2/2004-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3303.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री आर.वी. सरवैया, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, जिमखाना बिल्डिंग, आदिपुर रोड, अन्जार, कच्छ -370110 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तालूका : अमीरगढ़		जिला: बनासकांठ		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	कजों	67	-	0	52	16
		60	पी2	0	36	36
		59	-	0	06	27
		58	पी1 और पी2	0	02	70
		79	पी5	0	57	00
		85	पी2	0	18	36
		86	-	0	18	36
		बलराम नदी खसरा संख्या 86 और 92 के बीच में		0	22	88
		92	-	0	09	06
		119	-	0	09	97
		93	-	0	01	64
		121	-	0	00	20
		118	पी1	0	26	37
		118	पी2	0	24	23
		123	-	0	32	36
		126	-	0	37	77
		127	-	0	14	40
		128	-	0	29	65
		नाला खसरा संख्या 128 और 130 के बीच में		0	05	70
		130	-	0	17	11
2	जेथी	95	अ/10/पी/49	0	02	71
		95	अ/10/पी/31	0	07	92
		95	10/पी/1	0	26	60
		95	10/पी/4	0	13	50
		95	10/पी/3	0	16	83
		95	10/पी/2	0	23	40
		95	अ/10/पी/43	0	31	68
		95	अ/10/पी/47	0	23	94
		95	11	0	26	37
		सडक 95	अ/10/पी/1	0	01	08
		95	अ/10/पी/1	0	89	91

तालुका : अमीरगढ़						
जिला: बनासकांठ						
राज्य : गुजरात						
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	जेयी (जारी...)	120+121	-	0	14	31
		119	पी1	0	12	11
		सडक 119	पी2	0	02	88
		115	-	0	05	70
		108	-	0	11	40
		सडक उमरकोट ग्राम सीमा और		0	07	12
		खसरा संख्या 10/ पी1 के बीच में				
		10	पी1	0	10	04
		11	-	0	21	29
		14	-	0	05	65
		13	-	0	10	25
		17	-	0	07	80
		18	-	0	15	68
		21	पी1	0	27	22
		21	पी2	0	22	00
		22	पी1	0	30	28
		22	पी2	0	31	00
		23	-	0	29	88
		24	-	0	00	60
		26+27	पी3	0	41	26
		31	-	0	57	72
		32	पी2	0	18	24
		32	पी1	0	41	29
		33	पी2	0	01	88
3	उमरकोट	79	-	0	17	82
		81	-	0	27	79
		आबादी खसरा संख्या 81 और		0	25	65
		83/पी2 के बीच में				
		83	पी2	0	14	96
		सडक खसरा संख्या 83/पी2 और		0	04	28
		जेयी ग्राम सीमा के बीच में				
4	इकबालगढ़	47	पी1	0	27	07

तालुका : अमीरगढ़		जिला : बनासकांठ		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	इकबालगढ़ (जारी...)	47	पी2	0	18	53
		45	पी2	0	19	24
		48	पी1	0	17	82
		45	पी3	0	32	07
	सड़क खसरा संख्या 45/पी3 और 34 के बीच में			0	02	85
		34	-	0	33	50
		41	2पी4	0	24	94
		40	2पी1	0	12	89
		40	2पी2	0	16	42
		40	1पी1	0	00	30
		36	2पी3	0	02	82
		36	2पी1	0	10	69
	सस्ता खसरा संख्या 36/2पी1 और 30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58/पी1 के बीच में			0	00	58
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी11	0	20	52
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी20	0	02	34
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी17	0	20	70
	सस्ता खसरा संख्या 30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58/पी17 और 30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58/पी15 के बीच में			0	00	65
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी15	0	53	46
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी24	0	32	76
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी14	0	50	59
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+ 58		पी6	0	35	56
	जुनी सरोवरी	22	पी1	0	24	35
		23	पी1	0	03	78
		23	पी2	0	09	26
	सड़क 23		पी3	0	02	13

तालुका : अमीरगढ़						
जिला : बनासकांठ						
राज्य : गुजरात						
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	जुनी सरोवरी (जारी)	21	पी1	0	03	56
		29	पी1	1	49	39
		35	-	0	01	72
		36	-	0	07	47
		38	-	0	14	96
		नाला खसरा संख्या 38		0	87	77
		और 43 के बीच में				
		43	-	0	08	55
		44	-	0	14	95
		45	-	0	09	89
		47	-	0	19	95
		नाला खसरा संख्या 47 और		0	02	85
		51 के बीच में				
		51	-	0	19	56
		53	पी1	0	03	46
		53	पी2	0	00	50
		52	पी1	0	11	40
		52	पी2	0	08	55
	सरोवरा	232	पी1	0	10	87
		232	पी3	0	19	42
		233	-	0	21	92
		237	-	1	96	52
		234	पी4	0	05	29
		234	पी3	0	09	62
		234	पी2	0	06	05
		235	पी2	0	00	70
		236	1+2+3+4	0	17	04
		208	-	0	48	89
		नाला 237	-	0	07	91
		174	-	0	39	90
		175	-	0	21	30
		176	-	0	14	19
		177	पी1	0	34	92
		178	-	0	31	30
		179	-	0	17	82
		180	पी2	0	21	38

तालुका : अमीरगढ़						
जिला : बनासकांठ						
राज्य : गुजरात						
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल	ग़यर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	सरोना (जारी...)	सड़क 237	-	0	01	78
		55	-	0	37	42
		54	1	0	26	01
		49	पी1	0	03	29
		48	1पी1	0	27	79
		सड़क 48	1पी2	0	03	56
		46	-	0	20	67
		45	-	0	24	23
		44	पी1	0	33	50
		40	-	0	07	46
		41	-	0	05	70
		38	पी2	0	13	53
		39	-	0	27	44
		38	पी1	0	33	75
		सड़क खसरा संख्या 38/पी1 और 34 के बीच में		0	02	85
		34	-	0	10	69
		35	-	0	25	66
	किडोतर	278	-	0	28	56
		280	पी1	0	18	17
		281	पी1	0	22	45
		281	पी2/1	0	07	12
		281	पी2/2	0	13	54
		281	पी3	0	25	43
		281	पी4/2	0	17	10
		281	पी4/3	0	04	64
		282	1	0	09	31
		286	-	0	08	41
		287	-	0	15	48
		288	-	0	24	53
		11	1	0	14	61
		12	-	0	00	68
		10	-	0	30	44
		7	-	0	01	48
		14	2	0	07	07



तालुका : अमीरगढ़		जिला: बनासकांठ		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	किडोतर(जारी...)	नाला खसरा संख्या 14/2 और 16 के बीच में		0	16	62
		16	-	0	19	06
		17	-	0	36	48
8	काकावाडा	नाला किडोतर ग्राम सीमा और खसरा संख्या 7 और 6 के बीच में		0	17	82
		7	-	0	26	37
		6	-	0	14	25
		सड़क खसरा संख्या 6 और 115 के बीच में		0	04	98
		115	-	0	06	71
		12	पी1	0	09	97
		12	पी2	0	12	11
		14	पी3	0	12	12
		13	-	0	05	70
		14	पी1	0	07	69
		14	पी2	0	10	62
		114	पी1	0	30	24
		बनास नदी खसरा संख्या 114/पी1 और 16/पी3 के बीच में		0	57	73
		16	पी3	0	07	85
		54	पी1	0	14	61
		54	पी2	0	27	08
		55	-	0	11	04
		56	-	0	38	49
		57	-	0	20	67
		58	-	0	14	25
		59	-	0	16	38
		60	-	0	17	10
		65	-	0	06	58
		61	-	0	06	77
		64	-	0	24	23

तालुका : अमीरगढ़						
जिला: बनासकांठ						
राज्य : गुजरात						
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	इस्वानि	बनास नदी किछोतर ग्राम सीमा के बीच में		0	70	56
10	दभेला	46	-	0	10	69
		48	-	0	28	90
		45	-	0	00	50
		सड़क 50	पी/15	0	01	88
		43	-	0	02	33
		50	पी15	0	01	25
		50	पी17	0	12	99
		50	पी18	0	12	89
		50	पी22	0	05	34
		42	पी1	0	12	47
		नाला खसरा संख्या 42/पी1 और 24/पी3 के बीच में		0	25	70
		24	पी3	0	03	52
		24	पी1	0	04	63
		24	पी4	0	04	28
		30	-	0	11	76
		31	-	0	13	54
		34	पी1	0	43	12
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 34/पी1 और 294/पी2 के बीच में		0	01	42
		294	पी2	0	18	53
		294	पी1	0	26	37
		292	-	0	29	93
		271	-	0	11	40
		270	-	0	12	47
		269	-	0	09	62
		265	पी2	0	09	26
		265	पी3	0	09	97
		265	पी1	0	07	84
		265	पी4	0	05	33
		267	पी1	0	05	95
		266	पी1	0	19	64
		252	पी3	0	19	24

तालुका : अमीरगढ़		जिला: बनासकांठ		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	दभेला (जारी...)	252	पी1	0	00	23
		सड़क खसरा संख्या 252/पी1 और 251/पी2 के बीच में		0	03	56
		251	पी2	0	24	59
		सड़क खसरा संख्या 251/पी2 और आवल ग्राम सीमा के बीच में		0	01	78
11	जूनी रोह	41	1	0	09	22
		41	2	0	10	47
		42	-	0	12	74
		यस्ता खसरा संख्या 42 और 44 के बीच में		0	02	31
		44	-	0	14	17
		43	1	0	05	07
		47	पी2	0	15	32
		48	पी1	0	15	33
		49	-	0	23	16
		50	1	0	26	37
		एम.एच. खसरा संख्या 50/1 और 59/पी1 के बीच में		0	03	92
		59	पी1	0	01	50
		60	पी1	0	20	24
		61	पी2	0	10	33
		62	-	0	26	73
12	आवल	सड़क दभेला ग्राम सीमा और खसरा संख्या 337/पी4 के बीच में		0	03	20
		337	पी4	0	14	14
		337	पी1	0	16	74
		337	पी2	0	03	74
		337	पी3	0	16	84
		21	पी3	0	16	40
		20	-	0	26	71

तालुका : अमीरगडु		जिला : बनासकांठा		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	उप खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	आदल (जारी...)	21	पी2	0	08	21
		25	-	0	00	45
		35	पी3	0	09	97
		35	पी2	0	12	96
		35	पी1	0	10	34
		14	पी3	0	32	43
		14	पी2	0	00	30
		37	पी5	0	16	72
		38	-	0	00	32
		42	-	0	29	22
		43	पी1	0	07	60
		89	पी1	0	30	96
		84	-	0	15	68
		77	-	0	02	35
		85	-	0	16	39
		86	-	0	17	82
		98	-	0	11	05
		99	-	0	01	76
		78	-	0	09	20
		100	-	0	19	77
13	गधाडा	22	-	0	01	37
		रास्ता खसरा संख्या 22 और 34 के बीच में		0	01	64
		34	-	0	14	96
		33	-	0	11	76
		32	-	0	15	68
		31	-	0	02	49
		30	-	0	14	61
		बनाम नदी खसरा संख्या 30 और 99 के बीच में		0	21	02
		99	-	0	38	49
		100	-	0	38	49
		103	पी3	0	03	08
		103	पी6	0	00	30
		103	पी2	0	00	20

तालुका : अमरीमट्टा		जिला : बकासकांठ		राज्य : गुजरात		
क्रमांक सं.	मालिक का नाम	खसत सं.	उप खसत सं.	क्षेत्रफल		कुल मीटर
				हेक्टेयर	एकर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	मण्डासिरी...)	103	क्षे1	0	15	66
		103	क्षे5	0	20	31
		98	क्षे1	0	03	56
		104	-	0	33	86
		106	क्षे2	0	12	47
		105	क्षे2	0	09	26
		105	क्षे3	0	07	84
		105	क्षे1	0	09	62
		115	क्षे2	0	39	76
		113	-	0	16	90
		112	-	0	24	93
		118	-	0	23	16
		119	-	0	22	10

[क्र. सं. आर-31015/41/2004-ओ.अर.-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2004

S. O. 3383.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra (Gujarat) to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.V. Sarvaiya, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Gymkhana Building, Adipur Road, Anjar, Kutch 370110 (Gujarat).

## SCHEDULE

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
1. KARZA	67	-	0	52	16	
	60	P2	0	36	36	
	59	-	0	06	27	
	58	P1&P2	0	02	70	
	79	P5	0	57	00	
	85	P2	0	18	36	
	86	-	0	18	36	
	Balaram river In between Survey Number.86 and 92		0	22	88	
	92	-	0	09	06	
	119	-	0	09	97	
	93	-	-	01	64	
	121	-	0	00	20	
	118	P1	0	26	37	
	118	P2	0	24	23	
	123	-	0	32	36	
	126	-	0	37	77	
	127	-	0	14	40	
	128	-	0	29	65	
	Nala In between Survey Number.128 and 130		0	05	70	
	130	-	0	17	11	
2. JETHI	95	A/10/P/49	0	02	71	
	95	A/10/P/31	0	07	92	
	95	10/P1	0	26	60	
	95	10/P4	0	13	50	
	95	10/P3	0	16	83	
	95	10/P2	0	23	40	
	95	A/10/P/43	0	31	68	
	95	A/10/P/47	0	23	94	
	95	11	0	26	37	
	Asphalted Road.95		A/10/P/1	0	01	08
	95	A/10/P/1	0	89	91	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
JETHI	120+121	-	0	14	31	
( Contd...)	119	P1	0	12	11	
	Asphalted Road 119	P2	0	02	88	
	115	-	0	05	70	
	108	-	0	11	40	
	Asphalted Road In between village boundry of Umarkot and Survey No.10/P1		0	07	12	
	10	P1	0	10	04	
	11	-	0	21	29	
	14	-	0	05	65	
	13	-	0	10	25	
	17	-	0	07	80	
	18	-	0	15	68	
	21	1P1	0	27	22	
	21	P2	0	22	00	
	22	P1	0	30	28	
	22	P2	0	31	00	
	23	-	0	29	88	
	24	-	0	00	60	
	26+27	1P3	0	41	26	
	31	-	0	57	72	
	32	P2	0	18	24	
	32	P1	0	41	29	
	33	P2	0	01	88	
UMARKOT	79	-	0	17	82	
	81	-	0	27	79	
	Village site In between Survey No. 81and 83/P2		0	25	65	
	83	P2	0	14	96	
	Asphalted Road In between Survey No.83/P2 and village boundry of Jethi		0	04	28	
IQBALGADH	47	P1	0	27	07	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
4. IQBALGADH ( Contd...)	47	P2	0	18	53	
	45	P2	0	19	24	
	48	P1	0	17	82	
	45	P3	0	32	07	
	Asphalted Road In between Survey Number.45/P3 and 34		0	02	85	
	34	-	0	33	50	
	41	2P4	0	24	94	
	40	2P1	0	12	89	
	40	2P2	0	16	42	
	40	1P1	0	00	30	
	36	2P3	0	02	82	
	36	2P1	0	10	69	
	Cart track In between Survey Number.36/2P1 and 30+31+38/1+39+45+ 56+57+58/P11		0	00	58	
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P11	0	20	52	
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P20	0	02	34	
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P17	0	20	70	
	Cart track in between 30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58/P17 and 30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58/P15		0	00	65	
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P15	0	53	46	
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P24	0	32	76	
	30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P14	0	50	59	
30+31+38/1+39+45+56+57+58	P6	0	35	56		
5. JUNI SAROTRI	22	P1	0	24	35	
	23	P1	0	03	78	
	23	P2	0	09	26	
	Asphalted Road. 23		P3	0	02	13



Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
S. JUNI SAROTRI	21	P1	0	03	56	
	( Contd...)	P1	1	49	39	
	35	-	0	01	72	
	36	-	0	07	47	
	38	-	0	14	96	
	Nala In Between Survey No 38 and		0	87	77	
	43	-	0	08	55	
	44	-	0	14	95	
	45	-	0	09	89	
	47	-	0	19	95	
	Nala In between Survey No. 47 and 51		0	02	85	
	51	-	0	19	56	
	53	P1	0	03	46	
	53	P2	0	00	50	
	52	P1	0	11	40	
	52	P2	0	08	55	
6. SAROTRA	232	P1	0	10	87	
	232	P3	0	19	42	
	233	-	0	21	92	
	237	-	1	96	52	
	234	P4	0	05	29	
	234	P3	0	09	62	
	234	P2	0	06	05	
	235	P2	0	00	70	
	236	1+2+3+4	0	17	04	
	208	-	0	48	89	
	Nala.237	-	0	07	91	
	174	-	0	39	90	
	175	-	0	21	30	
	176	-	0	14	19	
	177	P1	0	34	92	
	178	-	0	31	30	
	179	-	0	17	82	
	180	P2	0	21	38	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
6. SAROTRA ( Contd...)	Mud Road.237	-	0	01	78	
	55	-	0	37	42	
	54	1	0	26	01	
	49	P1	0	03	29	
	48	1P1	0	27	79	
	Asphalted Road.48	1P2	0	03	56	
	46	-	0	20	67	
	45	-	0	24	23	
	44	P1	0	33	50	
	40	-	0	07	46	
	41	-	0	05	70	
	38	P2	0	13	53	
	39	-	0	27	44	
	38	P1	0	33	75	
	Mud Road In between Survey Number.38/P1 and 34		0	02	85	
	34	-	0	10	69	
	35	-	0	25	66	
	7. KIDOTAR	278	-	0	28	56
		280	P1	0	18	17
		281	P1	0	22	45
281		P2/1	0	07	12	
281		P2/2	0	13	54	
281		P3	0	25	43	
281		P4/2	0	17	10	
281		P4/3	0	04	64	
282		1	0	09	31	
286		-	0	08	41	
287		-	0	15	48	
288		-	0	24	53	
11		1	0	14	61	
12		-	0	00	68	
10		-	0	30	44	
7		-	0	01	48	
14		2	0	07	07	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
7. KIDOTAR	Nala In between Survey Number,14/2 and 16		0	16	62	
	( Contd...)	16	-	0	19	06
		17	-	0	36	48
8. KAKAWADA	Nala In between village boundry of Kidotar and Survey No. 7 & 6		0	17	82	
		7	-	0	26	37
		6	-	0	14	25
	Mud Road In between Survey Number. 6 and 115		0	04	98	
		115	-	0	06	71
		12	P1	0	09	97
		12	P2	0	12	11
		14	P3	0	12	12
		13	-	0	05	70
		14	P1	0	07	69
		14	P2	0	10	62
		114	P1	0	30	24
	Banas river In between Survey Number.114/P1 and 16/P3		0	57	73	
		16	P3	0	07	85
		54	P1	0	14	61
		54	P2	0	27	08
		55	-	0	11	04
		56	-	0	38	49
		57	-	0	20	67
		58	-	0	14	25
	59	-	0	16	38	
	60	-	0	17	10	
	65	-	0	06	58	
	61	-	0	06	77	
	64	-	0	24	23	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
9. ISWANI	Banas river In between village boundry of Kidotar		0	70	56	
10. DABHELA	46	-	0	10	69	
	48	-	0	28	90	
	45	-	0	00	50	
	Mud Road 50	P/15	0	01	88	
	43	-	0	02	33	
	50	P15	0	01	25	
	50	P17	0	12	99	
	50	P18	0	12	89	
	50	P22	0	05	34	
	42	P1	0	12	47	
	Nala In between Survey No. 42/P1 and 24/P3		0	25	70	
	24	P3	0	03	52	
	24	P1	0	04	63	
	24	P4	0	04	28	
	30	-	0	11	76	
	31	-	0	13	54	
	34	P1	0	43	12	
	Mud Road In between Survey No. 34/P1 and 294/P2		0	01	42	
	294	P2	0	18	53	
	294	P1	0	26	37	
292	-	0	29	93		
271	-	0	11	40		
270	-	0	12	47		
269	-	0	09	62		
265	P2	0	09	26		
265	P3	0	09	97		
265	P1	0	07	84		
265	P4	0	05	33		
267	P1	0	05	95		
266	P1	0	19	64		
252	P3	0	19	24		

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
10. DABHELA (Contd....)	252	P1	0	00	23	
	Asphalted Road In between Survey Number.252/P1 and 251/P2		0	03	56	
	251	P2	0	24	59	
	Asphalted Road In between Survey Number 251/P2 &V.B of Awal		0	01	78	
11. JUNI ROH	41	1	0	09	22	
	41	2	0	10	47	
	42	-	0	12	74	
	Cart track In between survey Number 42 and 44		0	02	31	
	44	-	0	14	17	
	43	1	0	05	07	
	47	P2	0	15	32	
	48	P1	0	15	33	
	49	-	0	23	16	
	50	1	0	26	37	
	S.H In between Survey Number.50/1 and 59/P1		0	03	92	
	59	P1	0	01	50	
	60	P1	0	20	24	
	61	P2	0	10	33	
	62	-	0	26	73	
	Asphalted Road In between Village boundry of Dabhela and 337/P4		0	03	20	
	12. AVAL	337	P4	0	14	14
337		P1	0	16	74	
337		P2	0	03	74	
337		P3	0	16	84	
21		P3	0	16	40	
20		-	0	26	71	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
12. AVAL	21	P2	0	08	21	
(Contd....)	25	-	0	00	45	
	35	P3	0	09	97	
	35	P2	0	12	96	
	35	P1	0	10	34	
	14	P3	0	32	43	
	14	P2	0	00	30	
	37	P5	0	16	72	
	38	-	0	00	32	
	42	-	0	29	22	
	43	P1	0	07	60	
	89	P1	0	30	96	
	84	-	0	15	68	
	77	-	0	02	35	
	85	-	0	16	39	
	86	-	0	17	82	
	98	-	0	11	05	
	99	-	0	01	76	
	78	-	0	09	20	
	100	-	0	19	77	
13. GADHADA	22	-	0	01	37	
Cart track In between Survey No. 22 and 34			0	01	64	
	34	-	0	14	96	
	33	-	0	11	76	
	32	-	0	15	68	
	31	-	0	02	49	
	30	-	0	14	61	
Banas River In between Survey Number.30 and 99			0	21	02	
	99	-	0	38	49	
	100	-	0	38	49	
	103	P3	0	03	08	
	103	P6	0	00	30	
	103	P2	0	00	20	

Taluk : AMIRGADH		District: BANASKANTHA		State : GUJARAT		
Name of Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
13. GADHADA	103	P1	0	15	66	
(Contd....)	103	P5	0	20	31	
	98	P1	0	03	56	
	104	-	0	33	86	
	106	P2	0	12	47	
	105	P2	0	09	26	
	105	P3	0	07	84	
	105	P1	0	09	62	
	115	P2	0	39	76	
	113	-	0	16	90	
	112	-	0	24	95	
	118	-	0	23	16	
	119	-	0	22	10	

[No. R-31015/41/2004-O.R.-II]  
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3304.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि राजस्थान राज्य में ब्यावर से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इण्डियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा 'सिन्धुपुर-सांगानेर पाइपलाइन से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक ब्रान्च लाईन' के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक शाखा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इसकीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री ओ. पी. गुप्ता, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, (राजस्थान), इण्डियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग), 33, मुक्तानन्द नगर, गोपालपुर बाईपास, जयपुर - 302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : ब्यावर		जिला: अजमेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गांव का नाम	खसरा सख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
सेसपुरा	313	0	00	20	
	314	0	10	70	
	318	0	04	70	
	478	0	00	80	
	479	0	04	80	
लसाडिया	145	0	02	90	
	144	0	02	20	
	147/1	0	03	10	
	148	0	06	30	
	149/1	0	04	70	
	152	0	07	00	
	153	0	01	60	
	154	0	00	20	
	151	0	04	90	
	665	0	07	00	
	159	0	00	70	
	661	0	01	10	
	662	0	03	20	
	663	0	02	50	
	664	0	01	90	
	650	0	03	70	
	648	0	04	10	
	647	0	04	20	
	646	0	02	80	
	645	0	03	50	
	644	0	01	90	
	640	0	04	70	
	639	0	00	60	
	636	0	05	80	
	632	0	01	80	
	631	0	01	30	
	630	0	01	50	



तहसील : ब्यावर		जिला: अजमेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गांव का नाम	असरा सख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
	629	0	01	60	
	628	0	04	90	
	627	0	04	50	
	246	0	02	00	
	245	0	04	60	
	244	0	04	80	
	247	0	00	60	
	248	0	05	70	
	249	0	04	50	
	320	0	06	30	
	322	0	04	60	
	321	0	05	50	
	296	0	01	10	
	297	0	00	50	
	295	0	04	70	
	298	0	00	20	
	294	0	05	00	
	293	0	03	10	
	290	0	02	00	
	285	0	07	20	
	284	0	00	80	
	278	0	06	70	
	279	0	02	00	
	407	0	03	30	
	408	0	03	30	
	409	0	00	20	
	415/1	0	04	70	
	416/1	0	03	20	
	416/2	0	01	20	
खिरनी खेड़ा	660	0	03	50	
	662	0	00	20	
	664	0	00	20	
	663/1	0	11	70	
	667	0	12	90	

तहसील : ब्यावर		जिला: अजमेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गांव का नाम	खसरा सख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
पाखरियावास	668	0	00	20	
	669	0	01	90	
	670	0	03	10	
	296	0	03	60	
	297	0	00	30	
	293	0	03	20	
	292	0	04	10	
	291	0	02	60	
	289	0	00	30	
	290	0	02	90	
	285	0	11	70	
	283	0	09	00	
	288	0	00	20	
	273	0	17	90	
	282	0	01	00	
	274/2	0	03	10	
	274/1	0	00	20	
	268	0	01	40	
	267	0	01	80	
	266	0	00	20	
	143	0	03	00	
	144	0	02	40	
	147	0	00	20	
	148	0	04	50	
	149	0	01	60	
	150	0	07	90	
	151	0	00	20	
	162	0	00	20	
	193	0	00	90	
	194	0	03	90	
	195	0	00	20	
	196	0	00	20	
	192	0	03	80	
	191	0	01	80	

तहसील : ब्यावर		जिला: अजमेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गांव का नाम	खसरा सख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
	197	0	00	40	
	190	0	05	20	
	189	0	06	00	
	186	0	02	90	
	187	0	02	60	
	165	0	00	40	
	619	0	01	20	
	172	0	04	00	
	636	0	04	10	
	634	0	00	20	
	635	0	04	50	
	690	0	05	80	
	688	0	00	20	
	689	0	03	30	
	687	0	10	50	
	686	0	00	30	
	683	0	03	50	
	684	0	07	20	
	744	0	04	00	
	748	0	06	90	
	751	0	00	50	
	758	0	06	30	
	763	0	07	90	
	747	0	00	20	
	762	0	00	40	
	760	0	00	90	
	764	0	00	30	
	761	0	05	10	
बाहिया भाऊ	302	0	02	00	
	304	0	00	30	
	303	0	11	80	
	315	0	01	70	
	316	0	09	00	
	301	0	02	40	

तहसील : ब्यावर		जिला: अजमेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गांव का नाम	खसरा सख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
	324	0	00	20	
	317	0	02	50	
	331	0	00	20	
	328	0	00	20	
	330	0	06	20	

[फा. सं. आर-25011/27/2004-ओ.आर.1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th December, 2004

S. O. 3304.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Beawar to Chittaurgarh a "Branch Pipeline to Chittaurgarh from Sidhpur-Sanganer Pipeline", should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section(1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri O. P. Gupta, Competent Authority (Rajasthan), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33 Muktanand Nagar, Gopalpura Bye-pass, Jaipur - 302018, Rajasthan.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil : BEAWAR		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
SENSPURA	313	0	00	20	
	314	0	10	70	
	318	0	04	70	
	478	0	00	80	
	479	0	04	80	
LASARIYA	145	0	02	90	
	144	0	02	20	
	147/1	0	03	10	
	148	0	06	30	
	149/1	0	04	70	
	152	0	07	00	
	153	0	01	60	
	154	0	00	20	
	151	0	04	90	
	665	0	07	00	
	159	0	00	70	
	661	0	01	10	
	662	0	03	20	
	663	0	02	50	
	664	0	01	90	
	650	0	03	70	
	648	0	04	10	
	647	0	04	20	
	646	0	02	80	
	645	0	03	50	
	644	0	01	90	
	640	0	04	70	
	639	0	00	60	
	636	0	05	80	
	632	0	01	80	
	631	0	01	30	
	630	0	01	50	

Tehsil : BEAWAR		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
	629	0	01	60	
	628	0	04	90	
	627	0	04	50	
	246	0	02	00	
	245	0	04	60	
	244	0	04	80	
	247	0	00	60	
	248	0	05	70	
	249	0	04	50	
	320	0	06	30	
	322	0	04	60	
	321	0	05	50	
	296	0	01	10	
	297	0	00	50	
	295	0	04	70	
	298	0	00	20	
	294	0	05	00	
	293	0	03	10	
	290	0	02	00	
	285	0	07	20	
	284	0	00	80	
	278	0	06	70	
	279	0	02	00	
	407	0	03	30	
	408	0	03	30	
	409	0	00	20	
	415/1	0	04	70	
	416/1	0	03	20	
	416/2	0	01	20	
KHIRANI KHERA	660	0	03	50	
	662	0	00	20	
	664	0	00	20	
	663/1	0	11	70	
	667	0	12	90	

Tehsil : BEAWAR		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
	668	0	00	20	
	669	0	01	90	
	670	0	03	10	
PAKHARIYAWAS	296	0	03	60	
	297	0	00	30	
	293	0	03	20	
	292	0	04	10	
	291	0	02	60	
	289	0	00	30	
	290	0	02	90	
	285	0	11	70	
	283	0	09	00	
	288	0	00	20	
	273	0	17	90	
	282	0	01	00	
	274/2	0	03	10	
	274/1	0	00	20	
	268	0	01	40	
	267	0	01	80	
	266	0	00	20	
	143	0	03	00	
	144	0	02	40	
	147	0	00	20	
	148	0	04	50	
	149	0	01	60	
	150	0	07	90	
	151	0	00	20	
	162	0	00	20	
	193	0	00	90	
	194	0	03	90	
	195	0	00	20	
	196	0	00	20	
	192	0	03	80	
	191	0	01	80	

Tehsil : BEAWAR		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
	197	0	00	40	
	190	0	05	20	
	189	0	06	00	
	186	0	02	90	
	187	0	02	60	
	165	0	00	40	
	619	0	01	20	
	172	0	04	00	
	636	0	04	10	
	634	0	00	20	
	635	0	04	50	
	690	0	05	80	
	688	0	00	20	
	689	0	03	30	
	687	0	10	50	
	686	0	00	30	
	683	0	03	50	
	684	0	07	20	
	744	0	04	00	
	748	0	06	90	
	751	0	00	50	
	758	0	06	30	
	763	0	07	90	
	747	0	00	20	
	762	0	00	40	
	760	0	00	90	
	764	0	00	30	
	761	0	05	10	
BADIYA BHAU	302	0	02	00	
	304	0	00	30	
	303	0	11	80	
	315	0	01	70	
	316	0	09	00	
	301	0	02	40	



Tehsil : BEAWAR		District : AJMER		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
	324	0	00	20	
	317	0	02	50	
	331	0	00	20	
	328	0	00	20	
	330	0	06	20	

[No. R-25011/27/2004-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3305.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1428, 1429 दिनांक 14 जून, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर सलाया-मधुग पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्धन परियोजना हेतु, अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 20/08/2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लिंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : आंकलाव		जिल्हा : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
अंबाली	245	2	0	03	50
	136	2	0	01	49
	148		0	05	83
	353	3	0	00	58
आसोदर	79	1	0	03	68
	1085		0	02	63
	1007		0	13	58
	1080		0	20	89
	1079		0	22	19
भटासी तणपद	150	3	0	08	57

[फा. सं. आर-25011/3/2002-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S. O. 3305.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1428, 1429 dated 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines ( Acquisition of Right of User in Land ) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 20/08/2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Taluka : ANKLAV		District : ANAND		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Ac.	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amball	245	2	0	03	50
	136	2	0	01	49
	148		0	05	83
	353	3	0	00	58
Asodar	79	1	0	03	66
	1085		0	02	63
	1007		0	13	58
	1080		0	20	89
	1079		0	22	19
Bhetasi Talpad	150	3	0	06	57

[No. R-2501175/2002-G.R.-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3306.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1431, 1432

दिनांक 14 जुन, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्धन परियोजना हेतु अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आदेश की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 23/08/2004 तक उपलब्ध कर दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : महमदाबाद		जिल्ला : खेडा		राज्य : गुजरात	
गोंव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
बीडज	467		0	05	83
	660		0	02	22
खेडा	968		0	02	01
खुमरवाड	562	1/3C	0	01	46

[फा. सं. आर-25011/4/2002-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S. O. 3306.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1431, 1432 dated 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines ( Acquisition of Right of User in Land ) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And. whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 23/08/2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section of 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Taluka : MEHMEDABAD			District : KHEDA		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Bidaj	467		0	05	83	
	660		0	02	22	
Kheda	968		0	02	01	
Khumarvad	562	1/3C	0	01	46	

[No. R-25011/4/2002-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3307.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का. आ. 1433 दिनांक 14 जुन, 2004 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-कोयली सेक्शन की संवर्धन परियोजना हेतु, अपरिष्कृत तेल का परिवहन करने के प्रयोजन के लिए, विरमगाम से कोयली तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को दिनांक 23/08/2004 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन किया जाता है।

यह और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमो से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची					
तालुका : मातर		जिल्ला : खेडा		राज्य : गुजरात	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
		उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
हैजराबाद	6		0	08	09

[फा. सं. आर-25011/4/2001-ओ.आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S. O. 3307.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1433 dated 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 issued under sub section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines ( Acquisition of Right of User in Land ) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Crude Oil from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the Augmentation of Viramgam – Koyli Section of Salaya-Mathura Pipeline System;

And, whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 23/08/2004;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section of 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification area hereby acquired;

And further, in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

**SCHEDULE**

Taluka : MATAR			District : KHEDA		State : GUJARAT	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area			
			Hectare	Acre	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Haijrabad	6		0	08	09	

[No. R-25011/4/2001-O.R.-I]  
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3308.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री ~~वी~~ पी. पाठक, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई - मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, एम. बी.-7, महाश्वेता नगर, महेन्द्र भटनागर मार्ग, उज्जैन - 456010 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : सांवेर		जिला : इन्दौर	राज्य : मध्यप्रदेश
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1.	मांगल्या	19	0.1206
		1	0.0756
2.	गारी पिपल्या	250	0.2500
		249	0.2664
		247	0.1944
		245	0.1168
		246	0.1026
		240	0.3060
		242	0.3005
		241	0.2574
		220	0.0594
		200	0.0481
		248 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0216
		230	0.0610
3.	रामा पिपल्या	286	0.1044
		290	0.0870
		291	0.5382
		292	0.1800
		293	0.1750
		281	0.3060
		280	0.0267
		274	0.0216
		263	0.6120
		262	0.1404
		260	0.3365
		259	0.1548
		247	0.1948
		232	0.0450
		273 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0318
		222	0.0360
4.	खाकरोद	290 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0450
		260	0.3000
		265	0.5847
		270	0.0900
		276 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0180
		272	0.1602
		273	0.1566
		274	0.2340
		289	0.3634
		309 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0864
		305	0.3942
		304	0.3468
		293	0.0540



क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
4.	खाकरोद (जारी....)	298	0.2108
		261	0.2569
		299	0.2148
5.	टोडी	432	0.0450
		427	0.0050
		428	0.2358
		421 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0216
		420	0.4140
		419	0.1983
		401	0.0096
		404	0.4788
		378	0.1710
		375	0.0540
		367, 433	0.0990
		429	0.2280
		400	0.0009
		409	0.0072
6.	बरलाई जागीर	735	0.0900
		755	0.1115
		754	0.2987
		753	0.1392
		743 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0630
		737	0.1894
		738	0.4021
		739	0.5760
		731	0.6974
		710	0.5130
		711	0.1350
		712	0.0050
		713	0.2700
		714	0.1620
		716	0.3780
		717	0.3060
		702 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0270
		701	0.0396
		693	0.3622
		695	0.4080
		680	0.2610
		681	0.0450
		682	0.1080
		679	0.2929
		675 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0108
		674	0.2160

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
6.	बरलाई जागीर (जारी..)	665	0.3834
		78	0.4757
		70 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0450
		69	0.2265
		68	0.0108
		65	0.0445
		66	0.1191
		12	0.2700
		14	0.1980
		15	0.2948
		20	0.2520
		22 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0450
		31	0.5762
		28	0.0687
		688	0.0096
7.	पुवारडा दाई	175	0.0540
		125	0.5310
		133	0.0360
		124	0.2880
		135	0.2484
		139	0.1152
		141 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0108
		142 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0270
		85 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0090
		144/669	0.2520
		144	0.1890
		145	0.1260
		85	0.0720
		148	0.0990
		66	0.0630
		64	0.3960
		60	0.0900
		59 (शा० नाला)	0.0180
		25	0.0450
		24	0.1620
		13	0.0180
		106	0.0065
		51	0.0026
		22	0.0038
		28	0.0100
8.	पुवारडा हप्पा	69	0.0380
		76	0.4050
		61	0.3600

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
8.	पुवारठा हप्पा (जारी..)	57	0.4140
		56 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0540
		51	0.3080
		52	0.2970
		24, 25, 26	0.6570
		11	0.3780
		12	0.0540
		58	0.0078
9.	मच्छुखेडी	119	0.1080
		50	0.4699
		51	0.0100
		52	0.3708
		112	0.0927
		111	0.1422
		110	0.0720
		109	0.0216
		108	0.0864
		105 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0144
		104	0.2115
		101	0.2935
		266	0.1620
		100	0.0864
		99	0.1292
		97	0.1008
		94 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0270
		92	0.0270
		166	0.5400
		89	0.0270
		90	0.2227
		167 (शा० रास्ता)	0.0270
		173	0.1014
		169	0.2070
		170	0.1080
		173/272	0.1080
		172	0.1440
		86	0.0180
		162	0.0093
		96	0.0241
10.	माकोडिया	502	0.0298
		501	0.1710
		500	0.0810
		495	0.0720
		376	0.0380

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2		4
10.	माकोडिया (जारी..)	499	0.0480
		485	0.0764

[फा. सं. आर-31015/62/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

S. O. 3308.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public; object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.P. Pathak, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, MB-7, Mahashweta Nagar, Mahendra Bhatnagar Road, Ujjain-456010 (Madhya Pradesh)

**SCHEDULE**

TEHSIL : SANWER		DISTRICT : INDORE	STATE : MADHYA PRADESH
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1.	MANGLYA	19	0.1206
		1	0.0756
2.	GARI PIPLIYA	250	0.2500
		249	0.2664
		247	0.1944
		245	0.1168
		246	0.1026
		240	0.3660
		242	0.3005
		241	0.2574
		220	0.0594
		200	0.0481
		248 (G. Road)	0.0216
		230	0.0610
3.	RAMA PIPLIYA	286	0.1044
		290	0.0870
		291	0.5382
		292	0.1800
		293	0.1750
		281	0.3060
		280	0.0267
		274	0.0216
		263	0.6120
		262	0.1404
		260	0.3365
		259	0.1548
		247	0.1948
		232	0.0450
		273 (G. Road)	0.0318
		222	0.0360
4.	KHAKROD	290 (G. Road)	0.0450
		260	0.3000
		265	0.5847
		270	0.0900
		276 (G. Road)	0.0180
		272	0.1602
		273	0.1566
		274	0.2340
		289	0.3834
		309 (G. Road)	0.0864
		305	0.3942
		304	0.3468
		293	0.0540
		298	0.2106
		261	0.2569
		299	0.2148

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
5.	TODI	432	0.0450
		427	0.0050
		428	0.2358
		421 (G. Road)	0.0218
		420	0.4140
		419	0.1983
		401	0.0098
		404	0.4788
		378	0.1710
		375	0.0540
		367, 433	0.0990
		429	0.2280
		400	0.0009
		409	0.0072
6.	BARLAI JAGIR	735	0.0900
		755	0.1115
		754	0.2987
		753	0.1392
		743 (G. Road)	0.0630
		737	0.1894
		738	0.4021
		739	0.5780
		731	0.6974
		710	0.5130
		711	0.1350
		712	0.0050
		713	0.2700
		714	0.1620
		716	0.3780
		717	0.3060
		702 (G. Road)	0.0270
		701	0.0396
		693	0.3622
		695	0.4080
		680	0.2610
		681	0.0450
		682	0.1080
		679	0.2929
		675 (G. Road)	0.0108
		674	0.2160
		665	0.3834
		78	0.4757
		70 (Cart Trak)	0.0450
		69	0.2265
		68	0.0108
		65	0.0445
		68	0.1191
		12	0.2700
		14	0.1980
		15	0.2948
		20	0.2520
		22 (G. Road)	0.0450
		31	0.5762
		28	0.0687
		688	0.0098

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
7.	PUWARDA DAI	175	0.0540
		125	0.5310
		133	0.0360
		124	0.2880
		135	0.2484
		139	0.1152
		141 (G. Road)	0.0108
		142 (G. Road)	0.0270
		85 (G. Road)	0.0090
		144/669	0.2520
		144	0.1890
		145	0.1280
		85	0.0720
		148	0.0990
		66	0.0630
		64	0.3960
		60	0.0900
		59 (G. Drain)	0.0180
		25	0.0450
		24	0.1620
		13	0.0180
		106	0.0065
		51	0.0028
		22	0.0035
		23	0.0100
8.	PUWARDA HAPPA	69	0.0360
		76	0.4050
		81	0.3600
		57	0.4140
		56 (G. Road)	0.0540
		51	0.3060
		52	0.2970
		24, 25, 26	0.6570
		11	0.3780
		12	0.0540
		58	0.0078
9.	MACHHUKHEDI	119	0.1080
		50	0.4699
		51	0.0100
		52	0.3708
		112	0.0927
		111	0.1422
		110	0.0720
		109	0.0216
		108	0.0684
		105 (G. Road)	0.0144

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
9.	MACHHUKHEDI (Contd.....)	104	0.2115
		101	0.2935
		266	0.1620
		100	0.0864
		99	0.1292
		97	0.1008
		94 (G. Road)	0.0270
		92	0.0270
		166	0.5400
		89	0.0270
		90	0.2227
		167 (G. Road)	0.0270
		173	0.1014
		169	0.2070
		170	0.1080
		173/272	0.1080 <sup>+</sup>
		172	0.1440
		86	0.0180
		162	0.0093
		96	0.0241
10.	MAKODIYA	502	0.0296
		501	0.1710
		500	0.0810
		495	0.0720
		376	0.0360
		499	0.0480
		485	0.0764

[No. R-31015/62/2004-O.R.-II]  
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3309.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र राज्य-क्षेत्र, दिल्ली के भीतर हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की मुद्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के लिए सक्षम अधिकारी के कृत्यों के निर्वहन के लिए श्री सुशील यादव, डानिक्स, एस.डी.ओ. (नजफगढ़), राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली सरकार को, उनके अपने कार्यभार के साथ-साथ, प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा. स. आर-31015/6/2004-ओ.आर.-II]  
हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2004

S. O. 3309.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorizes Shri Sushil Yadav, DANICS, S.D.O. (Nazafigarh), Government of NCT of Delhi, to perform the functions of the competent authority for Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited's Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Products Pipeline, in addition to his own duties, under the said Act, within the territory of NCT of Delhi.

[No. R-31015/6/2004-O.R.-II]  
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.



## श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3310.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल.-12011/202/2003-आई.आर. (बी-II) ]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3310.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-12011/202/2003-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-16/2004.

Reference No. L-12011/202/2003-IR (B-II)

Sh. Ramavatar Jawa,  
S/o Sh. Basantaram Jawa,  
(Through UCO Bank Staff Association),  
Plot No. 176, Gautam Nagar,  
Tonk Road,  
Jaipur .....Applicant

Versus

1. The Assistant General Manager,  
UCO Bank,  
Arcade International, 2nd Floor,  
Ajmer Road,  
Jaipur

2. The Branch Manager,  
UCO Bank,  
Tonk Road,  
Jaipur .....Non-applicants

PRESENT:

SH. R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer:

For the applicant

: None.

For the non-applicants

: Sh. Surendra Singh.

Date of award:

05-11-2004

## AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers referred under Clause D of sub-section 1 and 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (for short 'the Act') has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, which runs as under:—

"Whether action of the management of UCO Bank, Jaipur for not giving permanent status to Shri Ramavatar Jawa as part-time Sweeper in 1/3 pay of regular scale after 13 years of service is justified? If not, what relief the claimant is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The applicant-union has submitted the statement of claim to this effect that Sh. Ramavatar Jawa is its member who is working as a Cleaner in the branch of the non-applicant bank since, 1990, that at the time of his employment he was given wages @ Rs. 200/- per month, which was raised to Rs. 440/- w.e.f. 1998. It is further stated that the bank is not giving him the wages as per the Shastri Award and the workman has submitted his representation before the Divisional Manager, Jaipur that as per his seniority he has not been given wages equal to one-half or one-third of the regular pay scale whereas his junior employees are getting this benefit. He has submitted the various representations to the bank authorities but the oral assurances made to him were not carried out and he has not been paid the wages equivalent to one-third of the regular pay-scale. The Union has, therefore, urged that the workman should be given wages equal to one-third of the regular pay-scale w.e.f. 1990 along with 18 per cent interest thereupon.

3. Resisting the claim of the workman, the non-applicants in their written counter have stated that the workman Sh. Ramavatar Jawa was orally employed by the bank as a part-time Sweeper and likewise the workman, several employees have not been given the wages equal to one-third of the regular pay-scale. It is further stated that such benefit is provided on the basis of seniority and the workman does not possess the necessary qualification as per the banking rules.

4. On the pleadings of the parties, the following points for determination were framed:—

I. Whether the workman Shri Ramavatar Jawa is working continuously as Cleaner under the employment of the non-applicant bank w.e.f. 1990?

II. Whether the non-applicant bank has exercised unfair labour practice in not awarding the due benefits and status to the workman?

III. Whether the workman is entitled to permanent status as part-time sweeper in 1/3rd pay of regular scale?

5. On two consecutive dates i.e. on 18-10-2004 and 5-11-2004, none appeared on behalf of the application-union. It appears that the union is not interested in contesting the dispute further and parties have arrived at some sort of settlement. Accordingly, a "No Dispute Award" is passed in this matter.

6. Let a copy of the award may be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3311.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 577/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/247/1998-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3311.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 577/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Indian Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/247/1998-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 20th August, 2004

#### PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 577/2001

(in the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Bank and their workmen)

#### BETWEEN:

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant  
Indian Bank Employees Association,  
Chennai.

#### AND

The General Manager, : II Party/Management  
Indian Bank, Z.O., Chennai.

#### APPEARANCE:

For the Claimant : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman.  
V.Ajoy Khose, Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Aiyar & Dolia &  
N.Krishnakumar,  
Advocates

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/247/98-IR (B-II) dated 11-4-2001 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether it is a fact that the disputant Smt. Sukanya has been engaged as a Temporary part-time sweeper by the management of Indian Bank from the year 1992 and from 1st July, 1996 continuously and without any break? Whether the claim of the union for regularisation of Smt. Sukanya in bank's services is justified and reasonable? If so, what relief is the disputant concerned entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 577/2001 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner Association in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner espouses the cause of the concerned workman Smt. Sukanya who was engaged at Thirunnavur branch of Respondent/Bank as part-time sweeper on leave vacancy from 1992 onwards. She has been continuously employed from 1-7-96 as part-time sweeper as her mother working as permanent part-time sweeper retired on 30-6-96. She has also worked for 77 days in first 6 months of 1996 in the leave vacancy. As per Chapter 10 clause 20.8 of Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 the Petitioner can employ temporary part-time sweeper in permanent vacancy for a period of three months only. The implication of the settlement is that the bank is not expected to engage temporary employee in a permanent vacancy for more than three months. But, in this case, the II Party/Management engaged the concerned employee continuously for years together. As per clause I of settlement dated 24-7-93 the II Party/Management should go for recruitment of part-time sweeper in the vacancy to be caused due to retirement at least six months in advance to the date of retirement of

permanent part-time sweeper and the recruited person should join immediately after the retirement. But, in this case, only during January and February, 1997 the II Party/Management initiated steps to recruit new persons by conducting interview to fill up the permanent vacancy for the post of part-time sweeper in Thiruninravur branch. Though clause 20.12 under Chapter XX of industry level Bipartite Settlement the temporary employee should be given preference in the matter of filling up of permanent vacancy, the concerned workman was not even called for interview. The I Party Union has made several representations to II Party/Management but the Respondent has not considered their request. As the II Party/Management made attempts to fill up the vacancy to the post of sweeper at Thiruninravur branch after the failure of conciliation, Smt. Suganya filed a W.P. No. 15711/98 for direction to the II Party/Management not to terminate her service until the industrial dispute relating to her regularisation was adjudicated. The High Court granted interim injunction restraining the II Party/Management from discontinuing her service during the pendency of the writ petition. But, the Government of India issued an order dated 14-5-99 declining to refer the dispute regarding regularisation of Smt. Suganya for adjudication. Again the concerned workman filed another W.P. No. 14743/99 seeking to quash the order dated 14-5-99 of Government of India and for a direction to refer the matter for adjudication. The High Court by an order dated 30-1-01 quashed the order dated 14-5-99 of Government of India and directed the Govt. to refer the matter for adjudication. Since the workman concerned has been employed for more than 3 months in a permanent vacancy at Thiruninravur branch in contravention of clause 20.8. of Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 the II Party/Management ought to have regularised her service. Since the II Party/Management has not taken any steps six months before the date of retirement as per settlement dated 28-7-93 and when the concerned workman was continuously employed, the II Party/Management ought to have regularised the service of the concerned workman. In terms of clause 20.12 of Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 II Party/Management ought to have regularised the services of the concerned workman and the concerned employee had completed more than 240 days of continuous service and she continues to work till date, the concerned workman is entitled to regularisation as per clause 20.12 of settlement. Therefore, II Party/Management in not regularising the services of Suganya as permanent part-time sweeper at Thiruninravur branch is illegal, arbitrary and unjust. Hence, for all these reasons the Petitioner Association prays that an award may be passed directing the Respondent/Management to regularise the services of the concerned workman with effect from the date on which she completed 240 days of service with all consequential benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent/Management

in its Counter Statement contended that no doubt, it is true that during the absence of Smt. Rajammal, Mother of the concerned workman the said Smt. Suganya would have worked on casual basis occasionally prior to 30-6-96. It is false to allege that she was employed as temporary employee from 1992 onwards. The concerned employee was working in the branch on casual basis prior to 30-6-96 i.e. after the retirement of Smt. Rajammal, due to fortuitous circumstances. Since the concerned employee was working as casual prior to 30-6-96 that does not mean that she was engaged continuously for the reason that there was a permanent part-time sweeper at the branch, who was none other than her own mother, therefore, there is no scope to invoke either clause 20.8 or 20.12 of Bipartite Settlement. No doubt, as per settlement dated 1-9-93 in the case of retirement/promotion re-designation of part-time sweeper, the branch office concerned should take up the matter at least six months in advance of the date of retirement of concerned part-time sweeper with the Employment Exchange. The process of selection should be expeditiously completed and ensure that the selected candidate is appointed in time so that he can take over on retirement of existing permanent part-time sweeper. This clause (i) must be read with clauses 1 and 2 of settlement and not separately Smt. Rajammal, Mother of Suganya at the time of retirement was in  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale wages as permanent part-time sweeper. As per settlement dated 28-7-93 in order to give an opportunity to all permanent part-time sweepers working in lower scale wages a circular dated 4-6-96 was issued by Respondent/Bank Zonal Office. The Respondent/Bank did not go to Employment Exchange because it felt that in service part-time sweepers who are eligible as per settlement, who would opt for working in Thiruninravur branch on higher scale of pay. By way of caution, the Respondent/Bank also requested the Employment Exchange, Thiruvallur to provide list of candidates who can be considered for utilising as casual sweepers in case the circular does not evoke any response. The Employment Exchange has sent names of persons in the prescribed format. Since the circular dated 4-6-96 did not evoke any response, the Respondent/Bank issued another circular dated 17-7-96 to all branches. Even after the no application was forthcoming and consequently during this interim period, the Respondent/Bank was constrained to engage the Petitioner on casual basis as an ad-hoc measure. Pursuant to the bank approaching the Employment Exchange, an interview was conducted of the persons sponsored by Employment Exchange and a candidate was provisionally selected to be utilised to perform the services of sweeper on casual basis. Therefore, the Petitioner Union cannot take advantage of the position that happened to be engaged after 30-6-96, when the bank was taking steps to implement the terms of settlement dated 28-7-93 entered into with the recognised union and also the pendency of conciliation proceedings to allege that the concerned employee was continuously worked

and therefore, she is entitled to be regularised. The concerned employee was never engaged as temporary workman under clause 20.8 of Bipartite Settlement nor could she take shelter under clause 20.12 of Bipartite Settlement. Being a casual employee and her name was not sponsored by Employment Exchange, considering her case for appointment as part-time sweeper does not arise at all. Further, before the failure report being received by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India on 9-10-98 Mrs. Suganya moved the High Court and obtained an interim order. It is not correct to say that Mrs. Suganya was employed in the bank at any point of time. She was engaged on some days, when her Mother was on leave prior to her date of retirement on 30-6-96 and she was not an employee of the bank attracting provisions of Bipartite Settlement. The Respondent/Bank is a Government of India undertaking and is bound by guidelines and policy decisions issued by Government of India from time to time. Even in the Supreme Court judgements, it is clearly held that persons appointed through back door entry cannot claim permanency in service. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the point for my determination is —

- (i) "Whether it is a fact that the concerned employee Smt. Suganya has been engaged as temporary part-time sweeper by the Respondent/Management from the year 1992 and from 1st July, 1996 continuously without any break?"
- (ii) "Whether the claim of the I party Union for regularisation of Smt. Suganya in the Respondent/Bank service is justified and reasonable?"
- (iii) "To what relief the concerned employee is entitled?"

Point Nos. 1 & 2 :—

6. The contention of the Petitioner Union in this case is that concerned employee namely Mrs. Suganya was engaged in Thiruninravur branch of the Respondent/Bank as part-time sweeper on leave vacancy from the year 1992 onwards and she has been continuously employed from 1-7-96 as part-time sweeper as her Mother was working as permanent part-time sweeper and retired on 30-6-96 and since as per clause 20.8 Chapter XX of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66, the Respondent/Bank is not expected a temporary employee in a permanent vacancy of part-time sweeper for the more than three months and since Smt. Suganya was employed for years together, her service is to be regularised.

7. But, as against this, the Respondent contended that the concerned employee Smt. Suganya was the daughter of regular permanent part-time sweeper

Smt. Rajammal, who was working in Thiruninravur branch of the Respondent/Bank. During her Mother's absence she would have worked on casual basis and she was never employed as a temporary employee and she has been working in the branch on casual basis due to fortuitous circumstances and therefore, there is no scope to invoke clause 20.8 or 20.12 of Bipartite Settlement. Further, it is contended that her continuance as casual sweeper even after 30-6-96, after her mother's retirement due to bank's approach to the Employment Exchange for appointment of sweeper on casual basis and due to the bank has, expecting in service of part-time sweeper accepting to work as sweeper in Thiruninravur branch; secondly due to the bank's approach, the labour authorities had initiated conciliation proceedings and on account of which she had to be continued on casual basis as sweeper as per the orders of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) to maintain status quo; thirdly even after failure of conciliation proceedings, the Petitioner Association obtained interim orders from High Court on 19-9-98 from disengaging Mrs. Suganya, until the Government of India referring the dispute for adjudication. All the above fortuitous circumstances were prevented the Respondent/Bank from acting in accordance with the directives of Central Government and also in accordance with the judgement of Supreme Court. Therefore, the concerned employee cannot be said that she was continuously employed as part-time sweeper from 1-7-96 for years together.

8. To substantiate their contention, the Petitioner Association examined the concerned employee Smt. Suganya as WW1 and also examined one Mr. Krishnan, General Secretary of the I Party/Association as WW2 and marked Ex. W1 to W8 on their side. On the side of the Respondent/Management one Mr. D. Jayachandran, Manager in Respondent/Bank at Thiruninravur branch was examined as MW1 and on their side Ex. M1 to M14 were marked. Out of these Ex. W1 is the xerox copy of the settlement dated 12-10-93 regarding absorption of temporary part-time sweepers as permanent part-time sweepers. Ex. W2 are copies of representations dated 25-01-97 and 14-2-97 made by the I Party Union requesting the Respondent/Bank to absorb Smt. Suganya as permanent part-time sweeper. Ex. W3 is the copy of remarks filed by the Respondent/Bank before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ex. W4 is the failure report submitted by Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Ex. W5 is the copy of the school record sheet issued to concerned employee. Ex. W6 is the copy of registration certificate issued by District Employment Exchange to the concerned workman and Ex. W7 is the copy of the clause 20.8 and 20.11 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66. Ex. W8 is the copy of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 6-2-92 under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act with regard to reinstatement of one Smt. Valliammal as part-time sweeper. On the side of the Respondent/Management Ex. M1 is the order passed in W.P. Nos.

15711/98 and 14743/99 on the file of High Court of Madras, Ex. M2 is the Government of India directives to the financial institutions with regard to appointment of sweepers. Ex. M3 is the circular issued by Respondent's personnel department to the branch office with regard to norms for engagement of permanent part-time sweeper. Ex. M4 and M5 are circulars as per career path policy. Ex. M6 is the copy of list of candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange. Ex. M7 is the settlement between the Respondent/Bank and the workers union on 28-7-93. Ex. M8 to Ex. M10 are the attendance register in the name of Mrs. Rajammal for the year 1993, 1995 and 1996 respectively. Ex. M11 to M13 are copy of leave records pertaining to Smt. Rajammal for the years 1993, 1995 and 1996 respectively. Ex. M14 is the copy of leave application submitted by Mrs. Rajammal for 1993 to 1995.

9. Learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that since the concerned workman Smt. Suganya has been employed for more than three months in a permanent vacancy in Tirunindravur branch in contravention of clause 20.8., copy of which is marked as Ex. W7 settlement dated 19-10-66, the II Party/Management ought to have regularised her service. Clause 20.8 says "*A temporary workman may also be appointed to fill a permanent vacancy provided that such temporary appointment shall not exceed a period of three months during which the bank shall make arrangements for filling up the vacancy permanently.*" But, on behalf of 2nd party it is contended thus even though this agreement contemplates that temporary appointment shall not exceed a period of three months, it cannot be contended that the concerned employee should be regularised in permanent vacancy because it is only a direction given to the bank to fill up regular vacancy within three months. But, on that ground no one can request the management to absorb the temporary workman as a permanent workman. Secondly, learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that when the Respondent/Bank failed to recruit a person for the permanent vacancy caused due to the retirement of Smt. Rajammal at Tirunindravur branch of the Respondent/Bank six months prior the date of her retirement as per settlement dated 28-7-93, a copy of which is marked as Ex. M7 and when the concerned workman was continuously employed the II Party/Management ought to have regularised the services of the concerned employee. The said settlement says in the case of retirement/promotion/re-designation of part-time sweeper, the branch/office concerned should take up the matter at least six months in advance of the date of retirement of the concerned part-time sweeper, with the Employment Exchange. The process of selection should be expeditiously completed and ensure that the selected candidate is appointed in time so that he can take over on retirement of the existing part-time sweeper. Relying on this clause in settlement, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that the settlement is mandatory in nature and it is clearly stated that as per norms for a period not

more than six months within which time, the branch has to approach the Employment Exchange and complete the process of filling up of vacancy and in this case, the Respondent/Bank has not approached the Employment Exchange six months prior to retirement of Smt. Rajammal and even after that till 1998, no steps have been taken by the Respondent/Bank and therefore, the temporary employee should be regularised in the post of part-time sweeper.

10. But, here again, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the mother of the concerned employee namely Smt. Rajammal who worked as permanent part-time sweeper in the Respondent/Bank at Tirunindravur branch retired on 30-6-96, but even prior to that date on 4-6-96, the bank has approached the Employment Exchange and also called for applications from the part-time sweeper working in lower scale of pay in the Chennai Regional and in fact, the Respondent/Bank has conducted an interview with the Employment Exchange sponsored candidates and also selected one person for casual appointment. In the meantime, the I Party Union has raised the dispute with regard to concerned employee before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai and therefore, to maintain the status quo, the Respondent/Bank has not appointed the Employment Exchange candidates and subsequently on failure of conciliation before the labour authorities, the Petitioner Union approached the High Court for a stay and obtained the same on 8-10-98 and thus, she was continuously engaged as a casual part time sweeper and therefore, on this ground she cannot claim any permanency or regularisation.

11. Though, I find some force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent in violation of clause in settlement under Ex. M7, the Respondent/Bank has not approached the Employment Exchange six months prior to the retirement of the said Smt. Rajammal and further they have not finished the recruitment within the date of her retirement i.e. before 30-6-96 and they have not given any valid reason for not approaching the Employment Exchange before six months of her retirement. But, the main question in this case is whether on this ground alone, the temporary employee can ask for regularisation of services in the Respondent/Management?

12. Again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that as per Clause 20.12 under Ex. W7. "*other things being equal, temporary workman (other than godown keeper) will be given preference for filling permanent vacancies and if selected they may have to undergo probation*" and therefore, since the concerned employee worked as temporary workman she should have been given preference for filling up the permanent vacancy of part-time sweeper in the Respondent/Bank branch. But, on the other hand, without calling for application from the



concerned employee, the Respondent/Bank has approached the Employment Exchange and therefore, the Petitioner Union has raised the dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai and under such circumstances, it cannot be said that only because of the stay, the concerned employee is continued to be worked as temporary employee in the Respondent/Bank.

13. But, again the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that at no stretch of imagination, the appointment of concerned employee be termed as temporary status, because no order of appointment was issued to her appointing as temporary part-time sweeper, on the other hand, she has worked all along only on casual or ad-hoc basis. Therefore, the engagement of the concerned employee subsequent to 30-6-96 cannot be termed as a temporary appointment. It is only appointment on casual basis and therefore, there is no scope to invoke either clauses 20.8 and 20.12 of Bipartite Settlement.

14. But, again the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that the concerned employee had completed more than 240 days of continuous service and she continued to work till date in permanent vacancy at Tirunindravur branch as part time sweeper and the said post is still vacant and it is not yet filled up. Therefore, the concerned workman is entitled to be regularised as per clause 20.12 of the above said settlement. Further, it is the contention of the counsel for the Petitioner that while filling up the permanent vacancy for the post of Sweeper, they have made several settlements with the recognised union and also with the I Party Union and therefore, the II Party/Management cannot deny the same treatment to the workman concerned otherwise it will amount to discrimination on that part and arbitrary and colourable exercise of power. For this, the learned counsel for the Petitioner relied on the settlement between the Respondent/Bank and the I Party Union regarding reinstatement of one Mrs. Valliammal by the Respondent/Bank as part-time sweeper, a copy of which is marked as Ex. W8 and also settlement regarding absorption of temporary part-time sweeper as permanent part-time sweeper, a copy of which is marked as Ex. W1.

15. But, as against this, learned counsel for the Respondent contended that even in the said agreement, it has clearly mentioned that union has agreed that proposal of management should not be quoted as precedent and therefore, this claim that II Party/Management has to regularise the concerned employee on this ground cannot be valid.

16. Again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that for the post of sweeper, the Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification Act is not applicable, therefore, without reference to sponsorship from Employment Exchange, the concerned workman is entitled for regularisation in view of her long and continuous service more particularly in view of clause 20.12 under

Chapter XX of Industry wise Settlement dated 19-10-66 and he relied on rulings report 1991 Tamil Nadu Law Notes Journal Page 1 SECRETARY, SCHOOL COMMITTEE, TILAK VIDYALAYA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL V/s. DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICER, TIRUNELVELI & ANOTHER, wherein the Division Bench of the Madras High Court has held "*Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 itself provides in Section 3 that the Act will not apply in relation to various vacancies including vacancies in any employment to do unskilled office work. Under section 2(2)(i)(7) it has been provided that unskilled office work would mean work done in an establishment amongst others by sweeper. Therefore, under the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 or 1960 rules framed thereunder, neither the Act nor the rules nor even G.O. MS No. 1138 dated 26-9-78 authorise the Respondents to stop the grant in respect of salary of Mr. Paramasivam on the ground as notified above and as such they held that the Act will not apply to such appointment.*" He further relied on an unreported case by the Division Bench of Madras High Court in A. ARUMUGAM Vs. REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND ANOTHER, wherein the Division Bench of Madras High Court has held that "*the Govt. order/ guidelines to recruit a person through on Employment Exchange is ordinarily directory and not mandatory and it has not been shown to us that appointment not through Employment Exchange is void or even voidable under any rules, regulations or provisions of the Act or is even mandatory.*" and therefore, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that in this case, since the concerned employee was appointed only as a temporary sweeper and this post does not require any sponsorship from Employment Exchange and even otherwise, the concerned employee has registered her name in Employment Exchange on 21-5-95, a copy of which is marked as Ex. W6.

17. But, here again, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the concerned employee was never a temporary workman under clause 20.8 of Bipartite Settlement nor she could take shelter under clause 20.12 of the Bipartite Settlement. Since the Respondent/Bank is owned by Government of India in regard to policy matters, the Respondent/Bank is bound to act as per instructions, of Government of India and such as per the instructions, the engagement of temporary or casual sub-staff would be made only after obtaining list of eligible candidates from the Employment Exchange and the Respondent/Bank is therefore, bound to follow the procedure made in this regard and the candidates called for interview were those sponsored by Employment Exchange and since the name of Mrs. Suganya was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange, she was not called for interview and the allegation made by the Petitioner Union that she was not considered for interview does not hold water. Further, mere possession of registration of name with Employment

Exchange without her name being sponsored is of no consequence and therefore, there is no point in the contention that she should be regularised in service. Being a casual/ad-hoc employee and her name not sponsored by Employment Exchange considering her for appointment as part-time sweeper does not arise and in this case, the Respondent/Bank has taken all steps for the appointment of temporary part-time sweeper on the retirement of mother of concerned employee and in the meantime the Petitioner has raised the dispute and also before the failure report could be received from the Ministry of Labour, the concerned employee has moved to High Court obtained interim order of stay on 8-10-98 and therefore, at no stretch of imagination, it can be said that her service after 1-10-96 is continuous and she has been appointed by the Respondent/Bank continuously. Smt. Suganya was not employed by the bank at any point of time and her engagement was only an ad-hoc measure and therefore, she cannot claim any benefit under clause 20.8 of Bipartite Settlement.

18. Again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that the concerned employee is in continuous employment from 1-7-96 and even though it is stated by the Respondent/Bank that they have taken steps, they have not taken any serious steps as per Bipartite Settlement and they have not produced any document to show that prior to six months of the date of retirement of Smt. Rajammal, they have taken steps. Even assuming for argument sake that they have taken steps. Even assuming for argument sake that they have taken steps, that steps have been taken only after 1996 i.e. long after the date of retirement of permanent part-time sweeper Smt. Rajammal. Though the Petitioner Union has raised the dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and also subsequently before High Court of Madras from the year 1996 to 2004 till date, she is continuously in employment and on that ground, the concerned employee is entitled for regularisation in her employment. Further, the learned counsel for the Petitioner relied on the above cited unreported case of Madras High Court and argued that it is held in that matter "without expressing any opinion on this aspect, we are the considered view that the appellant (workman) was allowed to work almost eight years and there is no complaint against him and he has been discharging his functions efficiently to the satisfaction of his superiors and he was appointed by the competent authority and by this time, he has become over-aged to seek an alternative employment and his appointment was in accordance with law" and therefore, Division Bench of the High Court allowed the appeal filed by the workman and quashed the impugned order terminating the services of the workman. Further, the counsel for the Petitioner relied on judgement of Supreme Court reported in 2002 I LLJ 672 UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS Vs. K.P. TIWARI, wherein while considering the compassionate appointment, while he was ousted by the Department, the

Supreme Court has held that "*it is unnecessary in this case to examine either question of law or fact arising in the matter. Suffice to say that the Respondent has been appointed now and has been in service for more than five years. We do not think, it would be appropriate to disturb that state of affairs by making any other order resulting in uprooting the Respondent from his livelihood*" and accordingly, dismissed the appeal filed by the management. Further, the learned counsel for the Petitioner relied on rulings reported in 1986 1 LLJ 127 SRI H.D. SINGH Vs. RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND OTHERS wherein the Supreme Court has held that "*striking off the name of workman from the rolls by the employer amounts to termination of service and such termination is retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the Act and if such retrenchment is effected in violation of mandatory provisions of Section 25F, the termination would be invalid and employee's name has been struck off from the list of Tikka mazdoor in violation of Section 25F of the Act.*" Relying on this decision, the learned counsel for the Petitioner argued that the concerned employee is working as temporary sweeper even from the year 1992 and the Respondent has not produced certain documents, wantonly to deny her employment in the Respondent/Bank for more than 240 days. Even after filing a petition to produce documents, the Respondent/Bank has buried certain documents, stating that they are not available with them. Therefore, in the absence of any records produced by the Respondent/Bank, the contention of the Petitioner that concerned employee had worked more than 240 days has to be accepted as true. Further, even after 1-7-96 she has worked more than five years continuously and in such circumstances, as stated by the Apex Court and High Courts the long period should be considered and it would not be appropriate to disturb the state of affairs by making any other order resulting in uprooting the Respondent from his livelihood.

19. But, as against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that the Supreme Court in the case reported in 1992 II LLJ 452 DELHI DEVELOPMENT HORTICULTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION Vs. DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI & ORS has held that "*apart from the fact that the Petitioner cannot be directed to be regularised for the reasons given above, we may take note of the pernicious consequences to which the direction for regularisation of workmen on the only ground that they have put in work for 240 or more days has been leading. It had become a common practice to ignore the Employment Exchange and the persons registered in the Employment Exchange and to employ or get employed directly those who are either not registered with the Employment Exchange or who though registered are lower in the long awaiting list in the employment register. Such employment is sought and given directly for various illegal considerations including money. .... A good deal of illegal employment market has developed*

resulting in a new source of corruption and frustration of those who are waiting at the Employment Exchange for years. Not all those who gain such back door entry in the employment are in need of the particular jobs..... The public interests are thus, jeopardized on both counts." Relying on this ruling rendered by the Supreme Court, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that since the concerned employee was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange and since her appointment is not legal, she cannot claim any benefit only because she has completed 240 days or more and under such circumstances, the claim is to be dismissed by this Tribunal.

20. But, even though I find some force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent, in this case, since the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act is not applicable to the appointment of sweeper, further since the concerned employee is employed for more than five years. I find the status quo is to be continued. Under such circumstances. I find both these points in favour of the Petitioner.

Point No. 3 :—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

21. In view of my foregoing findings. I find this point is also to be answered in favour of the Petitioner Union. Therefore, I direct the Respondent/Management to regularise services of the concerned employee from the date of this Award. No Costs.

22. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 20th August, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Smt. Suganya  
: WW2 Sri K. Krishnan

For the II Party/Management : MW1 Sri D.  
Jayaachandran

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	12-10-93	Xerox copy of the settlement regarding absorption of Temporary part-time sweeper as permanent part-time sweepers
W2	25-10-97 & 14-02-97	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner Union to Respondent requesting to absorb concerned workman
W3	02-06-97	Xerox copy of the remarks submitted by Respondent before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) in the conciliation.

W4	19-09-98	Xerox copy of the failure report
W5	06-06-80	Xerox copy of the school record sheet issued to Mrs. Suganya
W6	21-09-95	Xerox copy of the registration certificate issued by District Employment Exchange to Smt. Suganya.
W7	19-10-66	Xerox copy of the clauses 20.8 & 20.12 of Bipartite Settlement
W8	06-02-92	Xerox copy of the settlement between the bank and union Regarding reinstatement of Mrs. Valliammal

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	30-01-01	Xerox copy of the order in W.P. 15711/98 & 14743/99 by High Court of Madras
M2	30-09-78	Xerox copy of the Government of India directives
M3	26-03-83	Xerox copy of the circular No. 40/83 regarding norms for Engagement of part-time sweepers
M4	04-06-96	Xerox copy of the circular as per career path policy
M5	17-07-96	Xerox copy of the circular as per career path policy
M6	15-07-96	Xerox copy of the list of candidates furnished by Employment Exchange, Thiruvallur
M7	28-07-93	Xerox copy of the settlement entered into with union
M8	1993	Xerox copy of the attendance register in respect of Mrs. Rajammal
M9	1995	Xerox copy of the attendance register in respect of Smt. Rajammal
M10	Upto July, 96	Xerox copy of the attendance register in respect of Smt. Rajammal
M11	1993	Xerox copy of the leave records pertaining to Smt. Rajammal
M12	1995	Xerox copy of the leave records pertaining to Smt. Rajammal
M13	1996	Xerox copy of the leave records pertaining to Smt. Rajammal
M14	1993-95	Xerox copy of the leave applications to Smt. Rajammal



नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3312.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार तुतीकोरन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 96/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-44011/1/2003-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3312.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 96/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Tuticorin Port Trust and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-44011/1/2003-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 10th September, 2004

Present : K. JAYARAMAN,  
Presiding Officer

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 96/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Tuticorin Port Trust and their workmen)

#### BETWEEN

The President, : I Party/Claimant  
Tuticorin Port Mariner's &  
General Staff Union, Tuticorin.

#### AND

The Chairman : II Party/Management  
Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin.

#### Appearance:

For the Claimant : M/s. P. K. Rajagopal &  
K. Santhakumari, Advocates  
For the Management : M/s. G. Dhamodaran &  
Sathiyavathi, Advocates

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-44011/1/2003-IR (B-II) dated 26-05-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the claim of Tuticorin Port Mariner's and General Staff Union for counting of NMR service rendered by Shri M. Raja, Lineman from 1-8-1975 to 31-3-1979 for the purpose of pensionary benefits is justified and legal? If not, what relief is the workman concerned entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 96/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations in the Claim Statement filed by the Petitioner Union are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner Union espouses the cause of the concerned workman Sri M. Raja working as a lineman in the mechanical department of Tuticorin Port Trust. The concerned workman namely Mr. M. Raja rendered continuous service under the Tuticorin Port Trust as NMR workman during the period between August, 1975 and March, 1979. It was followed by regular appointment in the post from April, 1979. The Government of India has taken a policy decision under Rule 14 of Central Civil Service (Pension) Rules followed by a resolution of Port Trust Board dated 27-5-88 to count 50% of the service rendered by an employee in the contingent establishment followed by absorption in regular service without break for the purpose of calculating service to grant pension. In this case, the Port Officer at the rank of Executive Engineer also certified the genuineness of the continuous NMR service rendered by the workman continuously between August, 1975, and March, 1979. Since it came to the knowledge of the concerned workman that his NMR service has not been recognised in his service records, he made a representation dated 31-10-98 to the Port Trust that his 50% of service-rendered as NMR may be recognised and counted for pensionary purpose. But, the Port Trust in its letter dated 3-10-98 has rejected the claim of the concerned workman to the effect that his service was subject to a break and hence, not counted for pensionary benefits. This was due to non-availability of records. Non-availability of records is not on account of any fault of the employee. Further, the Executive Engineer who is now the Chief Engineer of Port Trust has given the certificate that the Petitioner was in continuous NMR service and therefore, refusal on the part of the Respondent/Management is arbitrary, unjust and it is violative of Article 14 and 16 of Constitution of India. Therefore, the concerned workman is entitled to have 50% of said service rendered during the period between August, 1975 and March, 1979 counted for the purpose of terminal benefits. Hence, the Petitioner Union prays for an award in their favour.

4. As against this, the II Party/Management in its Counter Statement contended that as per the

provisions contained in Government of India decision 4 under Rule 14(2) of CCS Pension Rules, 1972, it has been contemplated that half of the service period from contingency will be allowed to count towards pension at the time absorption in the regular employment subject to condition specified therein. In the same rule, it is clearly mentioned that NMR workmen who had not put in continuous service, had not been taken into account for the said pension benefit. In other words, if there were break in service of NMR workmen who were absorbed had not been considered since it is not as per said rule 14(2) of CCS Rules, 1972. The case of Mr. M. Raja lineman had been examined with available records and found that there was break-in-service covering the period from August 1975 to March, 1979 i.e. to say Mr. Raja had not worked during the period April, 1976, May, 1976, June, 1976 and February, 1978. Further, Mr. Raja had not produced any authenticated records and therefore, his NMR service had not been taken into account for counting of 50% of the service as per the said relevant statutory rule. It is not correct to say that NMR service of concerned employee has not been taken into account for the reason of non-availability of records with the management. It is a fact that the Committee constituted for the purpose had thoroughly gone through the records and relevant materials containing two volumes. The allegation about the non-availability of records made by the Petitioner is simply to suit their convenience. Though the Petitioner alleged that the Executive Engineer has given the certificate to Mr. Raja, the concerned employee, the said Executive Engineer is not a competent officer to authenticate the service of NMR workman and it is only the Chief Engineer who shall only issue or give certificate in respect of NMR service rendered by the concerned workman. In fact, the then Chief Engineer has written a letter dated 28-9-98 that the NMR service of the concerned employee from 8/75 to 3/79 were with break-in-service i.e. from 4/76 to 6/76 and 2/78. Therefore, it cannot be said that the action of the management is arbitrary and unjust and in violative of Article 14 and 16 of Constitution. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the point for my determination is —

- (i) "Whether the claim of the Petitioner Union for counting of NMR service rendered by the concerned employee Mr. M. Raja from 1-8-75 to 31-3-79 for the purpose of pensionary benefits is justified and legal ?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

#### Point No. 1 :—

6. In this case, the short point to be decided is whether the rejection made by the management with regard to counting of NMR service rendered by the concerned employee Mr. M. Raja for the purpose of pensionary benefits is justified and legal ? It is admitted by both sides that the Government of India in its decision 4 Rule 14(2) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 half of the service period from contingency will be taken into account for the calculation of pension at the time of absorption in the regular employment subject to condition specified therein. In this case, the Petitioner Union alleged that the concerned workman Sri M. Raja has worked continuously from August, 1975 to March, 1979 as a NMR in the electrical department of the Respondent/Management, but they have not produced any document to show that he has continuously worked in this period. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is alleged that all the records pertaining to concerned workman was with the Respondent/Management and due to non-availability of records, it is alleged that there was a break-in-service of the concerned workman during April, 1976 to June, 1976 and February, 1978. The non-availability of records is not at the fault of concerned employee and therefore, the Respondent/Management has to give benefits to the concerned employee. Further, it is the contention of the Petitioner Union that in similar cases of non-availability of records, the Respondent/Management issued orders for counting NMR service by condoning the break-in-service in respect of several employees, but he has not produced any document to show that in a similar case, the Respondent/Management has issued orders counting the NMR service by condoning the break-in-service.

7. On the other hand, it is the contention of the Respondent/Management that it is false to allege that the records pertaining to concerned employee was not available. On the other hand, a Committee constituted to examine the request of employees who had rendered NMR service had taken into consideration all records in this respect and had come to a conclusion that after going through all the records and relevant materials contained in two volumes that the concerned workman was not in service during the period 4/76 to 6/76 and 2/78 and therefore, the allegation made by the petitioner is made only for the purpose of this case.

8. Then again on the side of the Petitioner it is alleged that the Executive Engineer who is now the Chief Engineer of the Respondent/Management has given a certificate that the concerned employee was in continuous service from 1-8-75 to 31-3-79 and a copy of which is filed along with the claim petition and therefore, the rejection of the Respondent/Management with regard to request of the Petitioner Union is only on non-availability of records pertaining to the concerned employee Sri M. Raja.

9. But, here again the Respondent contended that though the Petitioner Union alleged that the Executive Engineer of the Respondent/Management has given a certificate to the effect that the concerned employee had worked in the Respondent/Management as NMR continuously from 8/75 to 3/79, he is not the competent officer to authenticate the service of NMR workman and the Chief Engineer only who can issue or give certificate in respect of NMR service rendered by workman concerned. Further, in this case, the then Chief Engineer had written a letter dated 28-9-98, a copy of which is marked as Ex. W1 that NMR service of Mr. Raja from 8/75 to 3/79 were with break-in-service i.e. from 4/76 to 6/76 and 2/78 and further, he has reiterated the letter dated 27-9-99, which is marked as Ex. W2, and under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the Respondent/Management has rejected the claim of the Petitioner Union on the ground of non-availability of records in respect of Mr. Raja, the concerned workman.

10. Under these circumstances, the duty cast upon the Petitioner Union is to establish before this Tribunal that the concerned employee has worked with the Respondent/Management from 1-8-75 to 31-3-79 under NMR service continuously. But, except the bald allegations that he was working as NMR continuously, there is no other documentary proof to show that the concerned employee has worked as NMR from 1-8-75 to 31-3-79 continuously. Though the Petitioner alleged that the rejection was made by the Respondent only on the non-availability of records, there is no proof to substantiate the claim of the Petitioner Union. On the other hand, the Respondent has stated that a Committee was constituted to look into the case and they have thoroughly gone through the records and relevant materials contained in two volumes. Under such circumstances, I find the allegations about non-availability of records made by the Petitioner Union is only to suit their convenience. Since the Petitioner Union has not established that the concerned employee has worked from 1-8-75 to 31-3-79 as NMR continuously, I find the request of the Petitioner Union cannot be acceded to. Therefore, I find this point against the Petitioner Union.

Point No. 2—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

11. In view of my foregoing findings that the Petitioner Union has not established the fact that concerned employee Mr. M. Raja was in continuous NMR service from 1-8-75 to 31-3-79 and in view of the fact that there was a break-in-service of Mr. Raja from 4/76 to 6/76 and 2/78, I find the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief as claimed by the Petitioner Union. No Costs.

12. Thus, the reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 10th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party Claimant

Ex No.	Date	Description
W1	29-09-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Tuticorin Port Trust management to concerned workman
W2	27-09-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to concerned workman

For the II Party/Management :— Nil

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

क्र. आ. 3313.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल. आई. सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-17011/107/90-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3313.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 6/94 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-17011/107/90-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI

I.D. No. 6/94 an off shoot of I.D. No. 27/91

IN THE MATTER OF :—

All India National Insurance Employees Federation  
VERSUS

LIC

### FINDINGS

Complaint u/s 33-A of I.D. Act, 1947 against Life Insurance Corporation of India (hereinafter referred as LIC) who contravened provisions of Section 33 of the above act, during pendency of proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal in reference No. I.D. case No. 27 of 1991.

The petitioner federation named above begs to submit that opposite parties have been guilty of contravention of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred as act) as shown below :—

The Petitioner federation is an all India organisation and it has within its organisation, Zonal, Divisional and Branch units affiliated to it. The Head quarter of the federation is situated at 11-H tropical Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-01, "National life insurance employees association (INTUC), Muzaffarpur", is an affiliated divisional unit of the petitioner federation Sh. BNP Srivastava is the General Secy. of the aforesaid divisional unit, having its Head quarter at J.P. Colony Chandwara, Muzaffarpur.

The petitioner federation besides permanent staff of LIC in class III and class IV category also grants its membership through its zonal divisional and branch units to all Badli/Temporary and part time workmen employed by Life Insurance Corporation of India (hereinafter referred as LIC) in its Zonal divisional and branch offices on daily wage basis or otherwise. Hence a large number of badli/temporary and part time workmen are bonafide members of the petitioner federation.

The cause of action to file the present complaint u/s 33-A of the Act, arose when the Sr. Divisional Manager of Muzaffarpur division discontinued/terminated the services of as many as 20 badli/temporary workmen whose details are given in the list, attached to this petition under annexure 'A'. The said list forms a part of this petition. This illegal action of LIC was brought to the notice of this Hon'ble authority through an application but the said application was disposed of in routine manner. Hence the present complaint u/s 33-A of the act is being filed for proper adjudication of the dispute.

The workman whose services were terminated by Sr. Divisional Manager, Muzaffarpur were/are bonafide members of the petitioner federation. Most of them had also completed a long services over 240 days. They were employed by the LIC before 4th March, 1991 (i.e. the date of present reference) and they were continuing their services during pendency of present proceedings. They were/are claimants of absorption in regular service of LIC on the basis of their long service as Badli and temporary employees of LIC. They had fulfilled eligibility conditions

of service as decided and fixed in the Award of Dr. Justice R.D. Tulpule in reference No. NTB-1 of 1985 on the basis of which a large number of Badli/temporary and part time workmen were absorbed in the regular service of LIC in 1989. On implementation of the above award LIC rejected claims of those workmen who came in the service of LIC after 20th May, 1985. Since LIC continued to employ Badli/temporary/part time workmen on daily wage basis many workmen who were employed after 20th May, 1985 claimed absorption in regular service through labour courts or otherwise but they failed in their attempts on the above ground.

Since the question whether or not the above action of LIC in not absorbing workman after 20-5-1985 was justified was not decided by any court of law, LIC continued to reject all claims of workman for permanent employment in LIC on the above ground and the workman also could not enforce their claims of permanent employment. The workman of Muzaffarpur division who were also claimant of permanent employment in LIC were continuing their service during pendency and were anxiously awaiting the award in the present proceedings as the said decision had to decide their fate in LIC in the matter of employment.

The opposite parties by terminating their service during pendency committed contravention of Section 33 of the act. The opposite parties during pendency of proceedings in the present reference invited applications from the open market (through advertisement) for recruitment of class III staff in the category of Asstt. typists and stenographers. Since the above action of LIC could affect adversely the interests of workmen in the present reference one of the employees unions opposed through an application the above action of recruitment process adopted by LIC. This Hon'ble Tribunal under belief and confidence that if there is an award in the pending reference, LIC will honour it faithfully and the recruitment process adopted by LIC will not in any way jeopardize the interests of concerned workmen refused to pass any order directing LIC to stop recruitment process and also dismissed the aforesaid application of the union by its order dated 23-9-91.

The above order dated 23-9-91 never permitted LIC expressly or impliedly to discontinue or terminate the services of the existing workmen working on daily wage basis in capacity of badli/temporary/part time workmen particularly those who came in the service of LIC before 4th March, 1991 and were continuing in services and had also completed a long service. The workmen working as badli/temporary workmen in the Muzaffarpur division of LIC were employed by LIC before 4th March, 1991 and were continuing in service during pendency. Hence the termination of their service by LIC is contravention of Section 33 of the Act.

The pendency of proceedings in the present reference u/s 20(3) of the act commenced on the date of the order of the Central Government referring the dispute to this Hon'ble Tribunal i.e. 4th March, 1991 and shall be deemed to have concluded on the date on which the award becomes enforceable u/s 17-A of the Act. The workmen whose details are given in the list attached under annexure 'A' were employed by Muzaffarpur Division of LIC as badli/temporary workmen much before 4th March 1991 and they were continuing their service during pendency of these proceedings.

They had completed a long service sufficient to claim absorption although they were employed by LIC after 20th May 1985. They could enforce their claim of absorption in regular service of LIC only after the award in the present reference. Hence the aforesaid workmen were directly related to the subject-matter of this reference and its proceedings. Since the workmen as stated above were seriously concerned in the dispute pending adjudication before this Hon'ble Tribunal LIC could not legally terminate these workmen as their right to continue in service was well protected u/s 33 of the act.

This Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to decide the complaint set out above and pass such order or orders thereon as it may deem fit and proper in the interest of justice and this Hon'ble Tribunal be also pleased to declare the action of LIC as stated above illegal and the aggrieved workmen be treated and accordingly be declared to be continuing in service (on the same wages and conditions of service as were applicable to them) with effect from the date of their discontinuance in service.

The management has filed reply. It has been stated that the application deserves to be dismissed because vague allegations have been made without giving any particulars of the branches in which the temporary employees were working and in which capacity they were working. Without the said details it is not possible for the corporation to verify and effectively reply to the allegations that have been made in the application. The application deserves to be dismissed on this ground alone.

That it is further stated that the present application is misconceived and untenable section 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act has no application to the facts of the present case. There has been no alteration of the conditions of service applicable to the workmen. There has been no discharge or punishment for any misconduct and there cannot be said to be any misconduct and there cannot be said to be any violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The application is liable to be dismissed summarily.

It is further stated that temporary workers were employed in the circumstances which have been explained in detail in the written statement filed by the management. The management craves leave of this Hon'ble Court to

refer to the contents of the written statement as if the facts stated therein are specifically incorporated in this reply and the same are not being repeated for the sake of brevity.

It is further stated that the workmen before the Hon'ble Tribunal have no legitimate claims to ask for absorption in the regular service of the corporation. The workmen were employed only as a temporary employees for a specific period of time and on expiry of the said period they automatically ceased to be the temporary employees of the corporation. Such of the workmen which fulfil the recruitment condition are free to apply for and appear with the general public for fresh recruitment as regular employees as and when notified by the corporation.

It is further stated that earlier several unions had filed an application before this Hon'ble Tribunal *inter alia* praying that the temporary employees may be continued in service and the corporation may not be allowed to recruit any fresh employees from the open market pending the disposal of the present case. The Hon'ble Tribunal *vide* order dated 23rd September 1991 was pleased to dismiss the said application. Thereafter a writ petition was filed against the said order dated 23rd September 1991 and the said writ petition was dismissed by the division bench of the Hon'ble High Court by order dated 6th December 1991. In the present application the workmen have complained of the temporary employees being not continued in service. Suffice it will be to state here that these temporary employees were employed only for a specific stipulated period and on expiry of that period their services automatically ceased and seeking relief from this Hon'ble Court that they should be continued in service even after expiry of the stipulated period tantamount to the corporation not being permitted to recruit fresh employees in accordance with the recruitment rules. This is merely an attempt to over reach the order dated 23rd September 1991 that was passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

In view of what has been stated above the present application is an abuse of the process of the court and should be dismissed summarily. In this respect it is submitted that the corporation has framed LIC Staff Regulations, 1960. The said regulations have been framed in exercise of powers under section 49 of the LIC Act 1959. By virtue of LIC (Amendment) Act 1981, the regulations framed by corporation under section 49 of the act shall be deemed to be rules framed by the Central Govt. under section 48 of the LIC Act. The validity of the amendment act 1981 has been upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of A. V. Nachane V/s Union of India, reported as AIR 1982 SC 1126. It is further stated that the temporary employees of the corporation are governed by regulation of the staff regulations which are deemed to be the rules framed by the Central Govt. The regulation No. 8 clearly stipulated that no person appointed as a temporary employee under sub-regulation (1) shall, only by the



reason of such appointment be entitled to absorption in the service of the corporation or claim preference for recruitment to any post.

Thus, it would be seen that the law itself provides that the temporary employees would cease to be employees on expiry of the period for which they are appointed and they cannot by reason only of their being appointed as a temporary employee, claim absorption in the regular cadre of the corporation.

In view of what has been stated and particularly because of the earlier order dated 23rd September 1991 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal it is stated that neither any wrong has been committed nor has there been any violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and the present application is an abuse of the process of the court and should be summarily rejected.

Subject to what has been stated above it is submitted that the allegation of the provisions of section 33 of the ID Act is misconceived and untenable. The corporation has not violated any law and has also not altered the terms and conditions of the service of the temporary employees. The allegations as regards discontinuing/termination of service of the temporary employees are wrong and are denied. The said employees were employed only for a specific period of time and on expiry of that period of time they ceased to be the employees of the corporation. The same is in accordance with terms and conditions of their employment as temporary employee. The said action cannot be said to be illegal particularly when such employees have no right to be absorbed as regular employees of the corporation.

False and frivolous allegations have been made of absorption by the temporary employees having been continued for over 240 days. No particulars of which of the employees has been allowed to continue for over 240 days have been given. The said allegation being vague deserves to be ignored. None of the temporary employees has any right to be absorbed as a regular employee merely because he was appointed as a temporary employee.

In so far as the award given by Justice R.D. Tulpule is concerned the same has no relevance in respect of the workmen who are involved in the present proceedings. It is denied that the employees on whose behalf the application under reply has been made were entitled to be continued as employees of the LIC of India.

In this respect it is submitted that these employees automatically cease to be employees on expiry of stipulated period. It is denied that the interest of these workmen has been jeopardized. The said allegation is false and suffice it will be to state that this Hon'ble Court had refused to grant any relief to these workmen in respect of their being continued in the service of the corporation and rather to the contrary had permitted to the corporation to recruit

fresh employees under the recruitment rules.

It is denied that there has been any illegal action on the part of the corporation or that the workmen are entitled to any protection or relief under section 33 of the ID Act.

All India National Insurance Employees Federation has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder they have reiterated the facts of the statement of claim and have asserted that the claimants were the regular employees of the management and their services have been arbitrarily terminated.

The management has denied most of the paras of the statement of claim and the federation has also denied most of the paras of the written statement.

Evidence of both the parties have been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the records.

It was submitted from the side of the Union that the services of the claimants were terminated during the pendency of ID No. 27/1991 so they have filed a complaint u/s 33A of the ID Act. Section 33A Act reads as hereunder :—

“Where an employer contravenes the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of proceedings [before a conciliation officer, Board an arbitrator, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal] any employee aggrieved by such contravention, may make a complaint in writing, [in the prescribed manner :—

- (a) to such conciliation officer or Board, and the conciliation officer or Board shall take such complaint into account in mediating in, and promoting the settlement of, such industrial dispute, and
- (b) to such arbitrator, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal and on receipt of such complaint, the arbitrator, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall adjudicate upon the complaint as if it were a dispute referred to or pending before it, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and shall submit his or its award to the appropriate government and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.]

According to this provision which has been introduced by the amendment Act 48 of 1950, the Court has to give award as if it were a dispute referred to or pending before the Court/Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the award shall be submitted to the appropriate government and the provisions of this act shall apply accordingly. It was submitted from the side of the management that the services of the workmen applicant were terminated during the pendency of the aforesaid ID

case of 1991. The Court has to give award and that cannot be contrary to the award already passed in the case referred to u/s 10 of the ID Act. In 33 A itself it has been mentioned that the court shall adjudicate upon the complaint as it were a dispute referred to or pending before it. So far as ID No. 27 of 1991 is concerned, an award was given by the CGIT-I but the same has been set aside by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court in Writ Petition (C) No. 4346 of 2001 against the workman in the light of the scheme approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Prabhawati's Case. So far as Section 33A is concerned it has been termed as a complaint and the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1994 LLR Page 112 (P&H) has decided the violation of the provision of Section 33 of the Act entitles the workman to file a complaint u/s 33A thereof and makes the employer liable to be punished. Section 33A of the ID Act is not a penal provision as has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case Supra. The reference in this case is to be replied as if the dispute has been referred to the Tribunal by the appropriate government. So Section 33A by no stretch has any force like a penal provision and the award is given in the light of the original case referred to by the appropriate government. It would have been better in case such a provision is included under Section 33 of the ID Act, 1947 and it can be decided alongwith the original reference by the Tribunal. Section 33A multiplies the pendency of the cases.

It was argued from the side of the management that the award passed in ID No. 27/91 has been set aside by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. It is no longer in existence and the Hon'ble Supreme Court in State of Haryana V/s. Pyara Singh 1992(4)SSC 118 on 23rd October, 1992 the Supreme Court granted special leave and disposed of all the civil appeals incorporating the essential features of the scheme prepared by the petitioner as a part of its order. The operative portion of the order passed by the Supreme Court in Prabhavathy reads as follows :—

"The scheme contained in Clauses (a) to (d) of paragraph 1, which is as under, is approved subject to the postponement of the recruitment scheduled in November, 1992 by at least six weeks and the LIC will proceed to regularise the employees eligible under the Scheme.

- (a) All those temporary employees who have worked for 85 days in any two consecutive calendar years with the Life Insurance Corporation between 20th May, 1985 uptil date and who conformed th the required eligibility criteria for regular recruitment on the dates of their initial temporary appointment will be permitted to compete for the next regular recruitment after the regular recruitment for these posts currently scheduled for November, 1992.
- (b) These candidates will be considered on their merits with all other candidates who may apply for such appointments, including those from the open market.

(c) These candidates will be given an age relaxation for applying for regular recruitment provided that they were eligible on the date of their first temporary appointment for securing regular appointment with the Life Insurance Corporation.

(d) If these candidates are otherwise eligible, they can apply for regular recruitment in the normal course. This regularisation will, in the circumstances, be by selection for appointment. We make the above clauses of the Scheme a part of our order."

As per the scheme, temporary employees were entitled to a chance to compete for regular recruitment.

As such, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has settled all the disputes of the LIC and its workmen in several cases by order dt.23-10-1992 and approved the scheme. In the light of the scheme approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has allowed the Writ Petition of the management. Life Insurance Corporation of India and others in view of the scheme framed by the petitioner in 1992 (4) SCC 118 and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As such, all the disputes between the workmen and the LIC shall be deemed to be settled under the scheme approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court

It was further submitted from the side of the federation that they were not the parties before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Whether they were the parties or not, the matter has been finally settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and if they are aggrieved, they may approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court for changing of the scheme framed and approved by the union of the LIC and the LIC.

It was further submitted by the federation that they have been working for a long period in the LIC but they were directed to compete with the general candidates and even no weightage was given to the employees already working under the LIC and the LIC has arbitrarily without giving any weightage to the workmen already working with the LIC has appointed new hands and has not absorbed them.

From the perusal of the records, it transpires that in justice has been done with the workmen who were working in the LIC and they have not been absorbed but the union itself agreed to the scheme framed by the LIC and that was approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court so nothing is left for this Tribunal to adjudicate upon or decide. It was further submitted that in the scheme, para C only gives relaxation in age and para D requires them to apply for regular recruitment in the normal course and the regularisation will in the circumstances, be by selection for appointment. It was submitted that the service rendered by the workman applicant has not been considered while making appointment. The union has agreed to the scheme framed by the LIC and it has got the seal of approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as such the matter may be again raised

before the Hon'ble Supreme Court as everything has been finalised. The scheme was approved in 1992 whereas the ID case was pending in 1991. As such, ID case No. 27/1991 merged in the scheme approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Their remains nothing to be adjudicated upon or to be decided in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble Delhi High Court referred to above. In case any injustice has been caused to the workmen, i.e. due to bargaining of the union, the union has considered to the scheme framed by the LIC. Of course, there appears to be no proper dispensation of justice but if the union has entered into a compromise before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and that scheme has been approved, every appointment is to be made according to the scheme formulated and the workman cannot get relief of reinstatement. The law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

### ORDER

The complaint under section 33-A of the ID Act, 1947 arising out of ID No. 27/91 is dismissed. The workmen applicants are not entitled to any relief as prayed for.

Dt. 22-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3314.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डॉक लेबर बोर्ड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31025/1/2004-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

**S.O. 3314.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 24/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dock Labour Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-31025/1/2004-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

**Present : Shri E. Ismail, B.Sc., LL.B.,**  
Presiding Officer

Dated the 23rd day of September, 2004

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. No.24/2002

(Old I.D.No.32/2000 Transferred from Industrial-Tribunal  
-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam)

#### Between:

Sri K. Ramana Rao,  
S/o Late K. Ramulu,  
D.No.18-34-85,  
Kummari Veedhi,  
Maharanipeta,  
Visakhapatnam.

.....Petitioner

#### AND

The Chairman,  
Dock Labour Board,  
Visakhapatnam Port Area,  
Visakhapatnam.

.....Respondent

#### Appearances:

**For the Petitioner :** Sri M.S. Sastry, Advocate

**For the Respondent :** M/s. K. Srinivasa Murthy,  
V. Umadevi & C. Vijaya  
Shekar Reddy, Advocates

### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec.2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 by the Industrial Tribunal Labour Court, Visakhapatnam in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No.8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others and transferred to this Court in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No.H-11026/1/2001-IR (C-II) dated 18-10-2001 bearing I.D. No. 32/2000 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D.No. 24/2002.

2. The brief facts as stated in the petition are : that the Petitioner was appointed as a casual worker on 7-10-92, securing the job of his medically unfit father Late K. Ramulu with T.No. 7184. After serving The Dock Labour Board for three years he was served with a show cause notice dated 21-2-1995 on the ground that the job was



secured by him for impersonation. The workman has submitted his explanation dated 28-2-95. The Enquiry Officer served notice on the workman on 3-5-95 to attend the enquiry on 12-5-95. Much is written about the enquiry but this Court by an order dated 9-1-2004 held that the enquiry is validly conducted. Hence, all that need not be repeated. He submits that he had filed a Writ Petition but the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has not considered.

3. A counter was filed stating that Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has decided in Writ Petition No. 23731/96 and passed orders on merit that the workman is not entitled to any relief. The order of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. acts as *res judicata* and this case is barred by principles of *res judicata* and various other things has been mentioned about the enquiry which need not be gone into at this stage. Further it is added that the petition may be dismissed.

4. Arguments were heard on the validity of domestic enquiry and this Court by a detailed order dated 9-1-2004 passed an order holding that the domestic enquiry is validly conducted.

5. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued at length and tried to convince this Court that the decision in the Writ Petition will not act as *res judicata* as the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. sitting in the writ jurisdiction cannot decide on the facts of the case.

6. The Learned Counsel for the respondent submits that once having taken order from the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. on merits, this Court ceases to have jurisdiction in view of *res judicata*.

7. It may be seen that without going into the details, because after this is an argument only under Sec. 11A about the quantum of punishment having held that the enquiry is validly conducted. Now, the question is whether this Court can exercise the jurisdiction in view of the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in Writ Petition No. 23731 of 1996 wherein it is held as follows : "In view of the above argument advanced by the Learned Counsel for the 2nd Petitioner, I, have called for the records of enquiry and also the files containing the original documents. Accordingly, the records and files are produced. I have perused the same. In the enquiry, the application filed by the widow of the original employee and the school certificate issued by the Head Master were shown to the second Petitioner and after going through the documents the second Petitioner stated that he does not know as to who gave that application, that the school certificate does not belong to him, that his father died at home only and not in an accident. He also stated that he did not study upto 5th class and does not possess any driving license. He further says that he does not know as to who gave the application for employment. From these answers and the proceedings taken, it is clear that the two

documents were shown to the 2nd Petitioner and that he had ample opportunity to explain those two documents. If really, the 2nd Petitioner is having any evidence to contradict those two documents, he would have adduced oral or documentary evidence. The second Petitioner has not done so. In other words, the 2nd Petitioner has not availed of the opportunity given to him. Therefore, I do not see any reason to interfere with the order terminating the services of the second Petitioner". So when the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has held categorically, that the Hon'ble Judge does not see any ground to interfere with the order of the Enquiry Officer and dismiss the Writ Petition which was for declaring that the action of the Respondent in removing the Petitioner is illegal, arbitrary and unreasonable and to direct the Respondent to continue the Petitioner in service. Then I am afraid it acts *res judicata*. In fact, the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has gone into the enquiry report and held that the enquiry cannot be interfered with and also did not say anything about the reinstatement, reduction of punishment and to argue that this Court can still has jurisdiction under Sec. 11A, according to my view is not correct. The Petitioner has chosen to seek alternate forum namely the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. and got a finding on the question of fact that is the enquiry and about the reinstatement etc., the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has not said anything and dismissed the Writ Petition and this Tribunal cannot now sit and decide whether he is entitled for a lesser punishment or not. I am of the opinion that having chosen to select and alternative forum and taken the verdict from that forum to which this Court is subordinate. Hence, I cannot even consider whether the quantum of punishment can be reduced and even otherwise it is a criminal act of impersonation and in the normal course also this Tribunal would not have interfered with the quantum of punishment as it is a case of impersonation. Accordingly, I hold that the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief. Hence, an award is passed holding that the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 23rd day of September, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for  
the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined for  
the Respondent

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3315.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डॉक लेबर बोर्ड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31025/1/2004-आई. आर. (बी. II)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3315.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 23/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dock Labour Board and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-04.

[No. L-31025/1/2004-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

#### PRESENT :

SHRI E. ISMAIL, B.S.C., LL.B., Presiding Officer

Dated the 23rd day of September, 2004

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. NO. 23/2002

(Old I.D. No. 31/2000 Transferred from Industrial  
Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam)

#### BETWEEN:

Sri P. Nooka Raju,  
S/o. Late Korlayya,  
D. No. 32-32-117,  
Kobbarithota,  
Visakhapatnam

....Petitioner

#### AND

The Chairman,  
Dock Labour Board,  
Visakhapatnam Port Area,  
Visakhapatnam

..... Respondent

#### APPEARANCE:

For the Petitioner : Sri M.S. Sastry,  
Advocate

For the Respondent : M/s. K. Srinivasa Murthy,  
V. Umadevi & C. Vijaya  
Shekar Reddy, Advocates.

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 by the Industrial Tribunal Labour Court, Visakhapatnam in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others and transferred to this Court in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's Order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR(C-II) dated 18-10-2001 bearing I.D. No. 31/2000 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 23/2002.

2. The brief facts as stated in the petition are : that the Petitioner was appointed as a casual worker on 7-10-92, securing the job of his medically unfit father Late Korlayya with T. No. 7389. After serving The Dock Labour Board for two years he was served with a show cause notice dated 10-12-2004 on the ground that the job was secured by him by impersonation. The workman has submitted his explanation dated 16-12-94. It was said that the show cause notice was served on the basis of Venkat Rao's Committee report dated 13-8-2004. One year later the workman was served with notice dated 19-12-95 saying that the explanation of workman dated 16-12-94 was found unsatisfactory and the workman was to attend enquiry. Much is written about the enquiry but this Court by an order dated 9-1-2004 held that the enquiry is validly conducted. Hence, all that need not be repeated. He submits that he had filed a Writ Petition but the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has not considered.

3. A counter was filed stating that that Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has decided Writ Petition No. 23683/96 and passed orders on merit that the workman is not entitled to any relief. The order of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. acts as res judicata and his case is barred by principles of res judicata and various other things has been mentioned about the enquiry which need not be gone into at this stage. Further it is added that the petition may be dismissed.

4. Arguments were heard on the validity of domestic enquiry and this Court by a detailed order dated 9-1-2004 passed an order holding that the domestic enquiry is validly conducted.

5. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued at length and tried to convince this Court that the decision in the Writ Petition will not act as res judicata as

the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. sitting in the writ jurisdiction cannot decided on the facts of the case.

6. The Learned Counsel for the Respondent submit that once having taken order from the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. on merits, this Court ceases to have jurisdiction in view of res judicata.

7. It may be seen that without going into the details, because after all this is an argument only under Sec. 11A about the quantum of punishment having held that the enquiry is validly conducted. Now, the question is whether this Court can exercise the jurisdiction in view of the Judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. in Writ Petition No. 23683 of 1996 wherein it is held as follows : "I do not see any ground to interfere with the order of the Enquiry Officer as the Enquiry Officer considered the evidence and gave a finding that the Petitioner failed to establish that he is son of Korlayya". So when the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has held categorically, that the Hon'ble Judge does not see any ground to interfere with the order of the Enquiry Officer and dismiss the Writ Petition which was for declaring that the action of the Respondent in removing the Petitioner is illegal, arbitrary and unreasonable and to direct the Respondent to continue the Petitioner in service. then I am afraid it acts res judicata. In fact, the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has gone into the enquiry report and held that the enquiry cannot be interfered with and also did not say anything about the reinstatement, reduction of punishment and to argue that this Court can still has jurisdiction under Sec. 11A, according to my view is not correct. The Petitioner has chosen to seek alternate forum namely the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. and got a finding on the question of fact that is the enquiry and about the reinstatement etc., The Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has not said anything and dismissed the Writ Petition and this Tribunal cannot now sit and decide whether he is entitled for a lesser punishment or not. I am of the opinion that having chosen to select an alternative forum and taken the verdict from that forum to which this Court is sub-ordinate. hence, I cannot even consider whether the quantum of punishment can be reduced and even otherwise it is a criminal act of impersonation and in the normal course also this Tribunal would not have interfered with the quantum of punishment as it is a case of impersonation.

Accordingly, I hold that the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief. Hence, an award is passed holding that the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

Award passed accordingly, Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 23rd day of September, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

## Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for : Witnesses examined for  
the Petitioner the Respondent

NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3316.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्योक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 210/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12025/1/2004-आई. आर (बी. II)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3316.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 210/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-04.

[No. L-12025/1/2004-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT  
HYDERABAD**

**PRESENT :**

SHRI E. ISMAIL, B.SC., LL.B., Presiding Officer

Dated the 19th day of October, 2004

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. NO. 210/2002**

**BETWEEN:**

Sri Md. Afzal Nawab,  
S/o. Md. Yakub Ali,  
H. No. 24-2-56 Darga,  
Kazipet-506 004.

.....Petitioner

AND

1. The Regional Manager,  
Central Bank of India,  
Bank Street,  
Hyderabad-500 195.
2. The Branch Manager,  
Central Bank of India,  
Hanamkonda-506 001. .... Respondents

#### APPEARANCES:

- For the Petitioner : M/s. C. Suryanaryana &  
P. Venkateswara Rao,  
Advocates
- For the Respondent : Sri R. Muralidhar,  
Advocate

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts as averred in the petition are : That the Petitioner was employed as temporary sub staff also called as temporary attender or peon in the 2 Respondent bank. He was employed from 3-1-83 for a total of 309 days till the end of April, 1984. In fact he was in employment for much longer period. The Ministry issued circular for absorption of those employees who were employed for atleast 90 days during the period 1-1-82 to 31-12-89. But he was retrenched. He represented several times but to no avail. Then he relied on several judgements in the petition which need not be mentioned here and will be mentioned at proper time. Hence, he prays he may be reinstated with back wages and continuity of service etc.

3. A counter was filed stating that he worked for 8 days in March, 1983, and for 2 days in April, 1983, for 28 days in June, 1983, for 19 days in August, 1983, for 29 days in September, 1983 and for 5 days in October, 1983 as casual employee in R2 branch at Warangal District. As such the Petitioner never worked for period of 30 days continuously. All other averments are denied and further there is latch of approaching the Court after 18 years. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

4. The Petitioner examined himself and deposed that he worked at the bank on daily wages on Rs. 8/- per day. In April 1984 he was retrenched from services without notice and without payment of notice period wages. Though

several persons were employed as temporary peons who were employed after January, 1983 were continued in service. Ex. W1 is the particulars of his working days as workman during 1983-84, total working days are 309, Ex. W2 contains part of those working days which are given in Ex. W1. Ex. W3 is also a document showing his total working days. Ex. W4 dated 24-5-2001 is the representation to the Manager, Central Bank of India, Hanamkonda. In the cross examination he deposed that he was terminated on 9-4-1984. Since then, he had been orally representing the managers for giving him employment. He was not in employment. That he got the information about his work only in the year 1988 before that he did not make any efforts. It is correct the Ex. W1 to W3 does not contain the signature of anybody from the management or office seal. According to Ex. W5 he has worked for 95 days. He was taken on daily wages in a temporary vacancy.

5. WW2, Sri A.B. Narasimha is the retired officer who took retirement under VRS. He said that he issued the particulars of Petitioner's working days at his request. As he believed that he is entitled for absorption in the Respondent bank as a full time employee as claimed by him. In the cross examination he deposed that the Petitioner is an account holder and he used to tell him that he was not absorbed in service that he worked on casual basis. He worked prior to 1990. Even now he is not aware as to how many days the Petitioner worked in the branch. He denied that he is deposing falsely.

6. Sri N. Narayana Rao, another officer of the bank who has taken VRS was examined as WW3. He stated that he found from records that the Petitioner was employee for a total number of 309 days during 1983-84. In fact in the year preceding his retrenchment in April, 1984 the Petitioner worked for 222 days, much longer than the 90 days required for his absorption in the bank as per the Approach Paper. In the cross examination he said that he is not deposing falsely but based on facts.

7. The Respondents reported that they have no evidence.

8. The Learned counsel for the Petitioner argued at length. That he did work for 309 days. It is proved by Ex. W3 and he gave several ruling which are all correct. He also relied on judgement in WP No. 6984/88 of the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. where a direction was given to consider the Petitioner for permanent appointment within a period two months, i.e. judgement of State Bank Employees' Union, Vijayawada Vs. Government of India and 2 others. He also relied on 1995(5) ALD page 92 of Division Bench. In the judgement it was held that, workman who has worked for more than 90 days prior to 1982 is entitled to regularization. Refusal of regularization by the Respondent on the ground that he worked earlier to 1982 is illegal. In

that case also the Petitioner had, worked for 164 ½ days during the year 1978-79 in Mahaboobnagar branch as a casual labour. He made a representation on 22-6-91, then he filed writ petition where his case was directed to be considered. Then he got issued a legal notice and he was asked to appear for interview. He was not given on the ground that he rendered service prior to 1-1-82. The Court held that the Petitioner is entitled to regularization.

9. The Respondents did not submit any arguments.

10. It may be seen that whatever the Petitioner says may be correct. But according to him only he worked upto 1984. But did not approach this Court till 2002. No doubt in the judgement cited by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that was also approaching by 12 years. No doubt in the case referred by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner where the circular was issued in 1991 that those who have worked for 90 days on or after 1-1-82 shall be considered. The Petitioner made an application immediately on 22-6-91. In this case the Petitioner worked for 309 days till April, 1984. The said circular is Ex. W13 and it is the case of the Petitioner that he has been orally representing since 9th April, 1984. But he asked for details only in the year 1988. He did not make any efforts before 1988 for getting information. So it may be seen that he made efforts only from the year 1998 and even if the circular is of 1990 it was not valid by any action on the part of the Petitioner. So can any one help a person who sleeps for 8 years even after the circular inspite of the fact that he was having a bank account and now comes to the Court seeking relief after a gap of 18 years? No doubt there is no limitation under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 but now it is well settled fact that even in cases of agreements where no specific date is given, it is always presumed to be a reasonable time. Similarly, when no limitation is given if the circular is of 1990, he did not try till 1998 and he gave representation to the management basing on Ex. W4, he received Ex. W5 on 17-11-2001. I am afraid that no doubt the Petitioner comes within the meaning of the circular yet for such a belated approach to the Court, the only relief that can be given to him is directing the bank to consider the Petitioner for absorption in view of the circular No. F/3/J/104/87-IR of Government of India, M/s. Finance, dated 6-8-1990, for absorption and if it is not possible he shall be considered for temporary or casual appointment taking his age as on 3-1-83.

Award passed accordingly, Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 19th day of October, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
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WW1 : Sri Mohd. Afzal Nawab

Nil

WW2 : Sri A.B. Narasimha

WW3 : Sri N. Narayana Rao

#### Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex. W1 : Copy of particulars of WW1's working days during 1983-84

Ex. W2 : Copy of part of working days given in Ex. W1

Ex. W3 : Copy of document showing particulars of working days of WW1

Ex. W4 : Copy of representation of WW1 to the Management dt. 24-5-2001

Ex. W5 : Postal receipt

Ex. W6 : Postal registration

Ex. W7 : Postal receipt

Ex. W8 : Postal acknowledgement

Ex. W9 : Postal receipt

Ex. W10 : Postal acknowledgement

Ex. W11 : Postal receipt

Ex. W12 : Postal acknowledgement

Ex. W13 : Copy of Ir. No. F3/J/104/87-IR of M/s. Finance, dt. 6-8-1990

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3317.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्द्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/236/93-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

**S.O. 3317.**—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi now as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-04.

[No. L-12012/236/93-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

# ANNEXURE

## BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT—II, NEW DELHI

**PRESIDING OFFICER : R.N. RAI I.D. NO. 19/94**

### IN THE MATTER OF:—

Sh. Bagh Singh  
S/o Sh. Khem Singh  
R/o R-117, School Block,  
Shakarpur, Delhi

### VERSUS:

Central Bank of India  
Link House 4, Bahadur Shah,  
Zafar Marg, New Delhi-02

### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/236/93-IR(B-2) Central Government DT. 17-02-1994 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of CBI, New Delhi in not regularising the services of Sh. Bagh Singh, canteen boy with effect from 7-9-79 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that in pursuance of its scheme for providing canteen facilities to the staff, the bank established a staff canteen at its Gole Market, New Delhi branch in September, 1979 and the then manager of the said branch appointed Sh. Bagh Singh, the workman concerned in the present dispute to work in the said staff canteen w.e.f. 7-9-79 and to begin with he was paid a monthly wage of Rs. 93.75 which was directly disbursed to Sh. Bagh Singh by way of vouchers or by credit to his account with the bank.

That after Sh. Bagh Singh had worked in the staff canteen at Gole Market, New Delhi branch for about 21 months since his appointment w.e.f. 7-9-79 during which period his wages were being directly paid to him by the bank. The bank established in June 1981 a staff canteen committee at the said branch consisting of the officials of the branch and from then onwards the wages as prescribed by the Head office of the bank for the canteen staff were being credited by the bank to the account of the canteen committee which in turn was disbursing these wages to Sh. Bagh Singh on monthly basis.

That though Sh. Bagh Singh was initially employed to work in the staff canteen at the aforesaid Gole Market branch but shortly after his appointment, the management started to require Sh. Bagh Singh to perform other duties/functions also which are generally performed by the members of subordinate staff in the bank such as the following :—

- (i) Serving drinking water to the staff and clients in the branch.
- (ii) Fetching eatables, snacks, cold drinks etc. for the staff during lunch hours.
- (iii) Doing general work of an office peon in exigencies such as in the absence of other office peons or in the event of shortage of subordinate staff including lodging of telegrams, dak, etc. at the post office.
- (iv) At times working as a substitute peon or as an additional peon in leave vacancies of other members of subordinate staff or in times of requirements of additional subordinate staff.

That though the bank has not been allowing Sh. Bagh Singh to mark his attendance, timings of daily arrival and departure and hours of work in the staff attendance register but his normal working hours ever since his appointment have been the same as prescribed for the other members of the subordinate staff.

That the wages paid to Sh. Bagh Singh have been revised and raised from time to time as determined by the Head Office either on its own or on representations/demands from the employees of the bank and their unions and the Head Office of the bank has been conveying such revision of wages of the staff canteen employees through Circulars which will be produced before the Hon'ble Tribunal in the course of further proceedings. At present Sh. Bagh Singh is paid wages at the rate of Rs. 450 per month in the Gole Market, New Delhi branch.

That when Sh. Bagh Singh had worked in the bank at its Gole Market, New Delhi branch for several years and he came to know that the bank was giving regular/



permanent employment even to temporary/casual members of sub-staff including part-time members of sub-staff who had worked in the bank for a year or more he approached his branch authorities to take up his case for being treated as a permanent member of subordinate staff and for being paid the same pay and allowances as payable to the members of subordinate staff under the Bipartite Settlement. Sh. Bagh Singh also made a number of representations to the management in this behalf. On the representations of Sh. Bagh Singh the Gole Market, New Delhi branch entered into correspondence with the concerned Regional office of the bank for regularisation of Sh. Bagh Singh.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the canteen boy, who is engaged is being paid Rs. 3 per staff member at the branch besides other facilities namely purchase of crockery facility for cooking gas, electricity kerosene stove etc. The bank had been raising the canteen subsidy from time to time taking into consideration the fact that the service charges have increased. Rs. 3 was increased to Rs. 3.75 and lately it has been increased to Rs. 20 per member. That means if the staff strength in a particular branch is approximately 100 the canteen subsidy which will be paid to the canteen boy will be Rs. 2,000. It is mentioned that all other expenses are to be borne by the bank and he has to provide only the canteen services. The canteen boy is also entitled to charge cost for tea and other snacks etc. which he serves to the staff members.

It is stated that the policy as regards the canteen subsidy which is being provided to the staff members of a branch the policy says that the branch has to constitute a canteen committee and all payments are made to the canteen boy by the staff canteen committee. There is no privity of contract between the canteen boy and the bank.

It is stated that in case of Anand Singh Bisht the Government of India has rejected their claims on the ground. The bank submits that it has provided various facilities to its staff besides the above canteen facility namely paying allowance for engaging personal drivers for executives. It is stated that the bank gives certain amounts to its executives for engaging personal drivers are being made by the executives directly and the bank has no control and supervision over the duties and functions of the drivers. These personal drivers do not become the employee of the bank by virtue of the payment made to them by the executives. Similarly in the case of canteen committee and whereby payment is made by the staff canteen committee and whereby payment and working in the canteen does not entitle the canteen boy to allege that they are the staff members of the bank because the bank has no contract of employment as well as no

control and supervision on them besides other factual as well as legal position stated here-in-before and here-in-after.

It is stated that Sh. Bagh Singh the claimant wants to avoid the rules and regulations which provide for appointment in subordinate cadre, one has to get himself registered in employment exchange and then subject to fulfilling recruitment norms of qualification and age he has to appear in the written test and the interview and if he is successful then only he is appointed in the bank. The back door entry which Sh. Bagh Singh wants to adopt is not tenable under the present circumstances and facts. Hence the same should be rejected.

It is stated that the claimant was only engaged as a canteen boy by the bank staff canteen committee Gole Market branch and there is no privity of contract between the bank and the claimant. Hon'ble Supreme Court has held in the case of Shiv Mohan V/s Punjab National Bank, 1955 1 SCR-1427 as well as in another case cited in AIR 1966 SC-370 that the crux of the relationship between an employer and the employee is to be decided in the light of the facts and circumstances of the case.

The claimant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, he has denied almost all the paras of the written statement and he has asserted that despite the duties in the canteen, he was serving drinking water to the staff and on many occasions worked as a substitute in the leave etc. vacancies of the subordinate staff.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he was appointed as canteen boy and he was paid from the income of the bank. He sometimes discharged the duties of a peon also. He was made payments through vouchers. The orders regarding opening of the canteen has been referred to and the documents regarding the same has been filed. As such, he should be deemed to be an employee of the management bank and not only an employee of the canteen. My attention was drawn to W/8 in which the General Manager has referred to his letters and has stated in that letter that Sh. Bagh Singh worked as temporary peon.

It was submitted from the side of the management that no such letter has been issued and the management witness has denied the same. It is a forged letter and it contains no signature of the Branch Manager. W/9 shows that Sh. Bagh Singh was working in staff canteen at Gole Market, New Delhi. This letter has been sent by the staff union of the bank to the Deputy General Manager. In this letter, it has been mentioned that he was employed in the staff canteen and payment was made to him by the staff

canteen committee. He also served water to the staff and the clients. W/10 is the letter sent by the bank and in the letter, it has been said that Mr. Bagh Singh has not been engaged by the bank. It is for the canteen committee to engage such canteen boys to whom direct payments are made by the canteen committee as per the scheme/rules. Hence, there is no question of his employment in the bank as claimed by him. This letter indicates that Shri Bagh Singh was simply a canteen boy and he was made payment from the income of the canteen.

It has been asserted by the workman that he was made payments through vouchers but no vouchers have been annexed with the record. There are no papers regarding payment made to Shri Bagh Singh. He was paid from the income of the canteen. It was further submitted by the management that there is no employer and employee relation between the workman applicant and the management. He has not been recruited by the management and he has not been engaged by the management but the staff committee has appointed him to serve in the canteen as such he cannot be deemed to be an employee of the bank. The workman applicant has given evidence and in his cross-examination, he has admitted that as canteen boy, he used to supply tea and water. He used to bring the articles for the canteen at the asking of the Director of the canteen in the morning daily who used to pay him. He used to collect money from the persons to whom he used to supply tea and passed them to the Director in the evening. He used to work on monthly wages of Rs. 93.75 per month only for one or two years. The rate of tea or the rate of the tea used to differ from time to time. It is incorrect that he used to retain the money in respect of the tea and snacks served to the employees in the branch.

It was submitted from the side of the management that according to the statement in cross-examination of the workman applicant, he has admitted that he used to collect money from the persons to whom he supplied tea and water and the canteen committee used to pay him by cheque in his own name. The bank never paid him any payment by cheque. His presence was marked nowhere. He used to take leave orally. The admissions of the workman applicant show that he was related only to the canteen and he served in the canteen for only one to two years. In his cross-examination, he has not said that he performed the duties of a peon. As such, the entire affidavit becomes false as he has accepted that as a canteen boy, he used to supply tea and water and collect money for the same. It simply indicates that for one or two years, he was engaged by the canteen managing committee and he collected money for the tea which he supplied. He did not perform the duties of a peon. The bank has been made him no payment by any voucher. The canteen has made him payments through cheques but those cheques have not been filed. The canteen was not a statutory canteen. The

Hon'ble Supreme Court in the RBI case has held that if the canteen is not a statutory canteen, the workman shall be deemed to be an employee of the canteen. The law cited by the workman is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

In view of the above discussions, the case of regularisation of the workman applicant is not made out.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the CBI, New Delhi in not regularising the services of Shri Bagh Singh canteen boy with effect from 7-9-79 is justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 18-11-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3318.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/217/93-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3318.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Dhanbad now as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/217/93-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/S. 10(1) (d) (2A) of the  
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 19 OF 1994

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of  
Central Bank of India.



AND

Their workmen.

**PRESENT :** Shri B. Biswas,  
Presiding Officer.

**APPEARANCES :**

For the Employers : Shri P.K. Nagwansi,  
Manager

For the Workmen : Shri N. B. Srivastava,  
Authorised Representative

State : Bihar : Industry : Bank

Dated, the 9th November, 2004.

**AWARD**

By Order No. L-12012/217/93-I.R. (B-2) dated the 24th March, 1994 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Patna in dismissing Shri Ram Bhagwan Singh, Clerk from service with effect from 18-7-1990 is justified? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf, in brief, is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman, Ram Bhagwan Singh, joined in Bank's service as sub-staff on 30-11-71 and was promoted in Clerical Cadre on 10-6-81. He performed his duties to the full satisfaction of the higher authorities till the order of dismissal dated 3-7-90 issued against him. His whole service consists of nearly 19 years out of which in the clerical cadre he performed his duties for more than 8 years. The management vide memo No. PRO/DAW/88/251 dated 8-12-88 issued a charge-sheet for committing misconduct to the concerned workman. He submitted his reply to the said charge-sheet on 26-12-88, but the same was not accepted by the management. Accordingly, management conducted an enquiry against the concerned workman. They submitted that in the enquiry attested copy of the certificate was produced and the original was not produced. Similarly, the attested copy of the mark-sheet and not the original also was produced. The same was demanded for verification by the concerned workman but it was not given to him. Accordingly, the sponsoring union submitted that the secondary evidence could not be

accepted particularly when the original was not brought on record accept. The management also produced list of witnesses in which S. A. Khan, the then Branch Manager, Jhauganj and the Registrar, Vice Chancellor of Hindi Vidyapeeth were named. In place of the Registrar or the Vice Chancellor a Clerk was examined by the management in course of that enquiry as MW-2. Though the representative of the concerned workman raised objection to that effect it was not adhered to by the Enquiry Officer. They submitted that MW-2 is mere a Clerk and his oral testimony in support of one document and denial of other documents without any supporting records is not tenable in support of the alleged charges. In spite of demand by the representative of the concerned workman to call for the witnesses given in the list with all records of Vidyapeeth like copy of examination tabulation records, registers, result sheets but nothing was produced. They submitted that the Provisional Certificate submitted by the CSE bears the stamp of Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar, signed by the Deputy Registrar, Deoghar Vidyapeeth delivered through Patliputra Ratri Vidyalaya which was affiliated to Deoghar Vidyapeeth was admitted by MW-2. They disclosed that during hearing of the enquiry proceeding the concerned workman disclosed that he appeared through Patliputra Ratri Vidyalaya and passed in 1st Division as informed by the school in providing the Provisional Certificate of the said examination. The signatures on the two certificates i.e. one delivered from the school and the other produced through MW-2 were identical. It was also admitted that the certificate provided by the school was provisional and he did not apply for the original certificate. They alleged that the certificate given by the CSE was not produced though it was under the custody of the management. The so-called Clerk of Deoghar Vidyapeeth was not competent to accept or deny the signature as he was not an expert. The management also failed to produce any other supporting document in favour of the alleged charges. It is the allegation of the sponsoring union that the management illegally and arbitrarily dismissed the concerned workman from his service without considering all aspects and accordingly they raised an industrial dispute which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

3. The management, on the contrary, after filing written statement have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in their written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman. They submitted that the concerned workman, Ram Bhagwan Singh, was a sub-staff in the Bank and submitted an application dated 15-5-81 informing therein that he had passed the Praveshika Pariksha of 1980 in the First Division with English and Mathematics from Hindi Vidyapeeth,

Deoghar. He further requested the Bank in his said application to promote him to clerical cadre in terms of Bank's promotion Policy Agreement. In support of his aforesaid declaration and claim he enclosed a copy of Provisional Certificate bearing No. 1223 dated 4-5-81 and Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya Certificate dated 9-5-81 declaring him to have passed the said examination in First Division and also attested copy of Marksheet dated 2-5-81 showing that he had obtained 480 marks out of 800 marks of the said Examination.

Relying on the above declaration straightway promotion as Asstt. Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper was effected by the Bank in June, 1981. However it came to the Bank's notice that the said certificate/marksheet submitted by the concerned workman were bogus and the fact that he had passed in Second Division in Praveshika Examination 1980 (Supplementary). A regular enquiry on above charges was conducted by an independent Enquiry Officer during which full opportunity of defence was made available to him. Before holding the said departmental enquiry the concerned workman submitted a petition raising objection relating to said departmental enquiry on the ground that a court case was pending against him but as the concerned workman failed to submit any order of the court the enquiry was continued, and accordingly the management submitted that the enquiry done against the concerned workman was proper. They submitted that the charge against the concerned petitioner was conclusively proved. On the contrary, inspite of giving opportunity the defence could not produce any cogent and substantial material. In their support, ME-10 which was a letter from Registrar, Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar, clearly exposed that the certificate submitted by the petitioner to the Bank was bogus. On the contrary, DE-4 a defence exhibit did not confirm issuance of certificate to CSE by the Mahavidyalaya. They submitted that the concerned workman in his evidence disclosed that the Vice Chancellor of Vidyapeeth was not brought in the enquiry. Vide ME-11 the Vice Chancellor through letter No. 100 dated 1-6-89 had deputed his representative, Bhubneshwar Prasad for the purpose. Therefore, the objection raised by the petitioner was not tenable because it was not possible for a V.C. to appear personally in all such cases. They submitted that during enquiry proceeding it was established beyond all shadow of doubt that the concerned workman obtained and submitted bogus certificate deliberately in connivance with one Parmanand Prasad and thus cheated the Bank by submitting a bogus certificate and obtained undue promotion to clerical cadre in the Bank which was highly prejudicial to the interest of the Bank. They submitted further that had the petitioner been innocent he should have proceeded against the authorities in providing bogus

certificate. They disclosed that the Disciplinary Authority before deciding the case gave personal hearing to the concerned workman and after giving the said opportunity and also considering all material facts dismissed the concerned workman from his service. Against that order of dismissal the concerned workman preferred an appeal. The Appellate Authority collected full records of the case and after carefully going through all the enquiry papers dismissed the appeal filed by him. They submitted that full opportunity was given to the concerned workman in defending his case. The charge of gross misconduct under clause 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement 1966 attracting punishment under Clause 19.6 was conclusively proved against him. The proved charge against the petitioner was very serious and deserved no leniency and for which the order of punishment was fair and proper in commensurate with the gravity of misconduct committed by him.

Accordingly, management submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief and for which an award may be passed rejecting his claim.

#### Points to decided :

4. "Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Patna in dismissing Shri Ram Bhagwan Singh, Clerk from service with effect from 18-7-1990 is justified? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

#### Finding with reasons :

5. Before taking up hearing of the instant case on merit it was taken into consideration if the domestic enquiry held against the concerned workman by the Enquiry Officer as per order of the management was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice or not. The said issue on preliminary point was disposed of vide order No. 57 dated 16-7-2004 in favour of the management.

6. Now the point for consideration is whether the charge framed against the concerned workman has duly been established against him or not. In course of hearing the chargesheet issued to the concerned workman was marked as Ext. M-1 which speaks as follows :

"The Memo No. PRO/DAW/88/251 dtd. 8-12-1988 was issued to Sri Ram Bhagwan Singh, Clerk, presently working at Rajendranagar branch for his acts of omission and commission. His explanation dtd. 26-12-88 to the aforesaid Memo has not been found satisfactory. It has been, therefore, decided by the Bank to hold a regular departmental enquiry against him on the following charge.

While working as subordinate staff in the Bank, Sri Ram Bhagwan Singh submitted an application dt. 15-5-81 to Bank informing therein that he had passed the Parveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in the First Division with English and mathematics from Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar. He further requested the Bank in his said application to promote him to clerical cadre in terms of Bank's promotion Policy Agreement. In support of his aforesaid declaration and claim, he enclosed attested copy of Provisional Certificate bearing Serial No. 1223 (A) dt. 4-5-1981, Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya Certificate dt. 9-5-81 declaring him to have passed the said examination in the First Division and also the attested copy of Marks-sheet dt. 2-5-81 showing that he had obtained 480 marks out of the total 800 marks of the said examination.

Relying on his above declaration his straightaway Promotion as Asstt. Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper, was effected by the Bank in June 1981 in terms of para 9.2 of the Bank's Promotion Policy Agreement for award staff.

However, it came to the Bank's notice that the said certificate/marks-sheet submitted by Sri Ram Bhagwan Singh to the Bank were bogus and that in fact he had passed in Second Division in Parveshika Examination 1980 (supplementary). Sri Ram Bhagwan Singh, thus cheated the Bank with clear intention to secure straightaway promotion from subordinate cadre to clerical cadre in terms of clause 9.2 of the Bank's Promotion Policy Agreement. His such acts are highly prejudicial to the interest of the Bank and constitute gross misconduct on his part as per clause 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite settlement 1966, which attracts punishment under the clause 19.6 of the said settlement."

The concerned workman submitted reply in response to that chargesheet wherein he categorically denied the allegation brought against him. The Enquiry Officer after conducting domestic enquiry against the concerned workman submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty to the charge. The enquiry report during the course of hearing was marked as Ext. M-20. Considering the evidence of both sides and also considering the materials on record there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman while working as sub-staff in the Bank submitted an application dated 15-5-81 to the management requesting the management to promote him in clerical cadre in terms of Bank's Promotion Policy Agreement as he passed Proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in the First Division with English and mathematics from Hindi

Vidyapeeth, Deoghar. In support of his claim he enclosed attested copy of Provisional Certificate bearing Serial No. 1223 (A) dated 4-5-1981 and patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya Certificate dt. 9-5-81. Those Proveshika pariksha Examination certificate and the certificate issued by Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya during evidence were marked as Exts. M-6 and M-5 respectively. Considering the xerox copy of these two certificates there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman passed the Proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in first Division. He also submitted xerox copy of mark-sheet dated 2-5-81 in that regard which also during evidence was marked as Ext. M-8. The mark-sheet also supports the claim of the concerned workman. It transpires from the said mark-sheet that out of total 800 marks the concerned workman secured 480 marks in the said examination. It is the contention of the management that in terms of clause 9.2 of the Bank's Promotion Policy Agreement for the subordinate staff they issued promotional order directly in favour of the concerned workman and designated him as Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper which came into effect in 1981. It is the specific allegation of the management that subsequently it came to their notice that the said certificate and mark-sheets submitted by the concerned workman to the Bank were bogus. Actually the concerned workman passed the Proveshika pariksha Examination of 1980 in Second Division (supplementary) and not in First Division. They alleged that by such act of the concerned workman as the management was cheated in getting his straightaway promotion from subordinate cadre to clerical cadre a charge-sheet was issued in terms of clause 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement 1966 which attracts punishment under clause 19.6 of the said settlement. During hearing the management relied on certain documents marked as Exts. M-9, M-10, M-11, M-12 and M-13 to show that in view of the application submitted by the concerned workman all steps were taken by them for giving straightaway promotion to the concerned workman from the post of subordinate staff to the post of Asstt. Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper. In terms of Para 9.2 of Bank's promotion Policy Agreement the management took such decision as the concerned workman passed Proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in First Division. Therefore, it is seen that the managements gave all the importance to the documents which the concerned workman submitted for getting his straightaway promotion in clerical cadre. It is the specific allegation of the management that subsequently they came to know that the certificates and marks-sheets which the concerned workman relied on for getting his straightaway promotion were not genuine and accordingly they called for a report from the Vice-Chancellor, Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar to ascertain whether the certificate and mark-sheet which the concerned

workman relied on were genuine or not. The Vice-Chancellor in response to that quarry submitted a report vide letter No. 83 dated 20-7-82, marked as Ext. M-14 wherein it was categorically reported that the concerned workman, Ram Bhagwan Singh passed proveshika pariksha Examination of 1980 in Second Division. During hearing of the enquiry proceeding the management examined B.P. Singh, Sinor Clerk of Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar and in course of his examination he produced the original mark-sheet of the concerned workman which during hearing was marked as Ex. M-17. From this mark-sheet it transpires that the concerned workman secured 419 marks in the said examination and was placed in Second Division. It is the contention of the concerned workman that he received the Provisional Certificate and mark-sheet from Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya and accordingly he submitted the same to the management for consideration of his promotion. Disclosing this fact the concerned workman submitted that he was not at all aware if those documents were fake, bogus or not. It transpires from the record that to establish his genuinity the concerned workman wrote a letter to the principal, Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya dated 18-6-83 seeking information to the effect that the provisional certificate and mark-sheet which he received from the said Mahavidyalaya were genuine or not. In response to that letter the Principal intimated him that as per register maintained by Sri Parmanand Prasad the concerned workman passed the Proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in First Division. From this letter it transpires clearly that the Principal did not furnish the particulars required by the concerned workman from the school register but from a register preserved by Parmanand Prasad. Accordingly, it is difficult to draw any conclusion to the effect that the said school authority received provisional certificate and mark-sheet from Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar (Bihar) or not. In this connection the contents of the Post Card marked as Ext. M-18 addressed to the concerned workman by Parmanand Prasad may be taken into consideration. The said letter was written on 29.11.80. By this letter said Parmanand Prasad requested the concerned workman to meet him immediately by 13th or 14th December, 1980 as there was some important talk in the matter of his appearance in the said Proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980. It is rather unthinkable to note that a person who is attached to the said school would show his such sincerity to have a talk with a candidate who intended to appear in the Proveshika Pariksha Examination. Therefore it shows that the concerned workman had some how a very good relation with that Parmanand Prasad. I find support of this fact from the letter written by the principal of the said school, marked as Ext. M-18/3 wherein it has also been exposed that the concerned workman had a very good relation with said Parmanand Prasad. Therefore,

considering this letter it has been exposed clearly that the concerned workman collected the provisional certificate and mark-sheet from one Parmanand Prasad and submitted the same to the management for consideration his promotion. Therefore, the evidence of said Parmanand Prasad to show that the concerned workman was innocent is to be considered as very vital because of the fact that Hindi Vidyapeeth, Deoghar by producing original mark-sheet before the enquiry authority establishes that the concerned workman did not pass Proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in First Division.

Accordingly to prove innocence of the concerned workman burden of Proof was on him. The concerned workman had ample scope to examine said Parmanand Prasad as defence witness during hearing of the enquiry proceeding. But the concerned workman did not consider necessary to do so for the reason best known to him though he pleaded his innocence althrough. By taking the plea of his innocence he intended to explain that it was the school authority who will be held responsible for committing such mischief. Considering all materials on record it is clear that the school authority did not issue the said provisional certificates and copy of mark-sheet to the concerned workman but the same were obtained by the concerned workman from Parmanand Prasad with whom he had some relation. Had that not been so the said Parmanand Prasad would not write letter marked Ext. M-18 asking the concerned workman to meet him in connection with examination matter. Therefore, the plea taken by the concerned workman is not at all believable. Considering the facts and circumstances there is ample reason to believe that the concerned workman in connivance with said Parmanand Prasad of Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya, Bakshi Maidan manufactured false mark-sheet and provisional certificate which he submitted to the management for getting his promotion in clerical cadre directly from the post of subordinat staff. I find no hesitation to say that the concerned workman by his such act cheated the management for his unlawful gain.

In view of the facts and circumstances stated above I hold that the management have been able to establish the charge brought against the concerned workman under clause 19.5 of the Bipartite Settlement, 1966. After receipt of the said order the disciplinary authority dismissed the concerned workman from his service and the said order during evidence marked as Ext. M-21. Against the said order of dismissal the concerned workman preferred an appeal with a prayer for setting aside the order of dismissal passed by the Disciplinary Authority. The Appellate Authority after hearing both sides dismissed the appeal preferred by the concerned workman which during evidence was marked as Ext. M-23.

Now, the point for consideration is whether the concerned workman is entitled to get any relief under

Sec.11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Sec.11-A of the I.D. Act speaks as follows:

"Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may, by its award set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require."

This provision of the Act speaks clearly that the Tribunal is empowered to set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the concerned workman on such terms and conditions if the said order of dismissal appears to be not genuine. It is seen that on the allegation of committing serious misconduct under clause 19.5(j) of Bipartite Settlement 1966 the management issued charge-sheet to the concerned workman. The concerned workman by giving his reply, no doubt, denied the charge brought against him. It is admitted fact that the concerned workman got his promotion in clerical cadre straightaway from the post of subordinate staff taking into consideration that he passed proveshika Pariksha Examination of 1980 in First Division. The management considered his such promotion relying on the provisional certificate and mark-sheet submitted by the concerned workman. Subsequently it was established that the said provisional certificate and mark-sheet which the concerned workman produced for getting his promotion were not genuine documents. Actually from the original mark-sheet produced by Hindi Vidyapeth, Deoghar (Bihar) who conducted the said examination showed that he passed the said examination in Second Division and not in First Division. It has been established that the concerned workman procured the said two documents from Parmanand Prasad who was attached to Patliputra Hindi (Ratri) Mahavidyalaya, Patna. The concerned workman to establish his plea of innocence did not consider necessary to examine said Parmanand Prasad either before this Tribunal in course of hearing or before the enquiry authority.

Considering all the material facts and circumstances discussed above the management have been able to establish that the concerned workman in connivance with said Parmanand Prasad procured the said two documents

and got his direct promotion in clerical cadre and there by cheated the management.

In course of hearing the representative of the concerned workman producing certified copy of the award passed in Reference No. 195 of 1993 submitted that when the learned Presiding Officer in similar nature of case instead of upholding the punishment of dismissal took lenient view and directed the management to reinstate said workman in service subject to certain terms and conditions, the same principle may be applied in the instant case also. On the contrary, learned representative of the management raising strong objection to the submission made by the representative of the concerned workman relied on a decision passed by me in Reference No. 136 of 1991 wherein the order of dismissal of Ram Bhagwan Singh was upheld. In this connection decision reported in 2003(1) Bank C.L.R. 622(SC) may be referred to. In the said decision Their Lordships held that every officer/employee is required to take all possible steps to protect the interest of the Bank and to discharge his duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence and to do nothing which is unbecoming of a Bank Officer. If the decision of Hon'ble Apex Court is taken into consideration it would expose clearly that maintenance of diligence is needed for the interest of creating faith in the mind of the public who attend the Bank as customers. Here in the instant case the concerned workman was very much eager to get his direct promotion in clerical cadre from subordinate staff and to achieve goal he did not hesitate to manufacture false provisional certificate and mark-sheet in connivance with others and thereby not only cheated the management but also created disfaith in the mind of the customers of the Bank. Safety of the Banks, transaction cannot be secured from a person who is dishonest as utmost integrity and honesty are very much needed in dealing with Bank's affairs.

I consider that there is no room for dishonest staff to attach himself with bank's affairs and considering this aspect I hold that the management did not commit any illegality in dismissing a dishonest staff i.e. the concerned workman from his service who not only cheated the Bank but also casted shadow in the business of the Bank. Accordingly, hold that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief in view of his prayer.

7. In the result, the following award is rendered—

That the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Patna in dismissing Shri Ram Bhagwan Singh, Clerk from service with effect from 18-7-1990 is justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3319.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 31/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/424/1995-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3319.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 31/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jaipur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/424/1995-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL- TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-31/2003.

Reference No. L-12012/424/95 (IR(B-II))

Sh. Dinesh Chandra Sharma,  
S/o Sh. Shyam Babu Sharma,  
R/o Village & P.O. Sikari,  
Distt. Bharatpur (Raj.)

.....Applicant

*Versus*

Punjab National Bank,  
Through Branch Manager,  
Sikari,  
Distt. Bharatpur,

.....Non-applicant

**PRESENT:**

SH. R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer:

For the applicant : Sh. V.K. Mathur.

For the non-applicants : Sh. Rajendra Arora.

Date of award : 26-10-2004

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-Sections 1 & 2(A) to

Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (herein after referred to as the 'Act') has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether it is a fact that Sh. Dinesh Chandra Sharma was employed as a peon by the management of Punjab National Bank, Sikari Branch, Bharatpur during the period from 01-06-1991 to 31-05-1995 and whether the action of the management to terminate him from service w.e.f. 01-06-1995 is legal and justified? If not, what relief is the disputant concerned entitled to?"

2. The workman in his statement of claim has pleaded that he had worked as 4th Class from 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 in the Sikari branch district Bharatpur, who discharged the functions to that of a 4th Class and when he requested the bank authorities to confirm him on the post of the 4th Class, it caused displeasure to them and his service was terminated w.e.f. 1-6-95 by an oral order. A legal notice dated 16-6-95 was issued to the non-applicant bank, but he was not taken on duty from 17-6-95. His service was terminated without giving him one month's notice or pay in lieu of the notice and retrenchment compensation in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. He has further stated that after his termination, the bank had appointed fresh hands in violation of Section 25-H of the Act. According to his averments, he raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, who submitted the failure report on 27-11-97 and the Central Government by its order dated 28-2-96 declined to refer the industrial dispute to the Court. Aggrieved by this order, he preferred a writ petition before the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court, which was accepted by its order dated 5-2-2002 and the Central Government was directed to refer his industrial dispute before the competent forum. The workman has prayed that the termination order dated 1-6-95 be declared as illegal and unjustified and he be reinstated in the service.

3. Resisting the claim of the workman, the non-applicant, in his written counter has averred that the workman was never employed by the bank, that he was working as a canteen contractor who was running the canteen and was supplying the tea and snacks to the bank employees. The payment of wages were made to him through the voucher Ex. 2 for the work of a contractor and in addition to it, on contingent occasions the work of cleaning and sweeping was taken from him for which the payment of wages were made to him through Ex. 3. The non-applicant has further stated that the workman had only worked for 33 days in total for the bank. He also used to fill the drinking water in the pitchers in the bank for which he was separately paid. The non-applicant has also stated that the workman voluntarily seized to work as a canteen contractor. The non-applicant has denied any

violation of the provisions under Section 25-F and 25-H of the Act respectively.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman has reiterated the same facts as stated in the statement of claim.

5. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed :—

**I Whether the claimant is a 'workman' as defined under the ID Act? BOA**

**II Whether the workman was employed by the non-applicant management as a 4th Class employee who has worked w.e.f. 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 with the non-applicant management? BOA**

**III Whether the service of the workman was terminated in violation of Section 25-F of the Act? BOA**

**IV Whether after the termination of the service of the workman, the new hands have been recruited by the management in violation of Section 25-H of the Act? BOA**

**V Relief, if any.**

6. Both the parties have led oral as well as documentary evidence. In the oral evidence, the workman has examined himself. On behalf of the bank, MW-1, LR Meena, Manager and MW-2, RL Canojia, Assistant Manager have been examined.

7. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The issue-wise discussion follows as under :—

**Point No. I, II & III :**

8. All these three points are interlinked. Hence, they are discussed together as under.

9. The Id. representative for the workman has argued that the workman had worked from 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 continuously as a Peon with the non-applicant bank who performed the work of distribution of the dak and sweeping and cleaning of the bank premise, but his service was terminated w.e.f. 1-6-95 in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. The Id. representative in this context has relied upon the dak delivery register Ex. 8, local and outward dispatch register Ex. 9, details of payment of canteen contribution Ex. 14 and payment of wages Ex. 15. His next submission is that even on the basis of the documents produced by the management Ex. M-2 and M-3, it is proved that the workman had continuously worked with the non-applicant bank at its Sikari branch.

10. Countering the submissions made on behalf of the workman, the Id. representative for the non-applicant

submits that the workman has not submitted any document in support of his submission that he was employed as the bank employee. His submission is that he was employed by the Local Implementation Committee as a canteen boy and the bank only gave the subsidy per employee to the canteen boy through the vouchers which have been signed by the workman. The Id. representative further adds that the workman was engaged for sweeping only for 33 days in the year 1992 for which he was paid separately. He also filled the drinking water in the water pots for which he was paid separately. It is also the contention of the non-applicant that the workman had voluntarily discontinued from the employment. The Id. representative has also urged that the workman was not appointed as per prescribed procedure of the bank.

11. I have given my anxious consideration to the rival contentions and have carefully gone through the judicial pronouncements referred to before me.

12. The workman in his affidavit has deposed that he had continuously worked from 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 as a 4th Class under employment of the bank. He has exhibited various documents in support of his submission and has deposed in his cross-examination that his name was not sponsored from the employment exchange and that at the time of engaging him, he was only 17 years of age. He has further admitted that no letter of appointment or order of termination was given to him. He has pleaded ignorance from the fact that how much salary was admissible to the permanent employee at that time. He has also admitted that Ex. M-2, the details of the canteen contribution amount given to him bears his signature. The workman has placed his reliance on dak delivery register Ex. 8, local and outward dispatch register Ex. 9, details of payment of canteen contribution amount Ex. 14 and details of payment of wages Ex. 15.

13. Dak delivery register and local and outward dispatch register consist of several parts of the documents respectively, e.g., the dak delivery register Ex. 8 bears the name of the workman and the various copies filed thereof on behalf of the workman also contain the name of the workman on 11-4-94, 22-4-94, 26-5-94, 1-6-94, 26-8-94, 19-9-94, 22-9-94 and 23-9-94. It is alleged that on these days various daks were handed over to the workman for distribution to the concerned offices. Thus, it is clear that Ex. 8 contains about 8 entries falling in the year 1994 on which days the workman had acted as a 4th Class in the bank. Next to Ex. 8 comes the local and outward dispatch register Ex. 9 wherein on various dates the workman has entered into the entries of the dispatch of the daks, which relate to the year 1991. These entries at their foot bear the signature of the workman respectively and were made on 3 dates, e.g. on 19-4-91, 3-6-91 and 8-10-91.

14. Now, I advert to the next document relied upon by the workman which is Ex. 15. It is a detail of the payment

of wages made to the workman for the cleaning work performed by him. It discloses that in this period he had worked for 29 days in the year 1992, 4 days in the year 1994 and 26 days in the year 1995. Thus, for a total number of 59 days in these years he was assigned the job of sweeping and cleaning by the bank.

15. At the strength of these documents Ex. 8, Ex. 9 and Ex. 15, it is abundantly clear that the workman had not continuously worked from 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 under the employment of the bank.

16. The remaining document relied upon by the workman is Ex. 14, the details of the payment of canteen contribution amount to him which discloses that this amount was given to him in between the period 13-9-91 to 2-12-94 as a canteen boy.

17. The workman could not be able to establish this fact by producing his oral as well as documentary evidence that this canteen was run by the bank and the payment of wages were made to him on behalf of the bank. Contrary to it, on behalf of the bank, it has been shown that only the canteen contribution amount was paid to the workman by the bank and that he was a canteen contractor who used to run the canteen. This document relied upon by the workman does not disclose that the wages for the said work was paid by the bank to him, rather it clearly indicates that the canteen contribution amount was given to him, which he had acknowledged without raising any objection. Accordingly, I find that the details of the payment of canteen contribution amount Ex. 14 does not strengthen the case of the workman that he was employed by the bank to run the canteen as a 4th Class employee.

18. As against the workman's evidence, MW-1 LR Meena has deposed in his evidence that the workman used to manage the canteen and intermittently the sweeping work was also extracted from him for which he was paid separately. Similar is the evidence of MW-2, RL Canojia. Both these management witnesses could not be shaken on this point.

19. From the aforesaid evidence, oral as well as documentary, it follows that the workman was not in continuous service from 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 uninterruptedly with the non-applicant bank nor he had completed 240 days of actual work in the calendar year preceding to his date of termination. Thus, his termination does not amount to retrenchment.

20. The 1d. representative for the workman has drawn my attention towards 1981 Lab IC SC 806 and 2001(3) WLC Rajasthan 250. I have gone through these verdicts carefully, but in my humble opinion, their facts are easily distinguishable from the controversy at hand.

21. The 1d. representative for the workman has also relied upon AIR 1995 SC 1666 by contending that the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that even the canteen boy is a bank employee. The decision supra, the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that where it is not statutorily obligatory to provide a canteen, it is otherwise an obligation on the employer to provide a canteen, the canteen becomes a part of the establishment and the workers working in the canteen, the employees of the management. Further the Hon'ble Court has held that the obligation to provide a canteen has to be distinguished from the obligation to provide facilities to run canteen. The canteen run pursuant to the later obligation does not become a part of the establishment.

22. On behalf of the bank, it has been clearly stated at para 1(i) of the written counter that to provide the canteen facility to its employees is neither contractual nor is obligatory on it. By contrast, the workman has failed to prove this fact that canteen was provided by the bank as a statutorily obligation or otherwise on account of any obligation on the bank. Thus, the workman does not derive any assistance from the decision supra.

23. The 1d. representative for the bank in support of his contention in this context has referred to 1996 Lab IC SC1048, wherein the Hon'ble Court has observed that in the absence of any obligation, statutorily or otherwise, regarding the running of a canteen by the bank and in the absence of any effective control vested in the bank to supervise it, the workers in the canteen cannot be said to be employees of the bank. The submission made on behalf of the bank is fortified by the principle propounded in this decision.

24. For the foregoing reasons, it is concluded that the termination of the workman does not amount to retrenchment. Since the workman is not an employee of the bank, who was a canteen contractor, he is not covered by the definition under Section 2-S of the Act. Accordingly, all the three points are decided against the workman and in favour of the bank.

#### Point No. IV :

25. In his affidavit, the workman has named Mangtu Ram and Laxmi Narayan Sharma, who were appointed after his termination as 4th Class. But in his cross-examination, he has admitted that in the branch where he was working, no fresh hand was recruited after his termination. That apart, in support of his plea that fresh appointment was made after his termination, he has not submitted any documentary evidence. Therefore, the workman has failed to prove that after his termination, new hands were appointed by the bank without giving him an opportunity of employment in contravention of Section 25-H of the Act. As such, this point is decided against the workman.



**Relief**

26. On the evaluation of the evidence adduced by both the parties on the record, oral as well as documentary, it is concluded that the workman is entitled to no relief.

27. Consequently, the reference is answered in the negative and it is held that the workman is not entitled to any relief. His claim is dismissed and it is declared that the workman was not employed as a Peon by the non-applicant bank during the period from 1-6-91 to 31-5-95 and the action of the bank to terminate him from the service w.e.f. 1-6-95 was legal and justified. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

28. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3320.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 196/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/253/1997-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3320.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 196/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi, No. II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/253/1997-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL -CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II,  
NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

I.D. No. 196/97

**IN THE MATTER OF:—**

Sh. Moti Chand Shah,  
S/o Lt. Sh. Banarsi Shah,  
C/o Sh. Ramesh Kumar Sweeping Dept.  
Richa & Co. 28/2, Ware Housing Scheme,  
Kirti Nagar, New Delhi-110015.

**Versus**

The Manager, Syndicate Bank,  
34, DLF Industrial Area,  
Najafgarh Road, Kirti Nagar,  
New Delhi-110015.

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-120012/253/97-IR(B-II) Central Government Dt. 28-11-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank in not regularising and then terminating the services of the workman Sh. Moti Chand Shah a temporary Group D Employee is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

That the workman was appointed on 23-12-1990 on daily wages at the rate of Rs. 25/- per day. The same payment of Rs. 25/- per day was increased to Rs. 30/- per day w.e.f. the year 1991. That he has been employed/working for eight hours a day which minimum duty of 240 days in a year. He is required to work all the day with different job such as to supply water to the staff to get photostat copies for the bank, to clean the cooler and look after the cooler and supply water to the same cooler during summer and doing all the other miscellaneous job attending to the requirement of the officers and the staff working in the bank.

That inspite of working for about five years with eight hours duty and minimum 240 days of work in a year he has not been paid the wages for the full work of eight hours in a day and as per various judgement of the various court he has also become entitled for his regularisation as in the case Jagriti Mazdoor Union Vs. Union of India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has laid down the law that any casual worker who has worked 240 days in a year is entitled for temporary status and full payment of basic and other allowance. And after rendering three years of continuous service with temporary status the casual worker shall become entitled to be treated at par with temporary group 'D' employee and thereby entitled to such benefits as are available to the temporary group 'D' employees on regular basis.

That workman having worked for more than five years is neither being paid full pay of the work done by him nor

he has been considered for temporary status and consequent treatment at par with temporary group 'D' 'D' employees on regular basis inspite of representation made. The payment of Rs. 30/- per day is not according to the Minimum Wages Act which may also be ordered to be paid to the workman. That subsequent upon the filing of the petition before A.L.C. (Central), New Delhi on 19-02-1996 the workman was discharged from the service by the management and the conciliation proceedings resulted in failure where upon the Central Government referred the case to this Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication of the question "Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank in not regularising and then terminating the services of the workman Sh. Moti Chand Shah, a temporary Group 'D' employee is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?"

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the Government has made the reference in question mechanically without application of mind and without considering the facts of the case. The reference is bad in Law. There is no post called clause 'D' in the Respondent Bank nor the petitioner was appointed in any such post in the Respondent Bank. The Claim is liable to be rejected on this ground alone.

That the petitioner is not a workman as envisaged in Section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947 and hence no Industrial Dispute exists between the petitioner and the Bank. It is further submitted that the petitioner was not in the capacity of a workman in the Bank because there was no post as Water-boy or water supplier in the Bank. In fact, neither the petitioner submitted any application for any alleged work nor any appointment order was issued by the Bank to the petitioner, either temporary or permanent. The petitioner cannot partake the character of a workman of the bank.

It is denied that the petitioner was appointed in the Respondent Bank on 23-12-1990 or on any other day on daily wages as claimed. In fact, the Delhi Kirti Nagar Branch of the Respondent Bank had hired a generator to cope with the inadequate supply of electricity. Generally, these generators are operated and maintained by a person engaged by the Contractor. The Bank pays an agreed sum to the Contractor and it is his look out to ensure the maintenance and running of the generator whenever needed by the Branch. Sh. Moti Chand Shah was working under the contractor of generator. He was not employee/engaged by the Bank. He was attending to the work of generator under the supervision and control of the contractor. The Respondent Bank's Branch is having desert coolers and water coolers in the premises. These coolers have to be cleaned periodically and filled with water regularly. As the petitioner Sh. Moti Chand Shah was having free some time in between his regular work of generator's maintenance and operation, he offered himself

for watering the coolers in the Branch, when asked by the branch. He was doing the work of watering the coolers as and when he was getting time and he was paid coolie charges for the same. This is a contract for service and not contract of service. His work was of purely casual nature. A fixed sum was being paid as coolie charges for the services rendered by the petitioner on day to day basis.

It is denied that the petitioner was employed/working for 8 hours a day and for 240 days in a year. In fact, there was no working hour for the petitioner and he was on his free will and convenience to come and go. The only condition, which the Respondent Bank imposed on the contractor who supplied the generator set on hire, was that he should ensure the running of the generator set as and when required by the respondent bank. The petitioner was engaged and sent by the contractor to fill oil and water etc. in the said generator set and to ensure that the generator set is operational as there were frequent power cuts. It is also denied that the petitioner was required to do different types of jobs such as to supply water to the staff, to get photostat copies for the bank, to clean the coolers and look after the coolers and supply water to the coolers during summer and during any other alleged job attending to the requirement of the officers and the staff working in the bank. The entire para is wrong.

It is denied that the petitioner worked for 8 hours a day and minimum of 240 days of work in a year. There was no question of making any payment for the alleged wages. It is further denied that the petitioner is entitled to regularisation in view of the judgement cited by the petitioner in this para. It is further denied that the petitioner is entitled to benefit of temporary clause 'D' employees. There is no post called Class 'D' in the Respondent Bank. As submitted above, the Delhi Kirti Nagar Branch of the Respondent Bank had hired a generator and the petitioner was working under the contractor of the generator. He was attending to the work of the generator under the supervision and control of the contractor. The Branch is having desert coolers and water coolers in the premises. These coolers have to be cleaned periodically and filled with water regularly. As the petitioner was having some free time in between his regular work of generator's maintenance and operation, he offered himself for watering coolers in the Branch. He was doing the work of watering in the coolers as and when he was getting time and he was paid coolie charges for the same. This is a contract for service and not contract of service. His work was of purely casual nature. A fixed sum was being paid as coolie charges for the services rendered by the petitioner on day to day basis. The petitioner was however never engaged by the Respondent Bank nor he ever worked with the Respondent Bank leave alone working for 8 hours in a

day and 240 days in a year. Rest of the para is wrong and denied.

The management has denied almost all the paragraphs of the statement of claim.

The claimant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, the claimant has reiterated the averments of his claim.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that the workman Moti Chand Shah was a regular employee of the management. He was working in class-D in the respondent bank. He was appointed on 23-12-1990 in Kirti Nagar Branch. He worked for more than 245 days so he is entitled to regularisation. It was submitted from the side of the management that the respondent bank had hired a generator to cope up with the inadequate supply of electricity. Generally these generators are operated and maintained by the contractor. The bank pays an agreed sum to the contractor and it is his look out to ensure the maintenance and running of the generator whenever needed by the branch. Shri Moti Chand Shah was working under the contractor of generator. He was not employed or engaged by the bank. He was attending to the work of generator under the supervision and control of the contractor. The bank has desert coolers. It was filled with water regularly when the workman applicant had extra time. He filled up water in the generator. He was not an employee of the bank. He was a contractor's man. No payment to him has been given by the bank. Payment has been made to the contractor. It was submitted from the side of the workman that on 16-12-1991, the Chief Manager Syndicate Bank has issued a certificate that he knows Shri Moti Chand Shah since the last one year. He is found to be very sincere and devoted to his assigned duties. I recommended that he may be employed in any Govt. Department or Corporation.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that the Chief Manager has admitted that he was working since last one year so he has completed 240 days and he deserves to be regularised. In the certificate, there is no mention that he was an employee of the bank and he was working with the bank. This certificate indicates that whatever job was assigned to the workman applicant, he performed that sincerely and Chief Manager has recommended that he may be employed in Govt. or Corporation. The Chief Manager has not given the certificate that he was employed in the bank. The case of the management is that he was a contractor's man and he was assigned duty of operating the generators.

My attention was drawn to 2003 LLR 1, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the burden of proof to establish

that the workman has worked for 240 days in last preceding twelve calendar months—lies upon the workman. The workman has to prove that he has worked for 240 days in the last preceding year.

In JT 1997 (4) SC, 560, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that daily wagger had no right to posts and their disengagement is not arbitrary—Since they are temporary employees working on daily wages, their disengagement from service cannot be treated under the ID Act. In AIR 1994 Supreme Court—1638, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that in case post is not sanctioned, an employee cannot be regularised on the ground of 240 days work.

I have perused the entire record. The workman applicant has filed no paper to show that he received any payment from the bank and he discharged any of the duties of the bank. The management witnesses admitted in his cross-examination that he was being paid his wages weekly for filling the water in the water coolers. There are no papers on the record to show that the workman applicant has discharged the duties of the bank at any time. I have perused the law cited by the workman. These are not applicable in view of the citations referred to above the management. The workman has failed to prove his case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management Syndicate Bank in not regularising and then terminating the services of the workman Sh. Moti Chand Shah, a temporary Group D Employees is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 19-11-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3321.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. आई. सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-17012/54/1994-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2004

S.O. 3321.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 64/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-17012/54/1994-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE  
BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II,  
NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R.N. Rai

I.D. No. 64/95.

In the matter of :—

Sh. Raghubar Dutt

*Versus*

L.I.C.

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No.L-17012/54/94-IR(B-II) Central Government Dt. 15, May 1995 has referred the following point for adjudication. The point runs as under :—

"Whether the action of the management of LIC of India, New Delhi in imposing the punishment of reduction of basic pay by two stages for a period of two years on Sh. Raghubar Dutt, Peon (presently working as record clerk) vide order dated 21-9-91 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled? "

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the life insurance employees association an affiliated unit of All India Life Insurance Employees Association a registered body under the Indian Trade Union act decided to spouse the case of Sh. Raghubar Dutt. That the workman above named opted for becoming a member of the above named life Insurance Employees Association Delhi Division, New Delhi and now he is working under divisional office branch unit 11-D, D.O. under respondent No. 1 and as such became a regular Member of the association in the month of June, 1984. That the workman started enrolling successfully and actively as an activist of the above named association and thus had enrolled 7 members

besides himself to its strength during the period w.e.f. June, 1984 to June, 1988 from his own unit No. 11-D of life insurance corporation of India.

That in order to coerce the workman for the purpose of putting implied restraint upon him for exercising his right to organise form join and associate with a trade union as aforesaid and also to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of mutual aid and protection amongst the members of the union the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India started harassing the workman above named by putting additional work load un-reasonably upon him that too without agreeing to the payment of overtime and special allowance in view of the workman's working beyond office hours prior to office hours and even on holidays etc. besides undertaking work of a special nature beyond the scope of his prescribed duty list as a peon.

This entire game of finding faults on patently false reasons flimsy grounds besides trumpeted up allegations with mala fide intentions ulterior motive and full of arbitrariness and with a view to discourage the workman to be an activities in his role to add-up to the strength of the said union viz., life insurance employees association Delhi Division No. 2.

That the workman filed a reply to the charge sheet dated 29-11-84 vide his letter dated 3-1-85 and emphatically denied the charges point by point in their entirety since these were basically wrong. That the workman was informed vide letter dated 5-2-85 by the management for the purpose of holding a domestic enquiry against him for the baseless charges levelled against him as per the charges levelled against him contained in the said charge sheet dated 29-11-84 and the enquiry was conducted by.

That in the event of the workman unable to place the list of witnesses and supporting documents on record on that day itself i.e. 20-2-87 despite his dire need to finalise the list of witnesses in due consultation with his assisting employee Sh. S.S. Jain after screening the requisite relevance vis-a-vis the documentary proof in his power and possession or/and which were already produced by his assisting employee and placed on record it could not be presumed that the workman had nothing to say in his defence and finally the enquiry in question was very surprisingly and quite suddenly and hurriedly illegally and abruptly shown as completed and closed and a confidential enquiry report was submitted by the said enquiry officer on 10-3-87 with his one word finding proved against each of the charges without carrying to add anything as logic/reason for each finding on record on the basis of which he could authentically assert that allegation was treated as proved.

Besides the above it may also be put on record that the workman was mercilessly denied the chances of

promotion not once but 4 times during the period w.e.f. 1986 to 1991. When the selection for up gradation post of record clerk was conducted by the Senior Divisional Manager the workman candidature was not granted promotion on the simple plea that the enquiry proceedings under reference were going on against the workman or the workman appeal was still under consideration of the Zonal Manager.

The management has filed written statement and in the written statement, it has been stated that the enrolling of the members of the association by the workman is not relevant with the decision of the case. It is denied that the LIC management started entrapping the workman on the basis of any false allegation. The workman was absorbed as a peon in the corporation pursuant to the award made by the Industrial Tribunal in the year 1981.

It is denied that by virtue of sincere honest competent and satisfactory performance the workman was duly considered and absorbed as a peon on regular basis. As stated above the workman was taken on the rolls of the corporation as a peon as a result of the National Industrial Tribunal Award and not on account of what has been stated by the workman.

It is denied that after the enrollment of the workman as peon pursuant to the National Industrial Tribunal Award of 1981 the performance of the workman has always been appreciated and he has been given high laurels by his seniors superiors officers and superiors. The management stated that the record of the workman is being maintained since his enrollment as a peon. There are several instances of the workman having refused to obey office instructions and/or to perform the official duties assigned to him. The workman was called upon to explain for his misbehaviour with a colleague on 2-5-83. The workman refused to operate the franking machine and his explanation was asked for by the assistant branch manager (Administrative) vide letter dated 12-6-84 as to why he has refused to operate the franking machine which is one of the duties to be performed by him. The workman also refused to take the letter issued by the branch manager. The workman was called upon to explain the misconduct vide letter dated 21-6-84.

The management further states the dispute being ID No. 83/88 in respect of the above charges is already pending adjudication before the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal. The management further states that the operation of the franking machine comes under the duty of the peon. The peons can also be assigned any other job of similar nature which includes the operation of duplicating machines (where finances as such are not involved). The operation of the duplicating machine is also job assigned to a peon. Thus there was no question of giving any additional duty.

It is denied that any overtime charges were payable to the workman. It is further denied that the workman was given any additional work. It is denied that there has been any violation of principle of equal work and equal pay. The instance given by the workman has no obligation. Suffice, it will be to state that employee is eligible for a special allowance for operating the franking machine only if he operates the same for four hours or more in a day. The workman concerned in these proceedings had been and was asked to do the said job for 20 to 25 minutes per day. Thus there was no question of his becoming entitled to any special allowance.

It is submitted that the workman was served with a chargesheet dated 29-11-84 in as much as his conduct was in violation of regulation 21 which is punishable under regulation 39 of the LIC corporation of India (staff regulations 1960).

The management has stated that the charges were self-explanatory and were substantiated during the course of enquiry. The management further stated that in all 34 hearings were conducted and the workman was present on all the dates. The assisting employee had appeared on 20 hearings and he chose to be absent himself on the rest of the hearings. The enquiry proceedings were held in a fair and just manner. The enquiry officer afforded reasonable opportunity to the workman to defend his case fully. The workman participated in the enquiry and never complained of any violation of principles of natural justice.

It is not true that the reasonable opportunities to produce the witness/documents in support of his defence were not granted. It is submitted that during the proceedings of 29-8-89. The assisting employee had demanded two (2) months time for the same but even after the lapse of six months the workman could not produce the requisite defence in spite of repeated persuasions by the enquiry officer during the subsequent proceedings which took place as per the details given.

The following charges were framed against the workman:—

- (1) That on 16-7-84 you threatened Sh. R.K. Singhmar HGA of dire consequences for standing witness in the enquiry proceedings against you.
- (2) That on 29-8-84 at about 9.50 A.M. when Sh. J.P. Kainath, ABM (A) was issuing instructions to sweeper to come in time you were advised not to interfere you shouted at Sh. J.P. Kainath saying, Mujh see mat uljho.
- (3) That on 30-8-84 you were advised to deposit stamp fee for age declaration forms in Delhi treasury, Tis Hazari you left the office at 10.45 A.M. and did not report back about the job assigned to you.



- (4) That on 12-9-94 you went to divisional office without seeking permission of the competent authority. By the commission of the aforesaid acts you have acted in a manner prejudicial to good conduct and have thereby violated regulations 21 and 39 of the LIC (staff) Regulations 1960.

The workman has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his claim application and has asserted that the enquiry was held against the principles of natural justice. It was held in English whereas, he does not know English. No proper opportunity was given to him to cross-examine the witnesses. Principles of natural justice have not been followed. The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that he has not been given opportunity to cross-examine the management witnesses. He has not been given opportunity to produce witnesses in defence. He has no knowledge of Hindi whereas the enquiry has been conducted in English so he could not understand the language and he could not give proper reply. No opportunity was afforded to him to cross-examine. He was not permitted to defend his case through a defence lawyer or any representative. As such, the enquiry is not proper. Principles of natural justice have not been followed. The action of the management based on enquiry report is absolutely wrong. The enquiry is liable to be set aside.

Both the parties have adduced evidence in the court also and the fairness of the enquiry was not pressed as preliminary issue. My attention was drawn to the cross of workman. It was admitted by the workman that his representative was present all along the enquiry proceedings. He has admitted that opportunity was given to him and to his representative to cross-examine the witnesses of the management. He has always been appearing during the enquiry. He understood the enquiry proceedings through this representative. He understood all the contents of the application before filing the same. He gave his application for appointment in English and signed the same. He was given five opportunities after the conclusion of the evidence of the management to produce any defence during that period.

The cross-examination of the management witnesses is reproduced as hereunder:—

“My representative had been appearing in these proceedings. The enquiry officer submitted his report after the enquiry, on which a show cause notice was received by me. Two increments were stopped as a punishment

against which I made appeal to the authorities. In the appeal, it was ordered that the stoppage of increment would be for two years. It is wrong to suggest that no opportunity was given to me and my representative to cross-examine the witness of the management. I had always been appearing during the enquiry. I used to understand the enquiry proceeding by sitting with my representative throughout. I gave two applications in English to the authorities. I used to understand all the contents of the application before filing the same. It is correct that I gave my application for appointment in English and signed the same. I did not give any objection in writing to the question put to me in the interview for my promotion. I have no receipt of the letter given by me regarding asking me to sit overtime. I had signed the application which was submitted to the enquiry officer for adjournment. I was given five opportunities after the conclusion of the evidence of the management to produce any defence during that period. It is incorrect to suggest that I am deposing falsely. It is incorrect that I do not understand English language”.

It was submitted by the management that the workman applicant has admitted that he participated in the enquiry. He understood the proceedings of the enquiry. He was given show-cause notice. He understood English. He was given opportunities to cross-examine the witnesses and he was given five opportunities to defend himself. Thus, there appears to be no force in the argument of the workman applicant. His admission in cross-examination is sufficient to hold that the enquiry has been conducted according to the principles of natural justice and he has been afforded proper opportunity to defend himself. Thus, the enquiry is obviously quite fair. No interference is required. I have perused the law cited by the workman applicant. The law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case. I have also gone through the enquiry proceedings. Enquiry proceedings are quite fair. The workman applicant is not liable to get any relief as prayed for. MW/I has also stated in cross-examination that the workman himself had given in writing that the matter had been settled with him. He has produced that letter.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management of LIC of India, New Delhi in imposing the punishment of reduction of basic pay by two stages for a period of two years on Sh. Raghubar Dutt, Peon (presently working as record clerk) vide order dated 21-9-91 is legal and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dated 17-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3322.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 359/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-29012/5/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी०एम० डेविड, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3322.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 359/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004

[No. L-29012/5/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

## PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 359/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (I) and sub-section 2(a) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workman)

## BETWEEN:

Sri G. Ramalingam. : I Party/Petitioner

AND

The Joint President, : II Party/Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division (S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

## APPEARANCE:

For the Workman : M/s A.P. Peter Gunasekaran &  
P. Dharmaraj, Advocates

For the Management : M/s Meenakshisundaram &  
Dwarakanatham, Advocates

## AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/5/2004-IR (M) dated 31-03-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Ramalingam for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 359/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay ‘E’ grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner. Further, they have stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the

Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3323.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पो. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 148/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-30025/5/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी०एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3323.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 148/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-04

[No. L-30025/5/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT :—Shri E. Ismail, B.Sc., L.L.B., Presiding Officer

Dated 29th day of October, 2004

Industrial Dispute L. C. I.D. No. 148/2003

#### BETWEEN:

Sri C. Shankar,  
S/o Rajaiah,  
C/o R. Yogender Singh,  
H. No. 1-10-100, Temple Alwal,  
Secunderabad-10.

..... Petitioner

#### AND

1. The Chief General Manager, O & E,  
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,  
Hindustan Bhavan,  
Cherlapally, Rangareddy District.
2. The Director,  
Marketing,  
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.,  
Vijayawada.

.... Respondents

#### APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. R. Yogender Singh,  
V. Kiran Kumar, K. Sunil  
Kishore Goud & B. Pavan  
Kumar, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. P.B. Vijay Kumar &  
D.

Srikanth, Advocates

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts as mentioned in the petition are : That the Petitioner has put in more than 20 years of service. That he was issued a charge sheet on 6-2-2000 on an allegation of unauthorized absence during the years 1996 to 2000 for a period of 618 days. An enquiry was conducted, he was dismissed and his appeal was also dismissed. Hence, this petition. That the Petitioner served the organization with commitment and honesty towards his service. That no proper enquiry was conducted. That during the years 1996 to 2000 he had jaundice, struck with major accident, he lost his mother and brother. Yet, he was dismissed. Hence, the termination order dated 11-3-2002 may be held as null and void.

3. A counter was filed stating that the workman was frequently absenting from duties and also overstayed of the leave sanctioned. In fact during the period from January, 1996 to December, 2000 the workman remained on leave for a total of 618 days and since his continued absence from the duty was affecting the work on several occasions he was cautioned through letters of the Respondent to improve himself. However, he did not improve himself neither by the communications nor by the advises during counseling. Even after the issuance of the charge sheet for the unauthorized absence the workman during the year 2001-2002 remained unauthorisedly absent



for a period of 93 days which goes to show that the workman has no respect to the advise given by the Respondent establishment during the counseling and also careless and very casual towards his bread earning. Hence, the dismissal may be confirmed.

4. A memo was filed conceding that the domestic enquiry is validly conducted and arguments were advanced under Sec. 11A by both the counsels for Petitioner and Respondent respectively.

5. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner is Group 'D' employee and has worked for more than 20 years with the Respondent. On 6-2-2001 the Petitioner was served with a charge sheet alleging that from 1996 to 2000 he was absent for 618 days and was removed from service on 11-3-2002. That during the above said period the Petitioner lost his brother, mother and met with an accident apart from having jaundice. That during the enquiry these points were left untouched. During the enquiry he submitted his medical certificates pertaining to the treatment of his leg which was injured in a major accident. The accident was borne by the Company on credit facility. After recording all these things the period of unauthorized absence was reduced to 21 days which is evident from the reading of the proceedings of the Disciplinary Authority dated 11-2-2002. Thus it is clear that the unauthorized absence was only for 21 days and the Petitioner was imposed with the punishment of discharge. Therefore, it is clear that the Respondents are having record of intimation of the absence by the Petitioner except for 21 days. In spite of this, the Respondent punished the Petitioner basing on past record pertaining to the period w.e.f. 1996 to 2000 which is against the law laid down in Mahipal Singh Vs. Union of India, SLJ 2002(1) CAT (PB) 235, wherein it was held that, "... Disciplinary proceedings—Evidence—charged for unauthorized absence—pleads he had sent intimation of his sickness, this evidenced by staff on duty who acknowledged it—still Enquiry Officer by cryptic manner held charge proved without considering the defence evidence—Quashed". The Petitioner proved his sickness by establishing that the expenditure for the treatment to his fractured leg was made by the Respondent. That is why, the period absence was reduced to 21 days from 618 days. Even punishing for unauthorized absence basing on the past record is bad in law. The above contentions are proved if one reads the order of the Disciplinary Authority dated 11-3-2002 and the appeal of the Petitioner dated 28-4-2002 and the orders of the Appellate Authority dated 24-6-2002. Therefore, it is conclusively proved that the unauthorized absence is not 618 days but 21 days for a period of 5 years and the punishment is highly disproportionate and inhuman. Hence, he may be reinstated into service with back wages, continuity of service etc.

6. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Respondent that even after the issuance of the charge sheet the Petitioner remained absent during the year 2001

and 2002 unauthorisedly for a period of 93 days which goes to show that the workman has no respect for the advise given by the Respondent organization during counseling. Hence, the dismissal order may be upheld.

7. It may be noted that the charge sheet dated 6-2-2001 was issued to him and the enquiry was completed and the Enquiry Officer submitted his report on 12-11-2001. So one thing is clear that he has been issued with a charge sheet on 6-2-2001. That was the only month when he was not unauthorisedly absent. After that practically every month he was unauthorisedly absent except June, 2001. No doubt, one has to see only about the charge and the enquiry, but the subsequent conduct also has to be seen for showing any mercy. I am afraid that a person who is so careless has to absent himself for 93 days inspite of domicile sword hanging on his head, although he was given counseling also. But however, taking into consideration that he has served the organization for more than 20 years. Hence, an award is passed holding that the order dated 11-3-2002 of discharge is converted into one of compulsory retirement on 11-3-2002 and he will be entitled to all benefits of which a compulsorily retired employee is entitled setting aside the order of dismissal dated 11-3-2002. He shall be entitled to all his retirement benefits which shall be paid within 30 days from the publication of this award failing which he will be entitled to 6% interest p.a. after the said period.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 29th day of October, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3324.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 332/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-29012/1/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3324.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. (332/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-04

[No. L-29012/1/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th, September, 2004

Present :—K. JAYARAMAN.,

Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 332/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workman)

#### Between :

Sri Subbiramaniyan : I Party/Petitioner

#### AND

The Joint President, : II Party Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division (S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

#### Appearance :

For the Workman : M/s A. P. Peter Gunasekaran &  
P. Dharmaraj, Advocates

For the Management : M/s Meenakshisundaram &  
Dwarakanatham, Advocates

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/1/2004-IR(M) dated 31-03-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the claim of Shri Subbiramaniyan for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, if was taken on file as I.D. No. 332/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay 'E' grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is—

"To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?"

#### Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner. Further, they have stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention

that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

क्र. आ. 3325.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 333/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/17/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3325.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 333/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-04.

[No. L-29012/17/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

#### PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 333/2004

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workman.]

#### BETWEEN:

Sri Natarajan : I Party/Petitioner

#### AND

The Joint President, : II Party Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division (S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

#### APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : M/s. A. P. Peter Gunasekaran  
& P. Dharmaraj,  
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Meenakshisundaram  
& Dwarakanatham,  
Advocates.

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/17/2004-IR(M) dated 31-03-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Natarajan for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 333/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay 'E' grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated

14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner. Further, they have stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3326.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचात (संदर्भ संख्या 337/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/25/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3326.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 337/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-29012/25/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

#### PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 337/2004

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workman.]

#### BETWEEN:

Sri K. Ravi : I Party/Petitioner

#### AND

The Joint President, : II Party/Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division (S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

#### APPEARANCES:

For the Workman : M/s. A. P. Peter Gunasekaran  
& P. Dharmaraj, Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. Meenakshisundaram &  
Dwarakanatham, Advocates.

**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour *vide* Notification Order No. L-29012/25/2004-IR(M) dated 30-04-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Ravi for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman are entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, if was taken on file as I.D. No. 337/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay ‘E’ grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner. Further, they have stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against

the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3327.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रसिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 338/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/26/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी०एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3327.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. No. (338/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-04.

[No. L-29012/26/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy

**ANNEXURE**  
**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**  
**INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,**  
**CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 15th, September, 2004

**PRESENT:**

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 338/2004

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workman.]

**BETWEEN:**

Sri P. Selvarasu

: I Party/Petitioner

**AND**

The Joint President,  
 Grasim Industries Ltd.  
 Grasim Cement Division (S)  
 Reddipalayam Post.

: II Party/Management

**APPEARANCES:**

For the Workman : M/s. A. P. Peter Gunasekaran  
 & P. Dharmaraj,  
 Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. Meenakshisundaram &  
 Dwarkanatham, Advocates.

**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/26/2004-IR(M) dated 30-04-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Selvarasu for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 338/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I

Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay ‘E’ grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

**Point :—**

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner. Further, they have stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3328.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के प्रचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 339/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं० एल-29012/27/2004-आई.आर. (विविध) ]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3328.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 339/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-29012/27/2004-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
CHENNAI**

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

## PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 339/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workmen).

## BETWEEN:

Sri S. Muruganantham : I Party/Petitioner

AND

The Joint President, : II Party/Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division(S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

## APPEARANCE:

For the Workman : M/s. A.P. Peter Gunasekaran &amp; P. Dharmaraj, Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Meenakshisundaram &amp; Dwarakanatham, Advocates

## AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/27/2004 -IR(M) dated 30-04-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Muruganantham for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 339/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay 'E' grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is :—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and the Petitioner. Further, they stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3329.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय कोजीकोड के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं० एल-12012/207/97-आई.आर.(बी. II) ]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3329.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/98) of the Labour Court, Kozhikode, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Syndicate Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-11-2004.

[No. L-12012/207/97-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

### IN THE LABOUR COURT, KOZHIKODE, KERALA STATE

Dated this the 15th day of October, 2004.

#### PRESENT :

SHRI K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, B.COM., LL.B.,  
Presiding Officer

LD. (C) No. 3/98

#### Between :

The Deputy General Manager, ... Management  
Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office,  
Sasthamangalam,  
Trivandrum-673 001.

#### AND

Shri K. Chandradasan, ... Workman  
Koduvayil Veedu,  
Karuvanthuruthy;  
Feroke, Calicut.

#### REPRESENTATIONS :

Sri E.M. Vijayan, Advocate, ... For Management  
Calicut

Sri K. Hemachandran, ... For Workman  
Advocate, Calicut

#### AWARD

This reference was made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per Order No. L-12012/207/97/IR (B-II) dated 23-02-1998 to adjudicate the dispute raised by the workman challenging the action of his management Bank in terminating his services on the guilt of unauthorised absence from duty.

2. The workman under reference was employed as an attender at the Calicut Main Branch of the Management Bank. The management bank terminated his services for unauthorised absence from duty by invoking the relevant provisions of bipartite settlement treating him as voluntarily retired from the service of the Bank.

This reference has been made to adjudicate the issue as to the justifiability of the action of the management.

3. In pursuance of the notices issued from this Court both parties appeared and filed their respective statements. The gist of the claim statement filed by the workman is as follows :—

4. The workman joined the service of management as an attender on 15th January, 1974. During 1991-92/1992-93, the workman was forced to avail Medical leave on account of continuous ill-health. From 16-11-1992 onwards the worker was under the treatment of an Ayurvedic physician for a period of 181 days. The fact of ailment was informed to the Management by forwarding a leave application along with Medical Certificate. But without considering the leave application the management treated



him as voluntarily retired from service from 17-4-1993 and issued a letter in that regard. The services were terminated without framing any charges or hearing the worker which amounts to flagrant violation of principles of natural justice. The requests for reinstatement in service were also met with deaf ears of the management. The entire action of the management is against all canons of law, natural justice and fair play and the same amounts to victimisation and unfair labour practice. Therefore, the workman prays for passing an Award directing the management to reinstate him with continuity in service with attendant service benefits.

5. The case of the management is that the workman was highly irregular in attending duties. The case of the workman that during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 he was on Medical leave on account of continuous ill-health is false. The workman was in the habit of absenting from duty without intimation or sanction of leave which is self evident from the various letters referred to in the counter statement. This has considerably affected the functioning of the branch and the service of customers. On so many occasions Bank had intimated that disciplinary action will be initiated for his irresponsible acts. On all those occasions workman used to project some excuses to justify his absence. When the workman again resorted to such practice by unlawfully absenting from duties from 17-4-1993, two letters were sent in his residential address. They were returned unclaimed. Since the employee was mis-utilising the leave provision and absenting from duty unauthorisedly, the Management, invoked Clause 17A of bipartite settlement and terminated his service treating him to have voluntarily retired from employment. Leave application was submitted only after his name was removed from the rolls. The workman was not removed from the rolls as punishment or disciplinary action. There is no denial of natural justice and the workman is not entitled for reinstatement in service.

6. A detailed rejoinder was also filed attacking the order of discharge from service mainly alleging infringement of fair-play and natural justice. It is also contended that the action of the management without conducting a domestic enquiry is high-handed and unlawful.

7. The evidence consists of oral evidence of the worker when examined as WW1 and Exts. M1 to M16.

8. The points for consideration are 'Whether the impugned action of the management is in accordance with law? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?'

9. Points :—It could be seen from the evidence that the worker in this case joined the service of the Management Bank as an attender in the year 1974. While so he absented from duty from 16-11-1992 without leave or sanction of the management. So the Bank sent a telegram requesting the workman to join duty followed by Ext. M12 letter dated 22-12-1992 calling upon him to join duty within 7 days of the receipt of the registered letter lest to face disciplinary action. A similar registered letter was also

sent from the Regional Office of the Bank as evidenced by Ext. M16 dated 13-1-1993. Both letters were returned unserved with the postal endorsement 'Intimation Served'. Since the worker did not respond to the letters, invoking Clause 17A of the bipartite settlement, the Bank, allegedly sent a notice dated 17-3-1993 calling upon the worker to report back for work within thirty days treating his absence as unauthorised. It appears that by the time the worker had absented for more than 120 days consecutively. Since the worker did not report for duty in obedience to the notice, his name was removed from the rolls of the Bank w.e.f. 17-4-1993 treating him to have been voluntarily retired from service and this was communicated to the workman as per letter dated 6-5-1993. On receipt of this letter workman sent Ext. M2 reply (Copy) along with Ext. M1 medical certificate issued by an Ayurvedic Physician highlighting the reasons for absence. According to the workman he was under the treatment of an Ayurvedic Physician for severe rheumatic complaint (Peralisis—Partial) during the days. Workman further sought for review of the order of removal of his name from the rolls. The workman also stated in his reply that his illness was informed to the Bank and that the letters issued by the Bank did not reach his hands in time on account of some domestic problems.

10. The impugned action was taken by invoking clause 17(a) of the bipartite settlement produced in Court for reference. Clause 17(a) read thus.

"When an employee absents himself from work for a period of 90 or more consecutive days, without submitting any application for leave or for its extension of without any leave to his credit or beyond the period of leave sanctioned originally/ subsequently or when there is satisfactory evidence that he has taken up employment in India or when the management is reasonably satisfied that he has no intention of joining duties, the management may at any time thereafter give a notice to the employee at his last known address calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days of the date of the notice, stating inter-alia the grounds for coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining duties and furnishing necessary evidence, where available. Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days of the notice or given an explanation for his absence within the said period of 30 days satisfying the management that he has not taken up another employment or avocation and that he has no intention of not joining duties, the employee will be deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the said notice. In the event of the employee submitting a satisfactory reply, he shall be permitted to report for duty thereafter within 30 days from the date of the expiry of the aforesaid notice without prejudice to the bank's right to take any action under the law or rules of service."

11. It is only when the workman was unauthorisedly absents from duty unreasonably for a period of more than 120 days consecutively, it would be open to the Bank to have terminated his services invoking this clause.

12. In this case there is nothing on record to show that the management had issued any such notice to the employee to report for duty within 30 days of date of notice in accordance with the relevant clause in the bipartite settlement. Instead, the management has only produced a document evidencing the intimation of final decision for removal of the name of the worker from the rolls. Thus the additional benefit of the employee to receive show cause notice even in the case of the unauthorised absence is violated and therefore the action of the Bank may not stand to legal scrutiny.

13. The worker in this case was almost a regular absentee from the time he joined service could be seen from Ext. M3 and M15, may be on account of reasons as stated by him. It could further be seen from the materials on record that the Bank was very much considerate towards him on former occasions. The worker is out of service for more than a decade. He has crossed the age of 50. Taking into account all these events and circumstances it may not be proper to order reinstatement in service. Instead the interest of the worker could be served by directing the management to pay Rs. 50,000/- as lumpsum compensation in lieu of reinstatement so that it will enable the workman to re-habilitate himself by seeking suitable avocation. It is also make clear that this amount will be in addition to the service benefits due to the worker.

14. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the impugned action of the management in treating the services of the worker under reference as voluntarily retired w.e.f. 17-4-1993 is not legal and justifiable. The management is directed to pay a lumpsum amount of Rs. 50,000/- as compensation in lieu of reinstatement in addition to the service benefits paid or payable to the worker.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed by her, revised, corrected and passed by me on the 15th day of October, 2004.

K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Presiding Officer

#### APPENDIX:

Witnesses examined on the side of the workman :—

WW1 : Chandras.

Witnesses examined on the side of the Management :—

NIL

Documents marked on the side of the Workman :—

NIL

Documents marked on the side of the Management :—

Ext. M1 : Medical Certificate issued by Dr. Yatheendradas Pallath to the worker on 16-5-1993.

Ext. M2 : Copy of letter sent by the worker to the Dy. General Manager, Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office, Trivandrum on 20-5-1993.

Ext. M3 : Copy of letter sent by the worker to the Dy. General Manager, Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office Trivandrum on 20-5-1993 issued by Manager, Syndicate Bank, to the workman with acknowledgement dt. 21-4-1983.

Ext. M4 : Copy of letter sent by the worker to the Dy. General Manager, Syndicate Bank, Zonal Office, Trivandrum on 20-5-1993 issued by Manager, Syndicate Bank, to the workman with acknowledgement dt. 7-6-1984.

Ext. M5 : Letter written by the workman to the Manager, Syndicate Bank dt. 15-6-1984.

Ext. M6 : Letter written by the workman to the Manager, Syndicate Bank dt. 6-11-1987.

Ext. M7 : Letter by Manager, Syndicate Bank, Cherootty Road, to Asstt. General Manager, Zonal Office, Trivandrum and enclosed letter written by workman.

Ext. M8 : Office communication ack. by workman dt. 6-6-1991.

Ext. M9 : Leave application submitted by workman dt. 22-1-1992.

Ext. M10 : Copy of letter issued to workman with postal acknowledgement dt. 24-2-1992.

Ext. M11 : Letter written by workman dt. 3-7-1992.

Ext. M12 : Letter issued to workman, cover with acknowledgement returned dt. 22-12-1992.

Ext. M13 : Copy of letter written by Management to workman and postal acknowledgement dt. 20-6-1992.

Ext. M14 : Letter written by workman to manager, Syndicate Bank dt. 15-6-1984.

Ext. M15 : —do— dt. 23-4-1984.

Ext. M16 : Copy of letter issued by Management to workman and cover returned dt. 13-1-1993.

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3330.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 364/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29012/19/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3330.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 364/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-29012/19/2004-IR (M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

PRESENT

K. JAYARAMAN

Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 364/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and the workman).

Between

Sri P. Annanthan : I Party/Petitioner

And

The Joint President, : II Party/Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division(S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

Appearance :

For the Workman : M/s. A.P. Peter Gunasekaran  
& P. Dharamaraj, Advocate

For the Management : M/s. Meenakshisundaram &  
Dwarakanatham, Advocates

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/19/2004-IR(M) dated 31-03-2004 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Annanthan for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 364/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay ‘E’ grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is :—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and the Petitioner. Further, they have stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3331.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 373/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29012/2/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3331.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 373/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/cum-Labour Court, Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-29012/2/2004-IR (M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 15th September, 2004

#### PRESENT:

K. JAYARAMAN,  
Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 373/2004

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workman).

#### Between

Sri V. Samivel : I Party/Petitioner

#### And

The Joint President, : II Party/Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.  
Grasim Cement Division(S)  
Reddipalayam Post.

#### Appearance:

For the Workman : M/s. A.P. Peter Gunasekaran  
& P. Dharamaraj, Advocate

For the Management : M/s. Meenakshisundaram &  
Dwarakanatham, Advocates

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/2/2004-IR(M) dated 31-03-2004 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of Shri Samivel for continuity of service, regularisation with back wages and all benefits against the management of Grasim Industries Ltd., Cement Division (South) Reddipalayam, Ariyalur is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 373/2004 and notices were issued to both the parties. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court. The Respondent appeared through their advocate and filed Statement of Objection.

3. In the statement of objection, the II Party/Management has contended that the I Party/Workman was never an employee of the II Party/Management nor was the II Party/Management his employer. It is learnt that the I Party was employed as a Helper (unskilled) in various locations by one of the contractors of the II Party/Management. Further, the I Party through its union has raised industrial dispute against the contractors of Management for payment of bonus, minimum wages before this Tribunal in August, 2003 and the matter is still pending as I.D. No. 109/2003 and after admitting in that industrial dispute that he was an employee of the contractor, he cannot now be heard to set up a new case that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Before the minimum wages forum, though the Petitioner has filed an application against the II Party/Management and also contractor seeking to pay ‘E’ grade wages as per the Cement Wages Settlement dated 14-8-2000 and obtained the order. The said order was stayed by the High Court in W.P. No. 1613 & 1616 of 2004. Therefore, the Petitioner always considered himself as an employee of the contractor and not as of the II Party/Management and therefore, he cannot now be heard to claim that he is an employee of the II Party/Management. Hence, it prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

4. In these circumstances, the point for my consideration is :—

“To what relief the Petitioner is entitled?”

#### Point :—

5. Even after several notices, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court nor filed his Claim Statement. The Respondent in its statement of objection clearly stated that there is no relationship of master and servant between them and the Petitioner. Further, they stated that the Petitioner and other workmen have raised a dispute against the contractors for payment of bonus and minimum wages in I.D. No. 109/2003. Under such circumstances, the

Respondent contended that they have admitted in the said applications that they were employees of the contractors and they cannot now turn around and say that they are employees of the II Party/Management.

6. I find much force in the contention of the Respondent because when the Respondent/Management denies the relationship of master and servant between them and Petitioner, it is the bounden duty of the Petitioner to establish that there is a relationship of master and servant and they are entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this case, the Petitioner has not appeared before this Court to establish his contention that he was an employee under the II Party/Management and entitled to the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act. Since he has not chosen to appear before this Tribunal to establish his case, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. No Costs.

7. The reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 15th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3332.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंटरनेशनल एयर पोर्ट ऑथोरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच; अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-11012/9/94-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3332.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 14/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of International Airports Authority of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-11012/9/94-IR (M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-  
LABOUR, COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,  
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer

R.N. RAI

L.D. No. 14/95

In the matter of :—

Sh. A.S. Yadav

Versus

IAAI

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/9/94-IR (VIVIDH) Central Government Dt. 2-01-1995 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether Shri A.S. Yadav and 50 others (as per the list enclosed) were the workmen of International Airports Authority of India? If so, whether the action of the Airport Director of I.A.A.I., New Delhi in terminating their services w.e.f. 31-05-1993 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that a civil suit was filed by the workmen for obtaining injunction order but it was revealed that the civil suit in such a case does not lie. Thereafter a writ petition was also filed by the concerned workman in the High Court of Delhi, which was also not pressed as the labour court has got the jurisdiction to try and entertain the case. That on 8-2-95, the concerned workmen received a letter from the Executive Director of E.A.T.S. regarding the re-employment which was duly replied by the concerned workmen rejecting the said offer on the ground that the workmen were not the security guards and are entitled for their reinstatement with full back wages and all other attendant benefits from the management E.A.T.S. who has retrenched them on the instigation of I.A.A.I. by their director. The termination of contract between these two was with a mala fide intention and in connivance with each other to curb the trade union activities of the workmen concerned. The letter of offer for re-employment was issued only when the Hon'ble Conciliation officer was pleased to admit the claim of the workmen concerned regarding their reinstatement etc. which shows the mala fide and connivance of EATS and IAAI.

That the termination of the services in the garb of retrenchment order of the confirmed concerned employees by the EATS in connivance with IAAI and their directors is purely illegal, arbitrary, and un-justified as well as against the rules of natural justice. That all the concerned workmen are still un-employed although some of them were re-employed even by the same management and some of them have joined their own profession and services. The concerned workmen who have signed and verified this statement of claim are badly in need of services and financial assistance.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the present order of reference has been made mechanically and without application of mind in that there was no material whatsoever before the Central Govt. to form an opinion about the existence of an

industrial dispute between the answering management and the persons named in the order of reference. It is no doubt true that formation of opinion about the existence of an "Industrial Dispute" is an administrative function but that opinion has to be formed on the basis of objective material. It is thus submitted that existence of an industrial dispute is a condition precedent for the making of a legal and valid order of reference. In the present case a reading of the order of reference clearly shows that there was no material whatsoever before the appropriate Govt. and it was not sure even about the employer and employee relationship between the parties to the order of reference. It has ignored completely the averments made by the persons named in order of reference in the statement of claim filed before the ALC (Central) whose report formed the basis for the making of the reference. The fifty persons named in the order of reference specifically state in their claim statement that they were employed and discharged by M/s. Ex. Servicemen Air Link transport services Ltd. Which clearly shows that they were neither employed nor discharged by the answering management and as such, there was no cause of action for the making of the present order of reference, involving the answering management. The present order of reference is thus bad in law, not maintainable and liable to be rejected/dismissed summarily on this ground alone.

That no employer and employee relationships ever existed between the answering management and the 50 persons named in the order of reference. It is submitted that the persons named in the order of reference were in fact the employees of M/s. Ex-serviceman Air Link transport services Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as M/s. EATS) who has not been made a party in the present order of reference and in the absence of the same no adjudication proceedings can take place. The present order of reference is thus bad in law for non-joinder and/or misjoinder of necessary parties.

That no dispute much less an industrial dispute exists between the parties named in the order of reference as the persons named in the order of reference do not answer the description of the word "workmen" as defined in Section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947 in as much as no employer and employee relationship, which is an essential condition for the existence of the industrial dispute ever existed between the parties in the present case. It is on this ground also that the present order of reference merits no consideration and is liable to be rejected summarily.

That the present order of reference is ultravires the powers of the Central Govt. and at the same time the matter referred for adjudication to this Hon'ble Court is beyond the ambit and scope of jurisdiction of this Tribunal in that the present order of reference seeks from this Hon'ble Tribunal the prohibition of employment of contract labour which it cannot do. It is submitted that what this Hon'ble Tribunal cannot do directly, equally cannot do so indirectly. It is submitted that the persons named in the order of

reference were employed by M/s. EATS who has taken the contract of trolley retrieval job in accordance with the contract labour (Regulation and abolition) Act which is a special Act dealing with the regulation and abolition of the contract labour and in view of the provisions contained in that act no court much less a Tribunal of a limited jurisdiction has the power to prohibit the employment of contract labour in any work. In view of this position of the matter the present order of reference merits no consideration and is liable to be rejected summarily.

That the averments made in the statement of claim do not disclose any cause of action against the answering management and a reading of the same will clearly show that the persons named in the order of reference were employed by M/s. EATS they were discharged by M/s. EATS and as such the answering management was never their employer nor it ever discharged them and as such there was no action on the part of the answering management the jurisdiction of which may be called in question. It is on this ground also that the present order of reference merits no consideration and is liable to be rejected summarily and it may please be held accordingly.

The claimants have filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder, they have denied almost all the paras of the written statement and have reiterated the averments of statement of claim. Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and pursued the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that 11 workmen namely, S/Shri A. S. Yadav, S. K. Yadav, Ram Kumar(I), Mahinder Singh, Dharambir Singh, Ramphool, Ram Phal, Om Prakash, Ashok Kumar, Mehtab Singh, Khaali Ram have filed statement of claim. The others have not joined them. As such, the cases of the 11 workmen is being considered. It was submitted from the side of the claimant that MIS. EATS, has employed them under the contract and their services have been terminated by M/s. EATS but the contract is mere a formality. The workmen were directly the employees of the management. They worked under the control of the management and payment to them was made by the management. As such, there is no employer and employee relation between the workmen and the management. The job is of perennial nature. That job is still in existence. It is of course admitted by the management that the said job is still continuing but the claimants were not the employees of the management but they were employed through the contractor.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that neither the contractor nor the management has obtained any license or registration for employing contractual workmen. I have perused the entire record but there is no certificate. The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in 1997 (75) FIR page 368 has held that a Licence under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act cannot be granted



when the work is of perennial nature. It is not disputed that the work is not of perennial nature. As such, license cannot be issued under the Contract Labour Abolition Act, 1970 for a perennial nature of work. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held in 1995 SUPP(3)SCC 579 AND IN 1997 9 SCC 377 that contract labour for the perennial nature of work is to be abolished and the principal employer is bound to absorb such labour. In view of this judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the employer is bound to absorb the contractor's men as the work is of perennial nature. In the work of perennial nature, contract labour is to be abolished and the principal employer is duty bound to absorb the men of the contractor. It was submitted from the side of the workmen that in view of this pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the claimants are to be absorbed by the principal employer.

It was further submitted that neither the employer nor the contractor has obtained any license for employing contractual men for the perennial nature of work. Since no license form or registration form has been attached with the record so it cannot be ascertained for what type of work contractual labour are to be engaged. A license cannot be granted for perennial nature of work by the licence or registration authority in view of the above pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

It was further submitted from the side of the workmen that chapter 5 of Contract Labour Act, 1970 has not been fulfilled. There is no description anywhere regarding the welfare and the health of contract labour. As such, the workmen have been employed in contravention of Section 16, Section 17, Section 18, Section 19 and Section 20 of the Contract Labour (Registration and Abolition) Act, 1970. The principal employer has committed a flagrant breach of this provision. In view of this fact also, the contractor's men cannot be treated as contractual workers but they are to be treated as the employers men. It was further submitted from the side of the workman that the contract was entered into on 18-12-1986 and it was extended and it prolonged upto 4-5-1993. As such, the workmen have worked for about 6 years despite the fact that no contractual facilities have been provided to them as mentioned above. As such the principal employer has employed 57 loaders and 11 supervisors against the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

In view of this matter also, the claimants cannot be treated to be a contractor's men as there is no valid contract entered into between the contractor and the principal employer. The contract has been renewed for several times and the work is of perennial nature. My attention was drawn to 2001 7 SCC. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held on page 11 that if the contract is found to be not genuine but a mere camouflage, the so-called contract labour will have to be treated as employees of the principal employer who shall be directed to regularise the services of contract labour in the establishment concerned. The

Hon'ble Supreme Court has further held that "where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by the principal employer through a contractor, he merely acts as an agent so there will be master and servant relationship between the principal employer and the workman. But where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by a contractor, either because he has undertaken to produce a given result for the establishment or because he supplies workmen for any work of the establishment a question might arise whether the contractor is a mere camouflage, if the answer is in the affirmative, the workman will be in fact an employee of the principal employer : but if the answer is in the negative, the workman will be a contract labour. According to this finding of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it is to be ascertained whether the contractor is a mere camouflage. In the present case, supervisors as well as trolley men totalling about 57 have been engaged and no duty has been assigned to the contractor to supervise the work and the contractor has no control, the management has to take work from these workmen according to their scheduled flights. As such, the contractor has no effective control over the workmen. The workmen are to attend the flights coming in and going out at the instructions of the management. In the agreement, even the presence of the contractor all along has not been mentioned. It transpires that the men engaged by the contractor worked under the instructions of the management in the absence of the contractor all along. As such in the facts and circumstances of this case the contract is mere a camouflage to engage 11 supervisors and 57 loaders. All these workmen worked under the guidance and direction of the management and the contractor nowhere comes in picture. So strictly speaking contractor is a mere camouflage.

My attention was further drawn to 1999 6 Supreme Court cases 439. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the management's contention that in absence of prohibition of contract labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, it was free to engage contract labour to run the canteen is liable to be rejected and the Hon'ble Apex Court rejected the contention of the management and further held that the Hon'ble High Courts direction to the management to absorb the workmen subject to the conditions specified therein, upheld. According to this judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it has been referred in 2001 (7) SCC even if there is no Abolition of Contract Labour by the appropriate Govt., the contractor's men have been treated as the employees of the employer and the Hon'ble Apex Court has directed to absorb them. It was submitted from the side of the management that in 2001 7 SCC, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that the appropriate Government should issue order for abolition of contract labour under Section 10 of the said Act. Since the Central Government has not issued any order, (2001) 7 SCC is to be followed. I have gone through the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme

Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above judgement on page 43 as referred to 30 (1978) 4 ACC AND 43 (1999) 6 SCC 439. As such the Hon'ble Apex Court in 2001 (7) page 44 has affirmed the decision of the above two cases of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This judgement is regarding the appropriate Government who has to abolish Contract labour and the consequences of the abolition of such contract labour. Moreover, the Hon'ble Apex Court in the judgement has confirmed the view taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court earlier in cases referred to above and as such, this judgement is not applicable so far as 1978 (4) SCC 257 and 1999 (6) Supreme Court Cases 439 are concerned. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in this judgement has categorically mentioned these two cases a stray reference. Even a reference or an obiter dicta of the Hon'ble Apex Court has the force of law. It has been already established that the contractor is a mere camouflage. As such, 2001 (7) SCC is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case as the matter was not under direct reference before the Hon'ble Apex Court but the matter under reference was regarding the order of Abolition of Contract Labour and regarding the appropriate Govt. and the consequences thereof. As such the law cited by the management is not applicable. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in *IInd LLJ* 1978 has held "The true test may be indicated once again. Where a worker or group of workers produce goods or render services and these goods or services are for the business of another that other is in fact the employer. He has economic control over the workers skill, and continued employment. If he for any reason, chokes off, the worker is virtually laid off. The presence of the intermediate contractors with whom alone the workers have immediate or direct relationship *ex contractu* is of no consequence when, on lifting the veil or looking at the conspectus of factors governing employment, we discover the naked truth, though draped in different paper arrangement, that the real employer is the management, not the immediate contractor. Myriad devices, half hidden in fold after fold of legal form depending on the degree of concealment needed, the type of industry, the local conditions and the like may be resorted to when labour legislation casts welfare obligations on the real employer, based on Arts, 38, 39, 42, 43 and 43A of the Constitution. The court must be astute to avoid the mischief and achieve the purpose of the law and not be misled by the maya of legal appearances. According to this pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the presence of intermediate contractor with whom alone the workers have immediate or direct relationship *ex-contractu* is of no consequence. The real employer is the management and not the immediate contractor and the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that the labour legislation casts welfare obligations on the real employer, based on Arts, 38, 39, 42, 43 and 43-A of the constitution and it has been further observed that the court should be astute to avoid the mischief and achieve the purpose of the law and not be misled by the maya of legal appearances. According to this judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court, the principal employer is contravening the Articles of the Indian Constitution referred to above. Trolley and

trolley men have all along been used in the airport. There cannot be landing down and flying up of the planes without the trolley-men and the trolleys. Hence, the work is absolutely of perennial nature.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workmen have stated that they had been employed by M/s. E.A.T.S. and their services have been terminated by M/s. E.A.T.S. but this is of no consequences. M/s EATS is only an agency and a camouflage contractor, the principal employer is the Indian Airport Authority and the management is resorting to unfair labour practice in engaging contractor's men for a job of perennial nature. The contractor is a jobber but the real job was taken by the management and payment was made by the management and the workmen were under the control by the management. To sum up there is no valid licence for engaging contract labour and the work is of perennial nature and the claimants worked under the control and guidance of the management as such there is master and servant relationship between the Airport Authority and the workmen. As such, according to the pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court referred to above, the workmen are to be absorbed. The workmen have worked for 6 years and there is renewal of contract. This is also a circumstance, which indicates invariably that there is a permanent need of trolley men to carry out the work of the International Airport Authority. Some of the workmen had been designated as permanent workmen in the list filed which has not been challenged by the management.

In view of the foregoing facts, the inevitable conclusion is that the 11 claimants are the employees of the International Airport Authority and they deserve to be absorbed. Since, only 11 workmen along with Shri A. S. Yadav have filed this ID case so the reference is replied in regard to them only. The workmen are the loaders so they are manual workers. It cannot be even presumed that they are sitting idle, as such, 10% back wages in the facts and circumstances of the case will meet the ends of justice.

The reference is replied thus :

Shri A.S. Yadav and 11 others (as per the authority letter) were the workmen of International Airports Authority of India. The action of the Director of I.A.A.I. New Delhi in terminating their services w.e.f. 31-05-1993 is not justified. The workmen deserve to be regularised with 10% of back wages from the date of termination i.e. 31-5-1993. The I.A.A.I. is directed to regularise 11 workmen referred to above within one month from the date of the publication of award. In case of default, the workmen will be entitled to get 15% interest per annum. The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 8-11-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3333.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट ऑथोरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/2/92-आई आर (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3333.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 29/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of International Airports Authority of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-04.

[No. L-42012/2/92-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,  
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE  
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI.

L.D. No. 29/93

IN THE MATTER OF :—

Sh. D. K. SINGH  
C/o Sh. Y. Kr., E-17, Mother Dairy,  
Patparganj, New Delhi

Versus

I.A.A.I

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/2/92 IR (Misc.) Central Government dt. 18-3-93 has referred the following points for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of the central warehousing corporation in terminating the services of Sh. D. K. Singh, w.e.f. Feb. 88 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled”.

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was appointed through employment exchange as daily rated lower division clerk on temporary basis @ Rs. 17.75 per day by the employer vide appointment order No. CWC/CC/I/RPB/85/394 dated 21-6-85. That though the appointment of the workman was shown in annexure-I to be for 89 days he continued to be in the employment of the employer with artificial breaks of a day or so and was in continuous service for more than 240 days. It is therefore clear that showing his initial employment for 89 days only in the appointment letter (Annexure-I) was *malafide*.

That in fact the workman was engaged on work of regular nature of a LDC throughout the period of his employment with the central warehousing corporation till his illegal and unjustified termination on 18-8-88. That while the workman continued to perform his assigned work efficiently diligently and sincerely the employer surreptitiously and in furtherance of his *malafide* intentions started showing the workman as WAG-II (LDC on daily wages).

That though his initial appointment as LDC did not require the workman to pass a typing test yet the workman was directed by the Regional Office of the employer in the year 1986 to appear in a written and typing test. Though the workman passed the written test conducted by the Regional Office he could not qualify in the typing test on account of the fact that the workman was neither mentally prepared for such a test nor he was informed initially that he has to undergo such a test.

That all of a sudden and without any notice the service of the workman was arbitrarily and illegally terminated vide office order No. CWC/CC/I/Est. 1/88-89/1099 dated 18-8-1988 with retrospective effect from February, 1988 on the purported ground that the workman failed to qualify in the typing test which is compulsory. A copy of the said office order is annexed hereto and marked as annexure-III.

That the employer has recruited fresh daily rated LDC in his establishment without giving an opportunity of re-employment to the workman in utter violation of section 25-H of the ID Act, 1947. That the entire action of the employer right from inception in giving artificial breaks in service showing him as WAG-II rather than LDC and in terminating the services of the workman with retrospective effect being totally arbitrary manifestly illegal *ab-initio* *malafide* a clear case of unfair labour practice void and invalid in the eyes of law. The workman challenges the same on the following among other grounds.

The order dated 18-8-88 terminating the service of the workman with retrospective effect from February 1988 is illegal unlawful and invalid whether the employee is

permanent or temporary. The condition of qualifying the typing test was not stipulated in the original office order of the appointment of the workman but the typing test qualification has been imposed on him subsequently.

It has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that termination of service of a workman for not qualifying in a test amounts to retrenchment in the case of *Santosh Gupta V/s State Bank of Patiala* (1980 II LLJ 72 (SC)). Non payment of retrenchment compensation, and non-compliance of section 25 F of the ID Act, 1947 entitles the petitioner workman to reinstatement and to a declaration that his termination was unlawful.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, they have stated that he was engaged on temporary basis as regular recruitment could not be made within time and according to the rules, the knowledge of typing is essential for the post of LDC. Only those candidates who have knowledge of typing according to norms laid down can be regularised. 89 days appointment was given to the workman applicant but it was done so in urgency and it was clearly mentioned in the appointment letter that this post is purely temporary and the workman applicant knew very well that typing knowledge is very essential for the work of LDC. It is obligatory on the part of the candidate for recruitment/appointment as WAG-II LDC that he should be at least Matric with minimum typing speed of 30 words per minute. He was given appointment of a daily wager and he did not raise any objection. The work in construction cell is of periodical nature depending on the construction programme of a particular project, as such, the workman worked for small spells with breaks according to exigencies of the work in the construction cell. He was engaged as daily rated LDC in the construction cell for a short period and his appointment was for a specific purpose. The management knew that he did not know typing. Section 25 (F) of the ID Act is not attracted as he was given opportunities two times to qualify the typing test but he did not qualify the test so he could not be regularised against the rules prescribed for recruitment. The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his statement of claim and the management has denied almost all the paragraphs of the statement of claim.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the applicant workman has worked from 21-6-1985 to 18-08-1998 which is almost less than 3 years work. He has been given appointment letter on 21-6-1985 for 89 days and again he has been given appointment letter for 89 days, the copies are annexed with the record.

It was submitted from the side of the management that in view of his work, in compliance with the Head Office letter dt. 11-8-1988, his services were terminated as he failed to qualify the typing test which is compulsory as per CWC Staff Regulation Act for the recruitment of WAG-II. Since

he has completed 240 days, he was paid one month's pay by way of compensation under Section 25 (F) (D) of the ID Act, 1947. He has been given compensation so Section 25(F) of the ID Act is not attracted. So far as Section 25(H) is concerned, he was given opportunities to qualify the type test but he failed twice. The workman applicant has admitted in his cross-examination that it was correct that he was given opportunity to appear for typing test before termination and he appeared twice. The test was conducted by outside agencies but he could not qualify. As such, he has been given opportunity to qualify typing test, but he did not qualify and he has been given compensation so section 25 (F) of the ID Act and Section 25 (H) of the ID Act are not applicable. The law cited by the workman is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case as he has been paid due compensation and he has been offered opportunities for regularisation.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the Central Warehousing Corporation in terminating the services of Sh. D. K. Singh, w.e.f. Feb. 88 is justified. The workman is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 10-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3334.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 109/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/8/2003-आई०आर०(विधि)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3334.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 109/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Grasim Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-29011/8/2003-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
CHENNAI**

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2004

**PRESENT:****K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer****INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 109/2003**

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the Management of Grasim Industries Ltd. Grasim Cement Division (S) and their workmen).

**BETWEEN:**

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant  
Tamil Manila Congress  
Thozhil Sangam

**AND**

1. The Managing Director, : II Party/Management  
Grasim Industries Ltd.,  
Grasim Cement Division (S)  
Reddipalayam Post.
2. Sri S. Gnanaprakasam
3. Sri A. Elavarsan
4. Sri N. K. Sharma & Sons, Contractor
5. Sri V. S. K. Projects Pvt. Ltd. Contractor

**Appearance:**

For the Claimant : M/s A. P. Peter Gunasekaran &  
B. Dharmaraj, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. Meenakshisundaram &  
No. 1 Dwarakanatham, Advocates.

For the Respondent : Mrs. M. R. Pramela, Advocate  
Nos. 2 & 3

For the Respondent : Mrs. D. Veda, Advocate  
Nos. 4 & 5

**AWARD**

The Central Governments Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29011/8/2003-IR(M) dated 17-06-2003 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the non-payment of bonus @ 20% for the year 2001-2002 to the Contract Workmen

engaged by the Contractors employed in the Grasim Industries Ltd. Cement Division South, Reddipalayam Post, Ariyalur is legal and justified and if not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 109/2003 and notices were issued to both the parties and both sides entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statements respectively.

3. The allegations in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows:—

The I Party/Union is working and fighting for the cause and welfare of the contract workers employed by the II Party/Management. As per the Arbitration Award there was specific directions in the award to avoid contract labourers except in loading (including packing) and unloading operations as stated by the first wage board and it is also mentioned that such labour shall be made regular departmental employee under the employer and made eligible to the same wages, DA bonus and other allowances under Award as other regular employees under the employer. It is further mentioned that they shall be given same wages, bonus and other benefits as are given to regular employees of the company. Therefore, the Respondent/Management is bound to pay bonus and other allowances to the contract workers as paid to regular employees. But in spite of the above said recommendation, the II Party/Management is not giving bonus and other benefits to the contract workers and is evading. Even after several representation, the II Party/Management has not given any assurance. Therefore the Petitioner Union has raised this dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). As per the Arbitration Award published by the Central Govt., the II Party/Management is bound to pay the benefits and other benefits to the contract workers equally as paid to the regular employees. The action of the II Party/Management in not complying with the Arbitration Award is against law and the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and denying bonus and other benefits to be given to contract workers is not justified. The II Party/Management is also prohibited under Section 25T of the Industrial Disputes Act and is also an offence punishable under sections, 25U & 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act. Hence, the Petitioner Union prays that an award may be passed holding the action of the II Party/Management in not giving bonus and other benefits to the contract employees is in violative of Award and consequently direct the II Party/Management to pay the same to the members of the Petitioner Union.

4. As against this, the II Party/Management in its Counter Statement has contended that the reference

deserves to be dismissed as not maintainable as against the II Party/Management. The said Arbitration Award was given under Clause 253 that it was in force from January, 1982 to 30-06-1986 as agreed by the parties themselves. Therefore, the claim made by the Petitioner Union is not maintainable before this forum. This II Party/Management has two units besides the mines where contract labour is used in accordance with Arbitration Award. The main unit is called as Unit No. 1 where the II Party/Management had hired the services of one contractor namely N. K. Sharma & Sons, the 4th Respondent in this dispute. The said contractor supplies labour only for loading, unloading and packing which are permitted under the arbitration award. Unit No. 2 is a mini cement plant with an installed and licensed capacity of 66,000 tonnes per annum. The Arbitration Award is exempted from the application of the Award as per the provision. In the mines, the II Party/Management hired the services of V.S.K. Projects Pvt. Ltd. namely the 5th Respondent who employs the contract labours working in mines for road maintenance work. The other two contractors namely S. Gnanaprakasam, 2nd Respondent and Mr. A. Elavarasan, 3rd Respondent herein also supply labourers for the purpose of housekeeping and gardening in the units and the residential colony provided by the II Party/Management to the staff. They are not connected with the work of manufacturing process. Therefore, these contractors will not be covered by Arbitration Award. The workmen who are represented by I Party Union are only workmen employed by contractors and not employees of the Respondent/Management and therefore, there exists no employer-employee relationship between the workmen and the II Party/Management. They were employed by contractors and paid by contractors. The I Party Union's claim for entitlement does not exist either under Award or on facts. Even if they have got any grievance, they can very well proceed against their employers and therefore, no claim can be made against the II Party/Management. This claim is made only to harass the II Party/Management. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. The 2nd Respondent in his Counter Statement has adopted the allegations of the 1st Respondent and he further says that the licence was first granted by Ministry of Labour, Government of India under Licence No. L-II/79/2000 dated 19-6-2000 for a period of one year for doing the work of labour supply of miscellaneous work in the establishment of II Party/Management. It was renewed upto 18-6-2004. This Respondent supplies labour for the purpose of house keeping and gardening in units and in the residential colony provided by II Party/Management to staff. Therefore, this Respondent will not come within the purview of the Award which is the basis for relief claimed by the I Party. Since the claim made by the Petitioner is for

the period from 2001-2002 and this Respondent having commenced business only in 2000 and not having made any profit need not pay bonus as claimed by the Petitioner. No averments are made in the Claim Statement to show the entitlement of the contract workers to claim as against this Respondent. Hence, he prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

6. The 3rd Respondent in its Counter Statement alleged more or less the similar allegations raised by the II Party/Management.

7. Further, the 4th Respondent in its Counter Statement has more or less raised similar plea as that of the 2nd Respondent and it further stated that in a licence granted by Ministry of Labour, Government of India under Licence No. L-II/155/2000 dated 10-11-2000 for a period of one year for doing the work of packing and loading of cement bags in the establishment of II Party/Management and it was renewed upto 9-11-2004. Hence, the 4th Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

8. Similarly, the 5th Respondent in its Counter Statement has raised more or less similar allegations made by the 4th Respondent and this Respondent also prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

9. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are :—

- (i) "Whether the non-payment of bonus @ 20% for the year 2001-2002 to the contract workmen engaged by the contractors employed in the 1st Respondent's Cement Division South, Reddipalayam Post is legal and justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief the concerned employees are entitled?"

Point :—

10. This case is pending before this Tribunal from 17-6-2003. Even though the parties have filed Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively, the I Party/claimant has never appeared before this Tribunal to conduct the case. Even after several reminders to advocates, the I Party/Petitioner have never appeared before this Court. Therefore, the Petitioner was set ex-parte.

11. Under these circumstances, this Tribunal has to look into the question 'whether the concerned employees are entitled for the payment of bonus as alleged by them?'

12. No document has been produced before this Tribunal and it is not established before this Tribunal that

how the concerned employees of the Petitioner Union are entitled for bonus as claimed by them. Though the Petitioner Union alleged that as per the Arbitration Award published in Govt. Notification, the workmen concerned are entitled for bonus, no Award has been produced before this Court to scrutinize the same. Under such circumstances, since the Petitioner has not produced any document nor examined themselves with regard to their entitlement to get bonus, I am not inclined to hold that the concerned employees of the Petitioner Union are entitled to the bonus claimed by them. Under such circumstances, I find this point against the Petitioner.

**Point No. 2 :—**

The next point to be decided in this case to what relief the concerned employees are entitled ?

13. In view of my finding that the Petitioner has not established before this Tribunal with regard to their entitlement to get bonus from the II Party/Management, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by them.

14. Thus, the reference is disposed of accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 30th September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

**Witnesses Examined :—**

On either side : None

**Documents Marked :—**

On either side : Nil

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3335.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बर्न स्टैंडर्ड. के. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/91/2001-आई.आर.(विधि)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3335.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 45/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-11-2004.

[No. L-29011/91/2001-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
CHENNAI**

Tuesday the 21st September, 2004

**PRESENT:**

K. JAYARAMAN,  
Presiding Officer

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 45/2002**

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Burn Standard Company Ltd. Salem and their workmen)

**BETWEEN:**

Sri P. Samiappan : I Party/Workman

**AND**

The General Manager, : II Party/Management  
Burn Standard Company Ltd.  
Salem

**APPEARANCE:**

For the Workman : M/s. S. Arunachalam &  
C. Regurajan, Advocates

For the Management : Mr. M.R. Raghavan, Advocate.

**AWARD**

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-29011/91/2001-IR(M) dated 06-05-2002 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Salem in terminating the services of the workman Sri P. Samiappan, P.F.

No. 4311 is justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I.D. No. 45/2002 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their Claim Statement and Counter Statement respectively.

3. The allegations in the Petitioner Statement are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner was working as Mines Maistry in the Respondent/Management. While he was acting as maistry, he was chargesheeted. The allegation of the Respondent/Management is that they have received a anonymous petition sent in the name of A.K.R. Mines workers without any date and signature, which contains the allegations to the effect that the Petitioner has received bribe from some of the employees of the Respondent/Management to get some undue advantage by illegal means. The Respondent's security and vigilance officer has enquired the persons who alleged to have given bribe and it was alleged that one Mr. Muthu and his wife Mrs. Chinnaponnu gave bribe of Rs. 21,000 to the Petitioner to effect their voluntary retirement. Secondly, one Mrs. Arisiammal alleged to have given Rs. 2000 to the Petitioner to get a job for her sister's son Mr. Palanichamy against the rules of the company. Thirdly, one Mr. Govindan alleged to have given Rs. 10,000 to the Petitioner to get him pecuniary benefits arising out his voluntary retirement. The Petitioner submitted his explanation to the charges levelled against him, but it was not accepted and domestic enquiry was ordered to be conducted against the Petitioner. Though the management as examined nine witnesses and also marked 11 documents in support of their claim, the management has not established the charges levelled against the Petitioner. But, on the other hand, the Enquiry Officer accepted the hearsay evidence of the witnesses and has come to a conclusion that the charges framed against the Petitioner has been proved. While the said enquiry was pending the Petitioner was again issued with charge memo dated 24-5-2000 on the allegation that the Petitioner has misused his position as mines maistry and gave 15 workers of his union excess incentives of Rs. 23,400 for the months of October, November and December, 1999 for the production not given by them. Even for this charge also the Petitioner has given his explanation and it was also not accepted by the Respondent/Management. The enquiry was conducted with the biased evidence. Even in this enquiry also, the Enquiry Officer held that the charges were proved against the Petitioner. The findings of the Enquiry Officer in both the cases are perverse and evidence of some witnesses refuted during their cross examination of witnesses and this was also defended by the management representative.

Therefore, the findings of the Enquiry Officer is perverse and on the basis of the perverse findings, the Respondent/Management has issued 2nd show cause notice and the management has rejected the contention of the Petitioner in his reply and passed an order of dismissal against the Petitioner on 9-9-2000. Even the appeal preferred by the Petitioner before the Managing Director was rejected on 17-10-2000. The enquiry conducted by the Respondent/Management was not fair and proper and the principles of natural justice has been violated. The Vigilance Officer who have conducted the preliminary enquiry has been made the Presenting Officer in respect of the first part of the enquiry and as witness, he was allowed to cross examine the witnesses. The Presenting Officer has been allowed to cross examine the management witnesses too without their being treated as hostile witnesses. The management witnesses were threatened by the officers. The findings of the Enquiry Officer is not based on proper appreciation of evidence of the witnesses. The second part of the charge is also not fair and proper. The enquiry conducted was not on principles of natural justice. Therefore, the findings of the Enquiry Officer is totally perverse and based on conjectures and surmises. In any event, the punishment of dismissal awarded to the Petitioner is highly disproportionate. Hence, for all these reasons, the Petitioner prays that an award may be passed directing the Respondent to reinstate him into service with back wages, continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement has contended that no doubt the Petitioner was employed as maistry. During his employment with the Respondent he has indulged in serious and grave misconducts, hence charges were framed on 14-2-2000 and 24-5-2000. Since the explanation submitted by the Petitioner was not satisfactory and acceptable to the charges levelled against him, two individual enquiries were ordered to enquiry into the charges levelled against him. The Petitioner participated in the enquiries fully and enquiries were conducted in accordance with principles of natural justice and all opportunities were afforded to the Petitioner to place his defence in the enquiry. In the two enquiries, it was found ultimately that the charges were proved through reports dated 20-5-2000 and 23-8-2000. The excess payment of incentives made to 15 workmen resulting in financial loss to the company, hence, the authorities found that the charges framed against him have been proved and they have issued 2nd show cause notice and after gone through the explanation given by the Petitioner which was neither satisfactory nor acceptable, they have come to the conclusion to dismiss the Petitioner from service. Further, the Respondent/Management had also lost its faith and confidence on the Petitioner who was employed with them in a responsible position as maistry in mines. Hence, they



have passed an order of dismissal from service. The appeal preferred by the Petitioner was also rejected by an order dated 23-11-2000. The Petitioner was dismissed from service for the misconduct committed by him, which were proved in a properly held domestic enquiry. The misconducts committed by the Petitioner were grave and serious in nature and therefore, the punishment of dismissal was warranted and it cannot be said to be disproportionate to the gravity of the misconducts. The allegation of victimisation is baseless and misleading. Further, it cannot be said that the Enquiry Officer is wrong in accepting the hearsay evidence. Further, it is a well settled law that Enquiry Officer is not bound to follow the provisions of Evidence Act. Therefore, the findings of the Enquiry Officer are just, proper and not perverse and based on evidence given by the witnesses. It is false to allege that Presenting Officer has been permitted to cross examine management witnesses without treating him as hostile. The Presenting Officer has elicited the required evidence from the witnesses by way of re-examination only and he is in law bound to do so. Hence, for all these reasons, the Respondent prays that the claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. In these circumstances, the points for my consideration are—

- (i) "Whether the action of the Respondent/Management in terminating the services of the Petitioner is justified?"
- (ii) "To what relief, the Petitioner is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. It is admitted case of both sides that the Petitioner was employed as maistry in the Respondent/Management and the Respondent has received anonymous letter alleging that the Petitioner has received bribe for undue consideration and a preliminary enquiry was conducted by the Vigilance Officer of the Respondent/Management and after investigation, it was found that three persons have alleged to have given bribe and a charge was framed against the Petitioner. Subsequently, second charge was also framed against the Petitioner on the ground that he has misused his position as Mines Maistry and for 15 workers of the union, he gave excess incentive to the tune of Rs. 72,600/- for the months of October, November and December, 1999 for the production not given by them. In this case, the Respondent/Management has filed two sets of documents with regard to the charges framed against the Petitioner and also the findings given by the Enquiry Officer and orders passed in that enquiry as Ex.M1 and M2. Both sides have not examined any oral evidence with regard to these allegations.

7. On behalf of the Petitioner, the learned counsel for the Petitioner has submitted written arguments, wherein

it is alleged that on the sets of two charges, the first set contains three allegations. The first allegation is that the Petitioner has taken bribe amount of Rs. 21,000/- from one Sri Muthu and his wife Smt. Chinnaponnu that he could get permission for retirement of Muthu and his wife Smt. Chinnaponnu under voluntary retirement scheme by giving the amount to higher officials. The 2nd allegation is that the Petitioner has received Rs. 2000/- from Smt. Arisiammal in the guise of getting fitter trainee post in the company for her sister's son Mr. Palanichamy, contrary to practice of appointing trainees only direct legal heirs of the workers. The third allegation is that the Petitioner has received bribe of Rs. 10,000/- from one Mr. Govindan that he will help him in getting retirement under voluntary retirement scheme and thus, he alleged to have committed misconducts. In the second set of charge, it is alleged that the Petitioner has written excess production than the actual one and has become cause for the loss of Rs. 72,6000/- to the company, as it was given as incentive to 15 workers during the months of October, November & December, 1999. It is also alleged that the Petitioner has failed to collect norms cards for the above mentioned months, even after getting specific instruction to that effect from Mr. Mani in order to cover his misconduct. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is alleged that though the management has alleged that in mines nearly 70 to 80 labourers alleged to have given bribe to the Petitioner, in the investigation the Vigilance Officer has obtained three statements from three persons, who have alleged to have given bribe as per the first charge. It is also contended on behalf of the Petitioner that the past record of the Petitioner is not a tainted one and it was appeared that he was a trade union activist and he was the Vice President of the FITU union. It is further alleged that since the Enquiry Officer and the Presenting Officer and also the witnesses examined in that case are employees of the Respondent/Management, who have framed charges against the Petitioner and since they were employees of the Respondent/Management only to help the management and as an act of victimisation, the management has taken this stand. Though the Enquiry Officer has given a finding that the charges framed against the Petitioner were proved against him in the first set, the findings of the Enquiry Officer is perverse as it is not supported by any oral or documentary evidence. Regarding the bribe alleged to have given by Mr. Muthu and Smt. Shinnaponnu, the complaint under Ex.M5 dated 24-1-2000 has not been proved by the Respondent/Management. Further, the said persons have also given a letter under Ex.W2 in which they have retracted from the contention mentioned in Ex.M5. No one either Mr. Muthu or Smt. Chinnaponnu or a person who has written the letter namely Mr. Venkatesh adduced any oral evidence before the enquiry. On the other hand, the management has marked Ex.M12 purported to be written by one Mr. Subramani, who is the employee of management stating

that the Petitioner has requested Mr. Muthu and Mrs. Chinnaponnu not to come forward to give oral evidence against him. The Petitioner has objected for marking these documents, but any how, the Enquiry Officer with a pre-determined mind has marked the same and the Enquiry Officer should not have accepted the letter of Mr. Subramani and it shows he is perverse and also having pre determined mind.

8. But, on the other hand, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that even at the time of marking the document, the management wanted to examine Mr. P. Subramani, but on the other hand, the Petitioner has requested the Enquiry Officer to mark documents without examining the said witnesses and he has no objection for marking the document on the side of the Respondent/Management. The learned counsel for the Respondent further contended that the enquiry was conducted totally in a fair and proper manner and domestic Tribunal need not be allergic to hearsay evidence and the Supreme Court and High Court have held that the Tribunal like Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts need not discard the hearsay evidence and need not bound to follow the provisions of Evidence Act in the domestic enquiry.

9. Again, the learned counsel for the Petitioner contended that with regard to the allegation of Smt. Arisiammal, there are lot of contradictions in the evidence of Mrs. Arisiammal and her sister's son Mr. Palanichamy. But, the Enquiry Officer has come to a different conclusion even though there are lot of contradictions in the evidence of Smt. Arisiammal and Mr. Palanichamy with regard to payment of Rs. 2000/- to the Petitioner and therefore, the findings given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse. Further, it is argued on behalf of the Petitioner with regard to third allegation that the bribe alleged to have been given by Mr. Govindan, in his evidence, the said Mr. Govindan has deposed that he did not give any money to the Petitioner and further he added that his signature was obtained from him without reading out the statement in Ex.M4. But, the Enquiry Officer has come to a different conclusion which clearly proves that he has pre-determined in this case and has given a perverse finding.

10. But, as against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the Enquiry Officer has given reasons for not accepting the evidence of Mr. Govindan and has come to a different conclusion which cannot be said that his findings is perverse.

11. The learned counsel for the Petitioner further contended that with regard to second set of charge, the said charge has not been proved with adequate oral or documentary evidence. The Presenting Officer and witness

MW1 of the management clearly stated that in their cross examination that he does not know the working pattern of mines fully and he has also stated that he has seen lot of difference between the production account of stock builder diary and norms book and incentive books and such is the stand of the management witness, the Enquiry Officer should not have believed one portion of the witness that the Petitioner has given incentive to workers of his union to the tune of Rs. 72,600/-. Further, the management witness MW5 & MW6 when they narrated the exact pattern of taking account of production in mines, who are the immediate involving persons, the Enquiry Officer is wrong in rejecting their evidences and this clearly shows the perversity of the findings of the Enquiry Officer. Further, the allegation against the Petitioner that he failed to collect norm cards of October, November and December, 1999 has not been proved by the management and further MW6 Mr. Vijayakanthan has clearly stated that the Petitioner was not present when the so called allegation made against the Petitioner, hence the Enquiry Officer has given a perverse finding that the charges were proved against the Petitioner.

12. As against this, the learned counsel for the Respondent contended that the Enquiry Officer after scrutinising the evidences given by the management and also the evidences given on the side of the Petitioner has come to a conclusion that the management has clearly established the fact that the Petitioner was the root cause for mismanagement and also for over-payment of incentive to the union members. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the findings given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse. Further, the Enquiry Officer has clearly stated the reasons for not accepting the evidence given on the side of the Petitioner. Under such circumstances, at no stretch of imagination, it can be said that the Enquiry Officer is pre-determined for supporting the case of the Respondent/Management.

13. It is further alleged on behalf of the Petitioner that even though the Petitioner has submitted his explanation with summary of different entries in the stock builder diary, norms notes for all the three months namely October, November, & December, 1999 which clearly shows that there was more production submitted to the company than the entries in the above diary, note book and which was marked as Ex. W4 and it clearly proves that there was excess submission of production 91 tones, 73 tones and 87 tones for the months of October, November, and December, 1999 respectively. But, the Enquiry Officer has given a finding to the effect that these entries were made in acquiring time as cubic feet out for final calculation. Which was made as tonnage. Therefore, this itself has been accounted for the side of the company and the finding is perverse and



without any justification and even all the workers who gave evidence on the side of the Petitioner denied receiving of any excess incentives, the Enquiry Officer has not acted fairly but bent on proving the charges by extraneous consideration.

14. As against this, the Respondent contended that even though the Petitioner contended that the finding was given on extraneous consideration, it is not alleged what is extraneous consideration given to or taken by the Enquiry Officer, hence it is made as an afterthought and only to prejudice the mind of this Tribunal. Though the Petitioner alleged that Petitioner's witnesses have given supporting evidence on behalf of the Petitioner, the Enquiry Officer has clearly stated for what reasons, he is not believing the evidence given on the side of the Petitioner. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the finding given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse or without any justification. Further, though the Petitioner alleged that he was victimized, he has not established this fact with any satisfactory evidence. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the domestic enquiry held against the Petitioner is without any justification or without following the natural justice.

15. I find much force in the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent because though the Petitioner alleged that the Enquiry Officer has given a perverse finding, the Petitioner has not established before this Tribunal that the findings given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse. Further as contended by the learned counsel for the Respondent, the Petitioner has not established the fact of victimisation by the Respondent/Management. On the other hand, the Enquiry Officer's findings clearly established that the charges have been proved by the materials produced before him. Under such circumstances, I am not inclined to accept the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the findings given by the Enquiry Officer and the punishment imposed on the basis of domestic enquiry are without any justification. A such, I find this point in favour of the Respondent/Management.

#### Point No. 2 :—

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled ?

16. In view of my foregoing finding that the findings of the domestic enquiry is justified, I find the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him.

17. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 21st September, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

#### Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

#### Documents Marked :—

For the I party/Workman : Nil

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	20-05-00	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M2	23-08-00	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3336.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार में, मद्रास सीमेंट्स लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 181/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/16/2004-आई.आर.(विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3336.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 181/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Madras Cements Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-11-04.

[No. L-29025/16/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present :— Shri E. Ismail, B.Sc., LL.B.,  
Presiding Officer

Dated the 19th day of October, 2004

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. NO. 181/2003

**BETWEEN:**

Sri Kantheti Ramakrishna Vara Prasad,  
S/o K. Venkateswarlu,  
C/o A. Rajendra Babu,  
H. No.6-3-596/60 (780),  
Venkataramana Colony,  
Khairatabad,  
Hyderabad.

...Petitioner

**AND**

The Vice-President (MFG),  
M/s. Madras Cements Limited,  
Kumaraswamy Raja Nagar,  
Jaggiahpet Taluk,  
Krishan District.

...Respondent

**APPEARANCES:**

For the Petitioner : M/s. A. Rajendra Babu,  
G. Venkateswara Rao,  
K. Sivaramprasad &  
P. Rameswara Prasad, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. Raj Kishan Mehra &  
B. Y. Narayana Reddy, Advocates

**AWARD**

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts as mentioned in the petition are : That the Petitioner joined the Respondent organization as per proceedings dated 4-4-88 as dresser and has been working continuously to the utmost satisfaction of his superiors. On 26-9-2000 he was issued with a charge sheet stating, "Despite our earlier show cause notices served to you and your assurance of regular attendance, you still continue to remain absent off and on, in sheer disregard to your responsibilities". That due to ill-health he applied for two days leave on 14-2-2000 and 15-2-2000. He was treated by Dr. V. Satish and found that he was suffering from Jaundice. Hence, he applied for extension of leave on 16-2-2000. Subsequently, after recovery of illness he went to report for duty on 21-3-2000 and officers did not permit him to join. Officers asked the applicant to sign on some blank papers for reconsideration of his employment and the applicant signed on blank papers. Since then, he was waiting, but an enquiry was conducted. The Management had no right or authority to issue telegram on 17-2-2000 to

attend before the medical officer when the applicant was suffering from Jaundice. Applicant sent a telegram and also leave letter through his wife for extension of leave but the officers of the Respondent want only ignored the same in this regard and various other allegations are made against the enquiry and it was said that on the assurance of the witnesses examined before the Enquiry Officer, that the Petitioner will be let off with minor punishment, he signed some more blank papers and ultimately he was removed from service which is illegal, arbitrary and he is entitled for reinstatement with back wages and the dismissal order dated 8-2-2001 may be set aside by ordering his reinstatement with back wages and consequential benefits.

3. A counter was filed stating that the Petitioner was working as a dresser in the dispensary of the Respondent company which was catering medical services to their workmen and their families. Since there is only one dresser, his absence will dislocate the whole work of the dispensary putting the patients to great hardship. The Petitioner applied for leave of absence for two days on 14th and 15th February, 2000 and extended his leave for three more days from 16-2-2000 to 19-2-2000. That he was suffering from Jaundice and the Petitioner was habitual absentee himself previously also to the Petitioner asking him to appear before the company's Chief Medical Officer for the medical check-up. The Petitioner neither appeared before the Chief Medical Officer for the medical check up. The Petitioner neither appeared before the Chief Medical Officer nor he attended for his duties on 20-2-2000. So the Petitioner was unauthorizedly absent from duty without obtaining prior permission. In the past also he was absent unauthorizedly for three times and departmental enquiries conducted the domestic enquiry for unauthorized absenteeism and after receiving the enquiry reports, since the Petitioner apologized he was let off with minor punishment. Unauthorized absence without prior permission has been habitual to the Petitioner. For his unauthorized absence for the period from 16-2-2000 to 19-2-2000, the Respondent issued a show cause notice to the Petitioner dated 26-2-2000. The Respondent also kept him under suspension for the charges levelled against him. The Petitioner submitted his reply on 25-3-2000 which was not convincing. Hence, an enquiry was conducted following the principles of natural justice and the Petitioner was found guilty of the charges. Hence, a second show cause notice dated 26-9-2000 was issued to him proposing the action. The Petitioner submitted his reply dated 6-10-2000 and as there was no valid reason the Petitioner was dismissed from service w.e.f. 7-2-2001 by order dated 8-2-2001. A statement of accounts in full and final settlement were served on the Petitioner. On 25-8-2001 he refused to accept the same. The allegation of the Petitioner that he was asked to sign on some blank papers and he reported for duty on 21-3-2000, all were false. Hence, he is not entitled for any relief.

4. The Petitioner's counsel conceded by filing a memo that the domestic enquiry is validly conducted.

Hence, arguments were heard under Sec. 11A about the quantum of punishment by both the counsels for Petitioner and Respondent.

5. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that the Petitioner originally applied for leave on 14-2-2000 and 15-2-2000, in this two days he was treated by Dr. V. Satish and another and as he was suffering from Jaundice, he extended leave by further three days and after recovery from Jaundice on 21-3-2000 he was not permitted to join in duty and advised to sign on ~~some~~ blank papers. He further submits that after all he has put in 12 years of service and the dismissal is too harsh a punishment. Therefore he submits that he may be reinstated. He also relies on 1997 (1) LLJ High Court of Rajasthan page 241, wherein held that, "Reference by the State Government after a long lapse of 12 years—would not really serve as an alternative remedy—it was manifest that it was a single act of continued absence on the part of the writ petitioner—He had been writing letters to his employer praying for leave and/or extension thereof". The removal was set aside and a minor punishment was given to him of stoppage of three increments with cumulative effect. He also relied on 1996 (7) Supreme Court cases page 634, wherein it was held that, "Constable absenting himself for one day in each of three different years—such absence held, does not amount to regular absence negating efficiency—discharge, improper—hence, reinstatement without back wages directed—however, liable to action in future if he absents without permission for more than one day in a single year". He also relied on 2004 (4) Supreme Court cases page 560, wherein it was held that, "Police constable—absence of more than two months on medical grounds with sanction of leave—held, cannot be regarded as a grave misconduct. He was reinstated". He also relied on the judgement of 1999 (5) ALD page 735 of High Court of A.P., wherein it was held that, "Labour Court is duty bound to reappreciate the evidence even in cases where the workman files a memo conceding as to the validity of the domestic inquiry". And he relied on various other judgements and prayed that the Petitioner may be reinstated with all attendant benefits.

6. The Learned Counsel for the Respondent submits that in 12 years the Petitioner had 9 warnings, 7 for absenteeism, one for drunkenness, and one for another cause and besides this there was two other domestic enquiries, one held in 1996 where during the year 1996 he was unauthorizedly absent for six days and then he was held guilty. Similarly in 1998 also he was issued with a charge sheet for habitual absenteeism without leave, wherein all his previous warning letters were marked and ultimately the final enquiry for which the charge sheet was issued and the charges were proved against him and he was dismissed from service and it is an essential service, he is a dresser working in the dispensary, what makes him run to the private doctors for his treatment. In spite of

asking him to come over and report to the C.M.O. he did not do so. The Respondent counsel also relied on a case reported in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, wherein it was held that once workman was found to have committed for and domestic enquiry was conducted, Labour Court could not interfere with quantum of punishment by invoking Sec. 11A. Hence, he prays that the petition may be dismissed.

7. It may be noted that the previous enquiry also for about 6 days absence, and here he was placed under suspension. No doubt, his track record is not up to the mark, i.e. he has been absenting himself frequently. Not only that it is also stated that he was once warned for drunkenness also. So however, the judgements relied by the Learned Counsel for the Respondent about defrauding the Management about some issuing tickets by a conductor or Punjab Roadways where the Petitioner had intentionally issued tickets of less denomination to the passengers and causing loss to the Management to the tune of Rs.32.45 paise. So that is not applicable here. If the Petitioner was absent for longer period, it would have found place in the counter. In fact nothing is mentioned about 9 warnings etc., in the counter. So what is not pleaded in the counter cannot be relied on. The petitioner is aged about 42 years. He has put in 12 years of service and he has been dismissed from 7-2-2001 vide order dated 8-2-2001. Hence, the order dated 8-2-2001 dismissing the Petitioner from service from 7-2-2001 is hereby set aside and an award is passed in the following terms: "The petitioner shall be reinstated within 30 days from the publication of this award on the last pay drawn. His services from 1988 to 7-2-2001 shall be calculated for the purposes of terminal benefits and the order dated 8-2-2001 dismissing him from services w.e.f. 7-2-2001 is hereby set aside. He will not be entitled for any back wages and the service from 8-2-2001 till he is reinstated will not be counted for any purpose. I think the said punishment is sufficient, therefore I do not propose any other alternate punishment.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 19th day of October, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
NIL	NIL

#### Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3337.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 89/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-40012/39/99-आई.आर.(डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3337.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 89/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour-Court, Bangalore, now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 30-11-2004.

[No. L-40012/39/99-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT

"SHRAM SADAN", III MAIN, III CROSS, II  
PHASE, TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR,  
BANGALORE-560022

Dated 8th November, 2004

#### PRESENT:

Shri A.R. Siddiqui Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 89/99

#### I Party

Shri A. Nagaraja,  
Veerandana Halli Village,  
Gowribidanur Taluk,  
Distt Kolar-563101

#### II Party

The Telecom District Manager,  
Telecommunication Department,  
Kolar District,  
Kolar-563101

#### AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section

10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order. No. L-40012/39/99/IR (DU) dated 26th July 1999, for adjudication on the following schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the Telecom District Manager, Kolar is legal and justified in refusing employment to Shri A. Nagaraj? If not; to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the first party workman, as made out, in the Claim Statement briefly, stated is that he was appointed by the Second Party Management as the Casual Mazdoor in Coaxial Cable Project with effect from 24-5-1985 and was discharging permanent nature of work continuously till 25-2-1988. He once again worked from 1-5-90 to 30-10-1995 and thereafter he was stopped from work as per the instructions of the higher authorities; that the action of the Second Party management in retrenching the services of the workman w.e.f. 1-11-1995 is illegal, unjust, unfair and in violation of provisions of Section 25F (A&B) of the ID Act so also Section 25N of the said act; that the action of the management in retrenching his services illegally amounts to a clear case of unfair labour practice and an act of victimization and so also against the principles of natural justice and fair play; that the workman raised an Industrial dispute before the jurisdictional Conciliation Officer and conciliation proceedings ended in failure due to hostile and non co-operative attitude of the management and therefore the present reference. He requested the court to pass an award in declaring the action of the management as illegal and directing it to reinstate him in service with continuity of service and full backwages and all other consequential benefits.

3. The management by its Counter Statement while denying the case of the workman that he was working with it since 24-5-1985, however, admitted that the workman worked with the management from May 1990 to 24th October 1995 and he did not work with the management regularly and that he used to remain absent and take breaks in his service without intimation to the management. It was contended that the workman was a casual mazdoor engaged on daily wages and the work he was discharging was not permanent in nature but was casual, seasonal and intermittent in nature. While denying the contention that the workman was refused work it was contended that he himself did not turn up for duty and his whereabouts were not known to the management till he filed a written complaint. However, due to the ban on recruitment by the Department of Telecommunication, the management was not able to provide any sort of casual work to the workman. It was contended that the workman was irregular and was unauthorisedly absent from duty and his whereabouts were not known to the management therefore, he having failed to attend the work regularly cannot make an allegation that

the management has not complied with the provisions of Section 25F (a & b) and Section 25N of the ID Act and in the result it was a case of unfair labour practice or a case of victimization as alleged by the workman; as there was a ban on recruitment in engaging casual mazdoor for work, management was unable to provide work to the workman in the light of the guidelines and instructions issued by the department of telecommunication and he was also not provided with the work there being no casual work in existence. It was further contented that the workman has not fulfilled the conditions as laid down for temporary status for casual mazdoors as per the instructions issued by the department vide letter No. 269-4/93-STN-II dated 17-12-1993 in as much as he remained absent from duty since October 1995. Therefore, the action taken by the management is legal and justified and the reference is liable to be dismissed.

4. During the course of the trial the management on its behalf examined one witness as MW1 and got marked 3 documents at Ex. M1 to M3 whereas the workman examined himself as WW1 and got marked 2 documents Ex. W1 & W2. Ex. M1 is the reply dated 12-9-98 given by the Telecom District Manager, Kolar on behalf of the management in response to the notice dated 3-8-98 issued by the Conciliation Officer on the complaint filed by the workman. Ex. M2 is the attested copy of the statement for the period and number of the days the workman worked with the management and Ex. M3 is the above said notice dated 3-8-98 issued by the Conciliation Officer to the management. Ex. W1 is said to be the work book pertaining to the workman for having worked with the management from 24-5-1985 to 15-2-1988 and from 1-5-90 to 30-10-95 showing M.R. No. and number of days and Ex. W2 is the conciliation failure report.

5. I would like to refer the statement of MW1 and WW1 in their examination in Chief as well as cross examination as found relevant and necessary.

6. Learned counsel for the management vehemently argued that there are no documents produced by the workman to show that he worked continuously for a period of 240 days in a calendar year of 1995 and therefore, the testimony of WW1 is not sufficient and legal to suggest that his services were illegally terminated or retrenched in violation of provisions of Section 25F (a & b) of the ID Act. it was contented that Ex. W1 said to be a work book produced by the first party does not disclose that it pertained to him and that it was issued by the management. He contended that the first party was being engaged on daily wage basis as a Casual Mazdoor whenever the work was available with the management. He contended that the first party himself remained absent from duty and his whereabouts were not known till he raised the dispute in

the Conciliation Officer and thereafter he could not be provided with the work as the casual work was not available and so also in the light of the instructions given by the department of telecommunication not to engage any casual worker. Therefore, question of reinstatement of the workman who was just a casual worker not appointed in accordance with rules and against permanent vacancy, does not arise. Whereas, the learned counsel for the workman argued that there is sufficient, legal and satisfactory evidence brought on record not only in the statement of the workman but also in the form of documentary evidence at Ex. W1 & Ex. M2 and in the very admissions made by MW1 to show that the workman was in the service of the management right from the year 1985 till the month of October 1995 and that he was refused work from 1-1-1995 without any notice or intimation and therefore, the workman having worked with the management for a period of not less than 10 years and having worked continuously for a period of 240 days in a calendar year, immediately, preceding the termination of his services without compliance of provisions of Section 25F(a&b) tant amounts to a case of retrenchment as defined under Section 2(00) of the ID Act and since there was no compliance of Section 25 F(a&b), the retrenchment amounts to illegal termination and is liable to be set aside as illegal and void abinitio and therefore, the workman is entitled to reinstatement with backwages and continuity of service and other benefits.

7. After having gone through the records I find substance in the arguments advanced for the workman that the refusal of work to him by the management w.e.f. 1-11-1995 tant amounts to illegal retrenchment. The workman in his statement before this tribunal has sworn to the effect that he worked with the management from the year 1985 to 1988 in the Bangalore Division in Coaxial Cable Project and from the year 1990 to 1995 he worked in the said capacity at Kolar department of the management. He further stated that he worked continuously up till 30-10-1995 and he was refused the work from 1-11-1995. This statement of the workman has remained to be unshaken in his cross examination for the management. However, as contended for the management there is no documentary evidence pressed into service on behalf of the workman for the period he said to have worked from the year 1985 to 1988. The work book at Ex. W1 of which support was taken by the workman to show that he worked during the said period does not help his case as it does not disclose that he worked in Coaxial Cable Project at Bangalore as stated by him. This book refers to the place as Cannanore, which is not the case of the workman. Now, the next question to be considered would be whether the workman worked with the management from the year 1990 till 30th October 1995 and that during the year 1995 he worked continuously for a period of 240 days immediately preceding termination

of his services. This fact as argued for the workman has been very much proved and established in the oral testimony of MW1 as well as the aforesaid statement at Ex. M2 produced and marked on behalf of the management, itself. In his examination chief MW1 in no uncertain terms says that the workman worked as casual worker from the year 1990 to 1995 and he was attending the cable work on the basis of daily wages. However, he added to say that during the said period the first party (workman) has not worked continuously and that he worked with certain breaks. He further admitted that the workman has worked for more than 240 days. In his cross examination he admitted that from the year 1990 to 1995 he worked at Kolar. He further admitted in his cross examination that during the year 1994 the workman has worked for 312 days. From the perusal of the above said statement at Ex. M2 it can be very well gathered that the workman worked with the management from the month of July 1990 till October 1995. As seen above it was admitted by MW1 that the workman worked for a period of 312 days during the year 1994. This fact is also borne out from the statement of Ex. M2. From the above said statement again it is disclosed that during the year 1995 the workman worked for a period of 279 days i.e. for a period of more than 240 days in the above said calendar year. Therefore, going by the very statement of MW1 and the statement of Ex. M2 filed by the management itself it gets very much clear that during the year 1994 as well as in the year 1995 the workman worked continuously for a period of 240 days and more immediately preceding the termination of his services w.e.f. 1-11-95. Therefore, this being the admitted position of fact, the position of law certainly must come to the rescue of the workman. Since the workman has fulfilled the conditions of the provisions of Section 25 (B) having worked continuously for a period of 240 days in a calendar year preceding immediately before he was refused work, the action of the management tant amounts to retrenchment as defined under Section 2(oo) of the ID Act. Undisputedly the management has not complied with the provisions of Section 25 (a&b) of the ID Act and therefore, the retrenchment amounts to illegal termination of the services in violation of the above provisions of law. Consequent upon, the termination of the services of the workman shall have to be held illegal and void abinitio. Now coming to the question of the reliefs, undisputedly the workman was being engaged on daily wages working as casual mazdoor. His appointment certainly was not in accordance with the rules. The contention of the management that under the instructions and guidelines of department of Telecommunication, the workman has not been provided with work and engaged any more of daily wage basis has not been disputed on behalf of the workman. Therefore, he being a casual worker, engaged as a Casual Mazdoor on daily wage basis and the said work, now, not

being available with the management and that there is a ban from the department not to take services on daily wage basis it will not be in the interest of justice to burden the management with the reinstatement of the workman. Coming to the relief of the backwages, the termination of the workman having been held illegal, in normal course he should have been paid full backwages from the date of termination till the date of the award to be passed in his favour. First of all he cannot be paid backwages for the period from the date of termination till the date he raised the dispute with the Conciliation Officer. He was terminated as seen above w.e.f. 1-1-1995 and whereas he approached the Conciliation Officer raising the dispute in the year 1998. From Ex. M3 which is the notice copy issued to the management calling upon it to attend the conciliation proceedings it is revealed that the notice was issued to the management in the month of August 1988 and therefore, it can be presumed that somewhere in the month of August or a month prior thereto the workman approached the Conciliation Officer. Therefore, from 1-11-1995 till August 1988 no backwages can be granted to the workman particularly there being no explanation offered on his behalf as to why he did not raise the dispute with the Conciliation Officer earlier to the month of August 1988. Now the next question to be decided would be **whether he could get backwages from the month of September 1998 till the date of award in question.** The workman in the normal course could not have been denied full backwages for the aforesaid period unless it was established by the management that he was gainfully employed during the said period. The management witness, MW1 in his deposition before this Tribunal no where uttered a single word with regard to the gainful employment or otherwise of the workman when he was away from the service of the management during the said period. Likewise, it was also incumbent on the part of the workman to disclose before this tribunal as to whether he was gainfully employed or not when he was not in the service of the management during the above said period. Very strangely, the workman who was examined before this tribunal was conspicuously silent on this aspect of the case. Therefore, there being lack of evidence both on the part of the retrenchment compensation to be paid to the workman and salary to be paid in lieu of the notice of one month and also taking into account the fact that the workman just worked as Casual Mazdoor earning daily wages, it appears to be a fit case to pay him certain amount in lumpsum as compensation for the loss of his services to the management and it appears to me that ends of justice will meet if he is ordered to be paid a sum of Rs. 75,000 towards his full and final settlement of the claim against the management. Accordingly the reference is allowed and following award is passed.

#### AWARD

The management is directed to pay a sum of Rs. 75,000 towards the full and final settlement of the claim



of the workman. He shall be paid the above said amount within the period of 3 months from the date of publication of this award. In case of failure, the aforesaid amount shall carry interest at the rate of 9 per cent after the expiry of a period of 3 months.

(Dictated to P.A. transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 8th November, 2004)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3338.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या एलसीआईडी-186/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 30-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40025/26/2004-आईआर(डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2004

S.O. 3338.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. LCID-186/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of D/o Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 30-11-2004.

[No. L-40025/26/2004-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT : Shri E. Ismail, B.Sc., LL.B., Presiding  
Officer

Dated the 27th day of September, 2004

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. NO. 186/2003

Between :

Sri N. Vijaya Kumar,  
S/o N. V. Subbaiah,  
C/o Sri K. Balagopal,  
6-3-609/10/5, Upstairs,  
Anandnagar colony,  
Khairatabad, Hyderabad.

....Petitioner

AND

1. The Assistant Superintendent of  
Post Offices, Bapatla Division,  
Bapatla.

2. The Superintendent of Post Offices,  
Tenali Division,  
Tenali.

...Respondent

#### APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : Sri K. Balagopal, Advocate

For the Respondent : Sri. B. Rajavardhan Reddy,  
Advocate

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts of the petition are : That the Petitioner was drawing wages of Rs. 2200 P.M. at the time of his removal from service on 1-4-99. When he was working as Extra Departmental Delivery Agent (EDDA) in the postal Department at Pedapulivarru in Vellatur S.O. Repalle Sub-Division, Guntur District on 19-9-84. Against his removal he filed an appeal on 25-5-99 which was rejected on 14-2-2000. Again he send a demand letter in the form of a petition for reconsideration dated 15-7-2000 addressed to the Post Master General, A.P. Circle, Vijayawada. Said demand letter was rejected on 17-1-2003. He has not approached any other authority or forum.

3. The brief facts are that he was appointed as EDDA in the postal Department at Pedapulivarru on 19-9-84. That when the post fell vacant he made a representation as he is having experience. He belongs to Scheduled Caste. Yet, it was not considered and they appointed one Sri N. Jagadish who developed a grudge against the Petitioner and framed a case against him by fabricating evidence.

4. on 20-2-97, the Petitioner was served a memorandum of four charges namely, (1) that he had failed to deliver 91 un-registered letters recieved for delivery at the Pedapulivarru post office between 5-3-96 and 19-6-96, deliverable at six villages within that post office's jurisdiction; (2) that he failed to deliver 61 un-registered articles received by the Pedapulivarru post office on 1-1-97 till 2-1-97; (3) that from 22-7-96 onwards till 2-1-97 he failed to visit Gorigapudi, a fixed beat village, except for only six days; and (4) one wedding cover received for

delivery on 2-5-96 at Pedapulivarru post office was delivered by him only 4-5-96. Charge No. 1 was supported by the discovery of a bundle of 91 un-reisgered letters found by a passer-by Sir Gorigapati Seshaiiah, near the Petitioner's residence. That 91 letters over a period of 3 months and 2 weeks comes to less than one letter per day. Why any EDDA would keep just one letter un-delivered each day when he is taking the trouble to deliver all the other letters is a question that finds no answer in the entire proceedings, more particularly when there is no allegation of any grudge on the part of the Petitioner against the individual recipients of the letters. That the bundle is planted so as to incriminate the Petitioner cannot be ruled out. That the possibility of the letters being pilfered after being stamped in order to create grounds for proceedings against the Petitioner cannot be ruled out. The other three charges are frivolous. It is submitted that on 1-1-97 there were about 300 letters to be delivered over a length of 36 KMs and it so happened that the Petitioner could not deliver 62 of them. The Petitioner could not deposit the undelivered letters in the post office but brought them home, where they were found by the IPO on 2-1-97. It shows the prejudiced mind of the Enquiry Officer and the Disciplinary Authority Charge No. 3 was held not proved, and article of charge No. 4 is even more frivolous than charge No. 2. One Single letter which could not be delivered on 2-5-96 which was a Saturday, since the recipient's house was locked, was delivered promptly on 4-5-96 on Monday. Even assuming that the misconduct is proved the extreme punishment of removal was not considered as the period pertains to 5-3-96 to 19-6-96 and there was no complaint regarding non-delivery of mail thereafter until 12-1-97, Hence, the removal order may be set aside and he may be reinstated.

5. A counter was filed stating that the Petitioner was appointed from 19-09-84 as alleged by him. The post of GDS BPM, Pedapulivarru branch office is fallen vacant w.e.f. 16-10-95 due to the promotion of its incumbent to Grade-C cadre. Though necessary propaganda for making provisional arrangement to the post was made the Petitioner did not apply for the post of BPM, Pedapulivarru. Only one application of Sri. N. Jagadish was received on 5-3-96 and he was appointed and he repeats that what all happened. Further added that the Petitioner in his statement even before IPO (PG) on 2-1-97 admitted his guilt. Hence, the dismissal may be upheld.

6. The Learned Counsel for the Petitioner conceded that the domestic enquiry is validly held and arguments were advanced under Sec. 11A by both the Counsels for the Petitioner and Respondent respectively.

7. The same things are advanced by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner as mentioned in the petition and he also relied on 1982 LAB IC 1745 wherein it was held

that, "...Failure of Department to produce material witness denying the delinquent opportunity to cross examine that witness-Enquiry vitiated being in violation of principles of natural justice." That has no bearing because he has conceded that the domestic enquiry was validly conducted. Any way he submits that for an alleged offence between 5-3-96 to 19-6-96 which pertains to non-delivery of about one letter per day for which he was dismissed on 1-4-99 which is a major punishment. Hence, he submits that the Petitioner is entitled to the relief sought in the case.

8. The Respondent's counsel was absent he did not give any written arguments also. He submits that he had previously written in the counter that it is not an 'industry'.

9. It may be noted that as respondent's counsel was not present his arguments could not be heard. But, now it is well settled in view of 1998(1) LLR page 184 that Telecom is an 'industry'. So it will apply to the postal Department also, because their Lordships held that the Telecom Department is not engaged in discharging sovereign functions of the State and that the decisions in the case of Sub-Divisional Inspector of Posts, Vaikam V. Theyyam Joseph 1996 II CLR 237 and Bombay Telephone Canteen Employees Association V. Union of India 1997 II CLR 218 cannot be treated as laying down the correct law. Charge No. 1 pertains to non-delivery of 91 unregistered letters during the period 5-3-96 to 19-6-96 deliverable at six villages within that post office's jurisdiction. This seems to be a rather serious charge and it stands proved. (2) That he failed to deliver 61 un-registered articles received by the pedapulivarru post office on 1-1-97 till 2-1-97. This does not seem to be a serious charge, because on 1-1-97 according to the Petitioner there were 300 letters to be delivered over a beat length of 36 KM and he could not deliver 61 un-registered letters. So it is not a grave charge. (3) That he did not visit Gorigapudi, a fixed beat village, which is not proved. (4) The fourth charge is that one wedding cover received for delivery on 2-5-96 at Pedapulivarru post office was delivered by him only on 4-5-96 for this he gave explanation that 2nd, May was a Saturday and the recipient's house was locked, he delivered it on 4-5-96. So it may be seen that only the grave charge is charge No. 1 and the greatest part of it is that he was allowed to continue in service till 1-4-99. He was not even placed under suspension, although the complaint was received on 30-10-96. So that means the post office continued to trust him and taking the work upto 31-3-99 when the matter was discovered and obviously there were no complaints against him during the said period. So it took them two years three months to dismiss him. No doubt, it is a grave charge that he failed to deliver 91 un-registered letters between 5-3-96 to 19-6-96,



that may contain important letters. It may also contain interview letters and other important matters and it is a grave offence. But yet as the post office allowed him to continue for two years three months when the said offence was disclosed through complaint dated 30-12-96. They allowed him to continue for two years. So I am of the opinion that the Petitioner having put in service from 19-9-84 to 1-4-99, i.e., for 15 years, the punishment is too harsh to send him unceremoniously. Hence, I am of the opinion that although the order of the dismissal dated 1-4-99 has to be confirmed, yet the Petitioner is entitled for 10 months pay i.e., pay last drawn multiplied by 10. Accordingly as to the Petitioner was drawing at the time of dismissal Rs. 2200/-, which is not contradicted in the counter. Hence, the Petitioner is entitled to 10 months pay i.e., Rs. 22,000/- plus Rs. 3,000/- for the cost of this litigation in all Rs. 25,000/- to be paid within 30 days of the publication of this Award and if paid thereafter with interest @ 6% p.a.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowni, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 27th day of September, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined  
for the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined  
for the Respondent

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3339.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आईडी नं०-100/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 01-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12014/2/2004-आई.आर.(बी 1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3339.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. ID No. 100/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Hyderabad and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 01-12-2004.

[No. L-12014/2/2004-IR (B. 1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT : Shri E. Ismail, B.Sc., LL.B.,

Presiding Officer

Dated the 23rd day of September, 2004

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE L.C.I.D. No. 100/2002

#### Between :

Sri Maqbool Khan,  
S/o Khaja Khan,  
R/o 2-6-14, Brahman Puri,  
Nirmal,  
Adilabad, District.

....Petitioner

#### AND

1. The General Manager,  
State Bank of Hyderabad,  
Gunfoundry,  
Hyderabad
2. The Branch Manager,  
State Bank of Hyderabad,  
Nirmal Branch,  
Adilabad, District.

....Respondents

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s G. Ravimohan, R. Devender Reddy, G. Srinivas Reddy & G. Naresh Kumar, Advocates

For the Respondent : Sr. A.V.S.S. Prasad, Advocate

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High

Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts as mentioned in the petition are : That the Petitioner was appointed in the Respondent bank on 8-6-95 as a watchman cum attender. Since his appointment he has been performing his duties to the utmost satisfaction of his superiors. That the Petitioner was paid Rs. 25/- per day. Subsequently, his pay was enhanced from time to time on 31-3-99. The Petitioner was terminated orally. At the time of this termination he was drawing Rs. 75 per day. The Petitioner was not issued any notice or no enquiry was conducted. He used to work from 10 AM to 5 PM. His services were terminated without any notice or notice pay. Even under the settlement of the bank rules, notice is required to be issued before terminating an employee. But, in the present case no such notice is issued. Hence, it is prayed that the Hon'ble Court may be pleased to set aside oral termination order dated 31-3-99 passed by the Respondent.

3. A counter was filed stating that the Petitioner never worked for more than 240 days in calendar year, he was appointed without authority and as such the employment is illegal and the appointment is non-existent in eye of law he was engaged only on daily wages. Hence, he is not entitled for any relief. There were instructions from Government of India dated 6-8-90 those temporary employees who have put in temporary service of 90 days or more after 1-1-82 and who have fulfilled the prescribed eligibility criteria considered for appointment in a subordinate cadre and thereafter as per Government of India guidelines no absorption of the daily labours the employees will be considered by the bank.

4. That this Petitioner's services were utilized on daily wages as watchman during the years 1998-99 for a period of 50 days only. He was not appointed as a watchman cum attender on 8-6-95. Again his services were utilized from 7-10-98 to 4-3-99 for 50 days only when the permanent watchman was on leave on day to day casual basis by paying wages for the day. He never worked for 240 days in a calendar year. Then several Judgements are mentioned which need not be mentioned here as they will be looked into at the time of arguments.

5. The Petitioner examined himself as WW1 and deposed the facts as stated in the petition. That certificate was issued that he is working from 8-6-95 which is Ex. W1. That he made various representations. The representations and postal acknowledgements are Ex. W2 to W7. In the cross-examination he deposed that it is correct that Ex. W1 does not bear any date and he has not filed any written proof issued by the bank that he worked continuously for 240 days in a year. He denied that he worked only for 50 days on leave vacancy from 7-10-98 to 4-3-99. It is not true to suggest that person who has signed on Ex. W1 was not

a Branch Manager and Ex. W1 is brought up after the retirement of the person who has signed on it and therefore it is undated. That he is not entitled for any reinstatement or back wages.

6. The Management examined Sri Sudhir Katgeri, Chief Manager with the Respondent, Nirmal branch. He has submitted that Ex. W1 the certificate filed by the workman is undated and it is not the official record of the bank and it is a cooked up document. That he never worked for 240 days or more in a calendar year. Attendance registers are Ex. M1 to M7.

7. In the cross-examination he deposed that he does not know the Petitioner personally and he is deposing on the basis of records. The Petitioner was engaged on day to day duty when some body was on leave. He denied that he worked for 240 days and more.

8. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that originally he was appointed on 8-6-95 as a watchman-cum-attender. Initially he was being paid Rs. 25 per day. Subsequently his pay was enhanced to Rs. 75 per day. Since his appointment, he has been performing his duties to the utmost satisfaction of his superiors. That he was orally terminated on 31-3-99 without notice or notice pay. That the Nirmal Branch Manager issued a certificate which is Ex. W1. No notice or notice pay was paid. The Petitioner is having qualifications. Hence, the termination order dated 31-3-99 may be set aside and he may be reinstated with back wages.

9. The Respondent argued that Ex. W1 cannot be believed as it is undated and it is admitted by WW1 that he is a Petitioner that he has not filed in written proved that he worked continuously for 240 days or more. In absence of prove he is not entitled for any relief. He relied on AIR 2002 Supreme Court page 1147 wherein it was held that, ".....Onus lies upon claimant to show that he had in fact worked for 240 days in a year—In absence of proof of receipt of salary or wages or record of appointment, filing of an affidavit by workman is not sufficient evidence to prove that he had worked for 240 days in a year preceding his termination". He submits that the Petitioner has failed to prove the same. Hence, he is not entitled for any relief.

10. I have given serious thoughts to the case. But, there is no proof at all that he worked for 240 days or more except Ex. W1 and Ex. W1 is undated and he is unable even to give the name of the person who has issued the certificate except saying that Manager issued that. If atleast he has given the name, the Court could have summoned him and tried to come to a conclusion. In absence of any proof that he worked for 240 days, I am afraid no relief can be given to him. Hence, an award is passed holding that the Petitioner is not entitled for any relief.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 23rd day of September, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner      Witnesses examined for Respondent

WW1 : Sri Maqbool Khan      MW1 : Sri Sudhir Katgeri

#### Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex. W1 : Certificate dt. Nil  
Ex. W2 : Office copy of the representation by WW1  
Ex. W3 : Postal acknowledgement  
Ex. W4 : Postal acknowledgement  
Ex. W5 : Postal acknowledgement  
Ex. W6 : Postal acknowledgement  
Ex. W7 : Postal acknowledgement

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

Ex. M1 to M7 : Attendance registers from 1995 to 2000

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3340.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 68/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-41014/1/2004-आई.आर. (बी. 1)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3340.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 68/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of S.E. Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-12-2004.

[No. L-41014/1/2004-IR (B.1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDRABAD

PRESENT

SHRI E. ISMAIL, B.SC., LL.B., Presiding Officer

Dated the 28th day of October, 2004

Industrial Dispute L.C.I.D. No. 68/2002

(Old I.T.I.D. No. 46/2001 Transferred from Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam)

#### Between :

Sri Bandari Sambasiva Rao,  
D. No. 13-28-1,  
K.G.H. Up Road,  
Visakhapatnam

.....Petitioner

#### AND

1. The General Secretary,  
S.E. Railway Garden Reach,  
Calcutta.

2. The President/Secretary Ore Exchange  
Yard Staff Centre, S.E. Railways,  
Visakhapatnam.

.....Respondents

#### Appearances :

For the Petitioner : Sri M. Venkata Ramana,  
Advocate

For the Respondent : M/s. Badrinath & Madanmohan,  
Advocates for R1.  
M/s. A. Narasimha Appa Rao, &  
P.V. Ramana, Advocates for R2.

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2 A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 by the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Visakhapatnam in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India, and two others and transferred to this Court in view of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's order No. H-11026/1/2001-IR (C-II) dated 18-10-2001 bearing I.T.I.D. No. 46/2001 and renumbered in this Court as L.C.I.D. No. 68/2002.

2. The brief facts as mentioned in the petition are : that the Petitioner joined as salesman on 13-2-1989 in Ore Exchange Yard Staff Canteen and he was paid Rs. 250 per month till May, 1993. Thereafter he was paid Rs. 100. Then he filed a case before Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Circle II, Visakhapatnam along with one Mr. B. Nagabhushana Rao under Minimum Wages Act. The case was numbered as P.W. No. 8/94 and the same was allowed by the authority and the workman won the case and the Management was directed to deposit an amount of Rs. 3000 towards deducted wages. The authority was also given direction to deposit an amount of Rs. 1500 towards compensation. The said order was received by the workman on 5-1-2001. The amount was deposited before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The Management terminated the services of the workman in the month of April, 1994 after filing the above case without any notice is

illegal. That in place of the workman the son of 2nd Management was appointed. He approached several times but to no avail. Hence, this petition. It is prayed that to direct the Respondent No. 2 to reinstate the workman with continuity of service and other attendant benefits, for costs of this claim.

3. A counter was filed by R1 denying all the allegations and stating that no employer and employee relationship existing between the R1 and the Petitioner. They have got nothing to do except to encourage them as welfare activity. The Railway Administration has given them free accommodation, water and electric power. Beyond this gesture railways did not do anything as regard to the maintenance and day to day functioning of the canteen and not at all involved in its Management. That the staff themselves have elected one person as a Secretary who used to engage some outsiders and they have no say in the same. The representation is about the report for recognizing the canteen as a statutory canteen and extend the privileges at par with all the statutory canteen staff. The said canteen is non-statutory and non-recognized canteen. That the railway administration has deposited the amount of Rs. 4500 in pursuance of the order in P.W. 8/94 and appeal before the District Court. They are in no way connected with the canteen. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

4. R2, the canteen filed a counter stating that there is no relationship between the Petitioner and the Respondent. Hence, the petition is not maintainable. That the gesture of the railways providing free accommodation, water and light has been misinterpreted by the Petitioner and has taken advantage of the orders in P.W. 8/94. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

5. The Petitioner examined himself as WW1 and deposed the facts stated in the petition and about the case P.W. 8/94 and he has submitted two applications to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Railways, New Delhi in 1992 and 1993. Ex. W1 is the order in P.W. 8/94. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 21-9-92. Ex. W3 is the letter dated 12-2-93. In the cross examination he deposed that there is no record to show that he was employee of the Railways. He does not have any documents to show that Railways has paid salary to him. It is not true that an appeal is pending against the P.W. 8/94 order.

6. Sri N.V.S. Krishna Rao, Head Clerk was examined as MW1. He deposed that he has been working since 18 years. No appointment order was given to the workman. There is no connection to the Railways to maintain the administration of canteen. That they paid Rs. 4500 to the Petitioner and another person in P.W. 8/94 on the file of ACL. Visakhapatnam. In the cross examination he deposed that R2 canteen is situated in the premises of R1. It is true that permanent employees of the Railways are running the canteen. It is not true to suggest that as ACL orders have

become final and the Petitioner by virtue of that Judgement is a Railway employee entitled for reinstatement, back wages and other benefits. It is not true to suggest that the wages are paid by Railway through the Secretary.

7. Much has been argued by either side which need not be gone into as WW1, the Petitioner who examined himself, stated that he is working as Conductor in APSRTC, not only that he has also deposed in another L.C.I.D. 88/2004 that before joining the APSRTC he worked in the Ore Exchange Yard Canteen which need not be gone into because for the simple fact that he has deposed that he is now working as Conductor in APSRTC. The only draw back is that it is not elicited in the cross examination as to since when he is working as conductor ? The argument that the Petitioner never worked does not stand to any reason because in P.W. 8/94 he has been ordered to be paid by the Respondents. An appeal is pending, is a different matter. According to WW1 the Petitioner herein he has already drawn the amount on 22-6-2002 by way of a cheque. So that does not hold water. He has been working from 1989. According to the Petitioner he was dismissed in May, 1993. But he has approached this Court in 2001. The age that is shown is 40 years, obviously he must have joined immediately or within a short span after being dismissed in April, 1994 the service as Conductor in APSRTC and hence, as he is already working in a better post and he has failed to show how long he was unemployed due to being terminated from services in April, 1994 and what is the actual loss caused to him is not shown. So I do not want to go into the details as to whether notice was necessary and what is the fact and all because the Petitioner is gainfully employed and as a job, he is having one. Therefore, I hold that the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief and there is delay in approaching the Court in 7 years. Therefore, I hold that the Petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected and pronounced by me on this the 28th day of October, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

#### Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
WW1 : Sri B. Sambasiva Rao	MW1 Sri N.V.S. Krishna Rao

#### Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex. W1 :	Order copy in P.W. 8/94
Ex. W2 :	Copy of lr. sent to the Government of India, M/o Railways dt. 21-9-92
Ex. W3 :	Copy of lr. sent to the Government of India, M/o Railways dt. 12-2-93

#### Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3341.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 209/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/186/2001-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस० एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3341.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 209/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/186/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD  
PRESENT:**

Shri B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

**REFERENCE NO. 209 OF 2001**

#### PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of  
Kustore Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workman : Mr. K. Chakravorty,  
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R.N. Ganguly,  
Advocate

State : Jharkhand : Industry Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 3rd November, 2004

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/186/2001-IR(C-I), dated, the 11th July, 2004.

#### SCHEDULE

"KYA MESSRS. BHARAT COKING COAL  
LIMITED KEY PRAVANDHTANTRA DWARA

KARMAKAR SHRI JAGDISH BAURI MINER/  
LOADER HURRILADIH COLLIERY KI SEVAYA KO  
BARKHAST KIYA JANA VIDHIBAT EVAM  
NAYACHIT HAI ? YADI NAHI TO KARMAKAR  
KIS LAV KEY HAKDAR HAI?"

2. In this reference both the sides appeared through their authorised representative. In course of hearing of the instant reference the representative of the workman/union submitted that the sponsoring union/workman is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case and for which they are not taking any step to file Written Statement.

In view of such submission there is sufficient reason to believe that the concerned workman/union is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case and for which I do not find any cogent ground to adjourn the case further. Hence the same is closed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3342.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/244/2002-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस० एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3342.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 35/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/244/2002-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD  
PRESENT:**

Shri B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

**REFERENCE NO. 35 OF 2003**

#### PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of  
Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the Workman : None  
 On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma, Advocate  
 State : Jharkhand : Industry Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 4th November, 2004

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/244/2002-IR(C-I), dated, the 10th March, 2003.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Loyabad Colliery, Sijua Area of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., to retire Sri Lal Bahadur Gope, Haulage Operator w.e.f. 5-6-2001 as per notice dated 17-2-2001 is proper and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. Management, however, made appearance through their learned Advocate. Instant reference is pending since 2003 for disposal. It transpires from the record that sufficient opportunities have been given to the workman/union but in spite of giving ample opportunities they have failed to turn up and even they did not consider necessary to file Written Statement on their behalf. Attitude of the concerned workman/union if is taken into consideration it will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under the circumstances, there is no reason to drag on the case *suo moto* for days together. Hence, the case is closed. Accordingly a 'No dispute' Award is passed presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3343.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.वि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 171/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/88/2001-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3343.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 171/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/88/2001-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
 INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

**PRESENT:**

Shri B. BISWAS,  
 Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

**REFERENCE NO. 171 OF 2001**

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the management of  
 M/s. BCCL and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the Workman : None  
 On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma, Advocate  
 State : Jharkhand : Industry Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 5th November, 2004

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/88/2001-IR(C-I), dated, the 24th March, 2004.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of CCL Govindpur Area III in reverting Shri Alu Rajak as Line Mazdoor, after serving as Office Peon for seven years is legal, proper justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management, however, made appearance through their learned Advocate. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending for disposal since 2001. It also further transpires from the record that sufficient opportunities have been given to the workmanside but in spite of giving ample opportunities they have failed to appear before this Tribunal. Even they did not consider necessary to file Written Statement on their behalf. As the workmanside failed to file Written Statement management also declined to file Written Statement on their behalf. The attitude of the parties clearly show that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under the circumstances, there is no reason to adjourn the case *suo moto* for days together. Hence, the case is closed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3344.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार



भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 160/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/262/2000-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

**S.O. 3344.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 160/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/262/2000-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

Shri B. BISWAS,  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

**REFERENCE NO. 160 OF 2000**

#### PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of  
M/s. BCCL and their workman.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workman : None

On behalf of the employers: Mr. S.N. Ghosh, Advocate  
State : Jharkhand Industry Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 3rd November, 2004

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/262/2000-IR (C-I), dated, the 25th October, 2000.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Union that Sh. Gangi Mandal, driver who had met with an accident and is reported to be mentally worried, may be sent to Medical Board to assess his disability is justified? If so, what directions are necessary in this regard?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. Management, however, made appearance through their learned Advocate. In course of hearing of the instant reference the representative of the

management submitted that the concerned workman by filing a petition before the management expressed his unwillingness to proceed with the hearing of this case.

It transpires from the record that the concerned workman/sponsoring union after initiating the instant case for hearing never appeared.

In view of the facts and circumstances and in view of the petition filed by the learned Advocate for the management I do not find any reason to drag on this case suo moto. Hence, the case is closed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

**का. आ. 3345.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन एयर लाइंस के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 128/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-11012/140/2000-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

**S.O. 3345.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 128/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court N. Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Air lines and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-11012/140/2000-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : CUM LABOUR COURT-II

RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR,  
RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

I.D. No. 128/2000

#### IN THE MATTER OF:—

Sh. Sushil Kumar Saini & others  
S/o Sh Davinder Kumar Saini,  
R/o H. No. 3593, Gali Hakim Booli,  
Daryaganj, New Delhi-2

#### VERSUS

Indian Airlines (Northern Region)  
Indira Gandhi International Airport,  
Terminal-B, New Delhi.

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-110012/140/2000-IR/(C-I) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DT. 22-11-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication. The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of Indian Airlines, Northern Region. IGI Airport, Palam, New Delhi is not regularising the services of 75 casual workmen as per list enclosed is legal and just? If not, to what relief are the said workmen, entitled and from what date.”

A writ petition has been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi at New Delhi in W.P. (C) 2019/2001 in the matter of Indian Airlines, Petitioner V/s. Secy. Govt. of India, Respondent.

In the writ petition, the learned counsel for the Cental Govt. has stated that the reference order made on 22-11-2000 may be quashed because it is contrary to the judgement of the division bench of the court in CW 2644/97 (Gurpal Singh and others V/s. Indian Airlines and others) decided on 21-8-1998.

The Hon'ble Delhi High Court has quashed the reference in view of the statement of learned counsel for the Central Govt. The workman is absenting despite notice. Copy of the order of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has been filed.

The reference has been quashed as such there remains no point and no dispute to be adjudicated upon.

No dispute Award is given accordingly.

Dt. 16-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3346.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 28/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/232/2002-आईआर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3346.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 28/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/232/2002-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

**PRESENT :**

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

**In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section  
10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.**

**REFERENCE NO. 28 OF 2003****PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management  
of Amlabad Colliery of M/s. BCCL and  
their workman

**APPEARANCES :**

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. U.N. Lall,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 3rd Nov., 2004

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/232/2002-IR (C-I), dated, the 10th March, 2003.

**SCHEDULE**

“KYA BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED  
AMLABAD COLLIERY KEY PRAVANDTANTRA  
DWARA KARMAKAR SHRI DEBU DESWAL KO  
DINANK 26-3-2002 SEY BARKHAST KIYA JANA  
UCHIT, VIDHIBAT EVAM NAYA SANGAT HAI?  
YADI NAHI TO KARMAKAR KIS RAHAT KEY  
PATRA HAI?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management, however, made appearance through their authorised representative. Instant reference is pending since 2003 for disposal. It transpires from the record that consecutively three registered notices have been used to the workman/union. But inspect of giving ample opportunities they have failed to turn up and even they did not consider necessary to take steps in the matter of filing Written Statement on their behalf. As the workman/union failed to file Written Statement management also declined to file Written Statement on their behalf. Gestures of the workman/union and the management if is looked into it will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of the instant dispute. Hence, the case is closed and a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

**SCHEDULE**

का. आ. 3347.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/38/2002-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस०एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3347.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 48/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad II now, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/38/2002-IR (C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD****PRESENT:**

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under  
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

**REFERENCE NO. 48 OF 2002**

**PARTIES:** Employers in relation to the  
management of M/s. BCCL  
and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 4th Nov., 2004

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/38/2002-IR(C-1), dated, the 24th/30th May, 2002.

"KYA COLLIERY KARAMACHARI SANGH KI BHARTIYA COOKING COAL LIMITED BASTACOLLA KSHETRA KEY PRAVANDHATANTRA SEY MANG KI SHIR RAMBABU MALLA KO SHOVEL OPERATOR KEY PAD PAR NIYAMITA KIYA JANA TATHA UKT PAD KI VETANDIYA JAYA UCHITEVAMNAYA SANGAT HAI? YADI HA TO KARMKAR KIS RAHAT KEY PATRA HAI TATHA KIS TARIKH SEY?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. None also appeared on behalf of the management. It reveals from the record that the instant reference case is pending since 2002 for disposal. If further transpires from the record that sufficient opportunities have been given to the parties but inspite of giving ample opportunity they have failed to turn up and even they did not consider necessary to submit Written Statement on their behalf. Gesture of the parties if is taken into consideration it will expose clearly that the parties are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under such circumstances it is needless to adjourn the case *suo moto* for days together. Hence the case is claimed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3348.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 170/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-11-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/67/2001-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस०एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S.O. 3348.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 170/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Dhanbad II now, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-11-2004.

[No. L-20012/67/2001-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE  
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

**PRESENT:**

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

**In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under  
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947**

**REFERENCE No. 170 OF 2001**

**PARTIES:** Employers in relation to the  
management of M/s. BCCL  
and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma,  
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 5th Nov., 2004

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/67/2001-IR-C-I, dated, the 22nd May, 2001.

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the refusal of the management to pay 50% of rope pulling and looseman allowance for underground trammer and 50% tub cleaning extra hazard for surface trammer to Sri Bhagwan Das Dusad and 15 others (as per list attached) proper and justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workman entitled and from what date?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management, however, made appearance through their learned Advocate. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since 2002 for disposal. It also transpires from the record that sufficient opportunities have been given to the workmanside but inspite of giving ample opportunities they failed to turn up before this Tribunal. Even they did not consider necessary to file Written Statement on their behalf. As the workmanside failed to file Written Statement management also declined to file Written Statement on their behalf. The attitude of the parties if is taken into consideration, it will expose

clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case. Hence, the case is closed and a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3349.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विजय बैंक के प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 131/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/407/1996-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

**S.O. 3349.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the (Award Ref. 131/97) of the Central. Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, NEW DELHI NO. II as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Vijay Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02/12/2004.

[No. L-12012/407/1996-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM  
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

R. N. RAI., Presiding Officer

**I. D. No. 131/97**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Sh. K.A. Balakrishna

C/o Mr. Kutty, K-114, Hauz Khas,  
New Delhi-16

**VERSUS**

The Dy. General Manager,  
Vijaya Bank, Zonal office,  
New Delhi-

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/407/96-IR(B-II) Central Government Dtd. 29-08-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Vijaya Bank by dismissing Sh. K.A. Balakrishna, Peon from service w.e.f. 28-06-1995 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was a regular employee of the respondent bank in subordinate cadre and was put under suspension *vide* order dated 12-9-93 and later he was charge sheeted on 7-12-93. A false enquiry was conducted by an officer of the bank and the bank was represented by another officer of the bank. The workman was denied to be represented by a lawyer. The workman was represented by a person who was not much qualified and experienced in comparison to the management representative.

The enquiry officer hold the workman guilty by assuming certain cooked and imaginary stories. There was no direct evidence adduced by the management to establish the charges levelled against the workman. The disciplinary authority and appellate authority did not apply their mind while awarding and confirming the punishment. The appellate authority did not afford opportunity of personal hearing which is a mandatory provision under BPS 1966. The punishment imposed is harsh and disproportionate to the charges levelled against the workman.

The management has filed written statement and in the written statement it has been stated that the claim statement of workman is totally vague and without containing any details as such, therefore it is incapable of being given any specific reply.

Sh. K.A. Balakrishnan, applicant herein joined the services of the bank as probationary sub-staff on 14-6-89 at the zonal office of Delhi. His services were confirmed on 16-12-89 and he was working as sub-staff at our Barakhamba Road branch from 22-6-89 to 22-11-92. He lastly worked as a peon in the Regional Office at New Delhi.

That, the workmen who was working as a peon at B. K. Road branch, New Delhi was placed under suspension *vide* Head office order dt. 12-2-93 and later charge sheeted *vide* chargesheet No. PER : IRD : CS : 284:93 dt. 7-12-93 under sub clause (j) of clause 19.5 of chapter XIX of the Bipartite Settlement 1966, for his alleged involvement in the commission of a fraudulent act such as stealthily removing the cheque book containing the cheque left bearing No. 391176 to 391200 pertaining to S.B. A/C. No. 14540 of one Smt. Monika Jain, issuing a cheque bearing No. 391189 for Rs. 40,000/- by forging the signature of the account holder and encashed the same through

one Janardhan on 14-11-92 and thereafter destroying the paid cheque.

The said chargesheet dt. 7-12-93 was sent to the woman to the residential address submitted by him to the bank. Though the workman was advised to submitted his statement of defence if any, within the stipulated time he did not submitted the same. Hence it was decided to take departmental action to conduct departmental Enquiry in the matter pursuant to the said decision both Enquiry Officer and presenting officer were appointed. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry on various dates and completed the same on 27-3-95 holding the petitioner guilty of the charges levelled against him. The workman was defended by Shri Ramesh H. Shetty, office bearer of the Vijaya Bank employees association. The management in support of its charge produced as many as 14 exhibits 9 witnesses. Copies of the documents were provided to the workman and the workman was given sufficient opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses through his authorised representative. The workman examined himself as defence witness in the enquiry. The enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice which is evident from the record of the enquiry proceedings. The workman was given every opportunity to defend himself.

The Enquiry Officer after analysing the entire evidence and the documents and records, by his report dated 27-3-95 held that the workman was guilty of the charges levelled against him.

The disciplinary authority after carefully examining the enquiry proceedings and the enquiry report and other related documents and records on this matter accepted the finding of the Enquiry Officer and proposed the punishment of “Dismissal from service of the bank with immediate effect” *vide* letter dated 25-4-95.

The disciplinary authority after considering the reply of the workman and the totality of the matter came to the conclusion that there is no need to deviate from the punishment already proposed. Accordingly the disciplinary authority *vide* his order dated 28-6-95 confirmed the punishment of dismissal from service of the petitioner workman with immediate effect.

The appellate authority after careful consideration of the records and the grounds of appeal urged by the applicant upheld the order of dismissal by its order dated 21-11-95. The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In rejoinder, he has denied almost all the paragraphs of the written statement and has maintained that the enquiry was held against him against the principles of natural justice and he was not afforded proper opportunity to defend himself. He was not even permitted to defend himself by a lawyer, copy of the report has not been submitted to him.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he has not been permitted to engage a lawyer to defend himself, the bank has not permitted him to engage lawyer. It is settled law that the workman cannot compel the bank to get himself defended by a lawyer. He was defended by Shri Ramesh H. Shetty, office bearer of the Vijaya Bank employees association. It was further submitted from the side of the workman that he was not afforded opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses of the management. The management has appointed the Enquiry Officer who was prejudiced. He has not been supplied copy of the enquiry report. The management witness has stated in his cross-examination that the workman was dismissed on charge of forgery. After holding enquiry, he was given time to cross-examine the management witnesses. The charge of forgery was admitted by the workman and he has actually reimbursed the amount to the bank. The substantial question is whether the enquiry conducted against the workman applicant was proper and according to the principles of natural justice, whether the workman applicant has been afforded proper opportunity or not. The CSE has reimbursed the amount drawn by him. He has written letters containing his confession and the fact of returning the money supported by uncontrovertible statement of MW/9, MW/10, MW/4. The workman applicant has confessed about his fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 40,000/- and he destroyed the cheque thereafter and he also confessed before these witnesses the modus operandi applied by him. The cheque through which the CSE acknowledged to withdraw the money was presented by the brother of the CSE Shri Janardan for payment. The CSE has admitted that Mr. Janardan is his brother. Rs. 15,000/- was recovered from Shri Janardan who is brother of the CSE. The CSE was not pressurized by the AGM and he has not given the letters under any pressure. It was submitted by the management that before the management witnesses, he has accepted modus operandi or the manner by which he withdrew Rs. 40,000/- and his brother received the payment. Rs. 40,000/- was remitted by the CSE in installments.

I have perused the enquiry proceedings and the evidence of the witnesses. Witnesses have all along stated that the money was fraudulently withdrawn by the brother of the workman applicant. MW/4 Mr. S.D. Makkar has deposed before the Enquiry Officer that Mr. Balakrishnan confessed before him that he has removed the cheque and defrauded the bank for Rs. 40,000/- He has confessed before this witness that he has destroyed the cheque and tore into pieces and threw it outside the premises. Shri Balakrishnan MW/9 Shri K.B. Kharvi has also stated that he has confessed the fraud committed by him before him and he has also informed the modus operandi of the fraud.

He removed one cheque leaf from a cheque book which was not taken by the account holder. He took one leaf out of that cheque book and he withdrew Rs. 40,000/- by imitating the signature of the drawer, putting the seal and collected the amount of Rs. 40,000/- from the cashier. He has admitted regarding the destruction of the cheque. The CSE has admitted his fraud before MW/9 and he has stated the manner through which he got Rs. 40,000/- withdrawn from the bank. The confessional letters are MEX 1,2 and 3. As such there are other witnesses before whom he has admitted that he has fraudulently withdrawn the money.

The cheque through which the money was fraudulently withdrawn was destroyed so that instrument could not be put before the Enquiry Officer and there was no other direct evidence but he has confessed his entire dealings before the witnesses who have been examined during the proceedings of the enquiry and he has given confessional letters and he has also deposited the entire Rs. 40,000/- in instalments. Hearsay evidence is also admissible in domestic enquiry as per the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. All the witnesses have deposed against him. He has examined himself as DW/1 and he accepted that Janardan was his brother and Janardan received the money. From perusal of the records of the enquiry, it becomes quite obvious that the CSE took out the leaf from the cheque book left by the account holder, and he filled up Rs. 40,000/- in that cheque book and he imitated the signature of the account holder and he has himself put the seal and the cheque was presented by his brother Janardan and his brother Janardan received the money. As such, enquiry has been conducted properly. The workman applicant has been given proper opportunity to defend himself. He has examined himself as DW/1. It is settled law that it is upto the discretion of the management to permit the lawyer in defence or not so the workman is not prejudiced even if a lawyer was not provided to him. Office bearer of the workman association defended him. From perusal of the entire records and the proceedings of the enquiry, I am bound to conclude that the fraudulent act has been committed by the CSE and the findings of the Enquiry Officer are based on cogent evidence. No interference is required.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Vijaya Bank by dismissing Sh. K. A. Balakrishna. Peon from service w.e.f. 28-06-1995 is legal and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

DT. 29-11-04

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3350.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 68/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/294/1996-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 3350.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 68/97) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi No. II as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Union Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/294/1996-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM  
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,  
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI**

I.D. No. 68/97

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer.

**IN THE MATTER OF:—**

Sh. Girish Kumar,  
Through Union Bank of India Employees Union,  
111/112, Fatehpuri, Khari Baoli, Delhi-110 006.

**VERSUS**

The General Manager (North),  
Union Bank of India,  
Zonal Office, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Place,  
Bangla Sahib Marg, New Delhi.

**AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/294/96-IR(B-II) Central Government Dt. 15-05-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of General Manager (North), Union Bank of India, Zonal Office, New Delhi in imposing punishment of stoppage of next six annual increments with cumulative effect vide their order dt. 04-10-1990 on Shri Girish Kumar, Clerk-cum-Cashier is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

The Union has filed statement of claim on behalf of the workman. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that Shri Girish Kumar the workman was ordered to officiate by the respondent management as Head Cashier on 6th—8th December, 1989 and again on 16-17, December, 1989 at Yusuf Sarai Branch of the Bank. That in the morning of 18th December, 1989, the workman handed over to Shri Jagat Singh, Head Cashier the entire cash, who found the same in order and in accordance with the entries in the cash balance book of the bank. Shri Jagat Singh, Head Cashier did not raise any objection as he duly checked the amount received by him and it tallied with the bank records and there was no shortage at all.

That on 20th December, 1989 again, no shortage was found in cash when cash was remitted to Karol Bagh (Currency Chest) of the Bank. That on 23rd December, 1989 the workman was told that there was a shortage of Rs. 12,500.00 from five packets of Rs. 100/- each on account of 25 notes of Rs. 100/- each missing from the said five packets. That the workman, who was very much shocked by this unbelievable and baseless allegation was threatened with arrest and dismissal from service by Shri O.P. Kapoor, Branch Manager.

That to save the image, respect and social position of the workman and his family, the workman immediately arranged money through his uncle by contacting him on phone and deposited the sum of Rs. 12,500.00, in the bank being the alleged amount of shortage. That not with standing the above, the workman was issued a memo bearing No. C.O.; IRD; 2991/90 Dt. 28th March, 1990 (Annexure W-I) calling upon him to submit statement of defence within 15 days.

That at this stage the workman was pressurized by the then office bearers of the Union to plead guilty saying that the management had assured them to close the matter if he agreed to do so. The workman was further informed this would be in the common interest of the workman and the bank and will enable the management to close the matter honourably and also save the workman from police harassment. That the workman, believing the then Union to be bonafide in their advice, got in the trap and admitted that he had misappropriated the amount of Rs. 12,500.00 which in fact he had not done. That the management having thus procured admission from the workman by

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misrepresentation, passed orders on 01-10-1990 awarding punishment on him.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that it is relevant to point out here that the reliefs claimed by the workman are time barred and also suffered from laches since the order sought to be quashed was passed by the Disciplinary Authority on 04-10-1990 on the basis of the enquiry conducted by the competent authority and the workman had admitted the contents of the charge sheet during enquiry proceedings without any pressure and promise by the management.

It is further submitted that the workman is governed by B.P. Settlement and various awards and any workman who is aggrieved by any order passed by the competent authority can file an appeal and admittedly no appeal has been filed by the workman and thus the reference is bad in law since the workman has not exhausted the remedy provided under law. It is submitted that it is reported on 23-12-1989 that certain acts and omissions have been committed by the workman during the period of 16-12-1989 to 18-12-1989 and the workman was charge sheeted in this misconduct and proper enquiry was conducted by the competent authority after observing principles of natural justice.

It is submitted that the management had never assured any one regarding closure of the case. The workman admitted the charges before the enquiry officer during the enquiry and also admitted during the personal hearing and asked for lenient view to be taken in passing the final order in the matter by the Disciplinary Authority. The admission was without any pressure and without any promise. It is submitted that the workman admitted his guilt voluntarily and without pressure in the enquiry and it is submitted that the management never procured the admission on any assurance given by any one from the management. The order of punishment was passed after affording full opportunity and after considering the humanitarian grounds of the applicant by the Disciplinary Authority. It is submitted that the order dt. 01-10-1990 is legal and is fair and has been passed after considering various records and submissions of the workman during personal hearing and contents of each of the grounds are wrong and hence denied and are against the record.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his claim and has stated that the principles of natural justice were not followed during the enquiry and he was not given opportunity to cross-examine the management witnesses.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim and has maintained that the enquiry was fair and proper.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he worked from 16th to 18th as Cashier and the packets were stitched and on 18th, he gave all the packets to the Head Cashier. No shortage was detected till 23rd of the same month so shortage was detected after five days. Any person would have taken out the notes from the bundles. The entire bundles were handed over to Shri Jagat Singh but Shri Jagat Singh had not been charge sheeted. Only the workman applicant had been charge sheeted and that too after a lapse of 5 days. He was threatened by the General Secretary of the Union and the Branch Manager and the other officers to confess the charges so he confessed the charges under assurance of the management that lenient view would be taken against him. His confession is not voluntarily but he was assured to confession the charges. No personal hearing was given to him. The punishment inflicted on him is illegal and arbitrary. It was submitted from the side of the management that he has admitted the charges voluntarily during enquiry and by separate letters, no assurance was given to him and he was not threatened by any person. He has not even appealed against the punishment. Proper enquiry was conducted. Shri A.K. Pujara was management representative. He has been examined and he has stated that confession was made by him voluntarily and willingly. He confessed that he had taken 125 notes of 100 rupee denominations packets so he has fraudulently taken away Rs. 12,500/- when the bundles were counted and in each of the bundles 25 notes of Rs. 100 denominations were found short. As such, while stitching the bundles, in some of the bundles of 100 rupee notes, he has stitched only 75 notes in 5 bundles. So, there was a shortage of 125 notes of Rs. 100/-. A huge cash was handed over by him so at that time, the notes were not counted but later, it was detected and the notes were counted before the officers of the bank and shortage was found.

It was submitted by the management that the workman applicant has been given full fledged opportunity to represent himself and to cross-examine the management witnesses and he was afforded personal hearing also. During the course of enquiry, he has admitted that it was his first lapse in his 8 years of clean service in the bank. This is the first and very unfortunate lapse on his part and he humbly requests that lenient view may be taken in the matter to enable him to have a new lead of life.



There are lot of domestic responsibilities that he has to discharge. He has to look after his old and aged parents. He has no source of income. It would be hard for him to earn his subsistence in case punishment of dismissal is awarded to him. He again requested to re-consider the proposed punishment of dismissal and take a lenient view of his admitted misconduct for which he regrets and once again re-assures the bank that he will be given no chance of complaint whatsoever and serve the bank honestly. After these admissions, leniency was shown to him and he was not dismissed from his service but his increments were stopped with cumulative effect. The enquiry officer and the disciplinary officer have considered his requests and prayers and so, he was not awarded the punishment of dismissal. Only six annual increments were withheld with cumulative effect.

It was further submitted from the side of the management that on re-checking, Rs. 12,500/- was found short. The bundles were counted in the presence of Mrs. Gupta, Mrs. Ahluwalia and Mr. O.P. Kapoor who are the employees of the bank and they confirmed the shortage. Mr. Jagat Singh was working as Head Cashier and he was present but the workman applicant came late at 120' Clock. It has further come in the enquiry that the workman applicant has stitched the bundles himself and he has put his signatures. The bundles were intact. There were no tampering so there is no question of shortage caused by the Head Cashier Shri Jagat Singh. Since there was no tampering with the bundles and he stitched all the packets himself and the packets were found intact and untampered so it cannot be said that Shri Jagat Singh took away the notes from the bundles. Since the bundles were intact and bore the signatures of the workman applicant, so there is no question of taking away the notes by any other person. The bundles were found intact and they were counted before the officers of the bank. That is sufficient proof that the workman applicant stitched the bundles of short notes at the place of 100 notes only 75 notes were found on being counted before the officers of the bank. I have gone through the proceedings of the enquiry. Principles of natural justice have been followed and the workman applicant has been given opportunity to cross-examination the witnesses. He has himself admitted in his cross-examination that he had not made any complaint of threat to anybody previously. It indicates that for the first time, in this case, he has taken the plea of being threatened for confession. After going through the entire proceedings of the enquiry, it is cogently established that the workman took away Rs. 12,500/- from 5 packets of Rs. 100 denomination notes and the enquiry officer rightly found him guilty of the charges. The award of punishment

of dismissal should have been imposed on him but in view of his prayers and requests, the authorities took lenient view and withheld his six increments. As such, enquiry is quite proper and according to the principles of natural justice and the action of the management is quite justified.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of General Manager (North), Union Bank of India, Zonal Office, New Delhi in imposing punishment of stoppage of next six annual increments with cumulative effect vide their order dt. 04-10-1990 on Shri Girish Kumar, Clerk-cum-cashier is legal and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dated: 30-11-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3351.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. नं. 5/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/188/93-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 2004

S.O. 3351.—In Pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (I.D. No. 5/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 03-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/188/93-IR (B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : CUM  
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,  
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 5/94

**PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N.RAI****IN THE MATTER OF:—****Sh. Dinesh Kumar****VERSUS****S.B.B.J.****AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/188/93-IR(B-I) Central Government dt. 27-12-1993 has referred the following point for adjudicating.

The point runs as hereunder :—

"Whether the action of the management of S.B.B.J. New Delhi is justified in terminating the services of Sh. Dinesh Kumar, Sub Staff working at Cannaught Circus branch w.e.f. 15-9-91? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to."

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that in July 1983 when the workman came to know that the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur required the services of persons for appointment in the subordinate category in its Delhi branches he applied for appointment in the said bank and after finding the workman eligible and suitable for appointment in the bank he was required to submit necessary certificates in support of his educational qualification and age etc. and also his employment exchange registration card. That as required by the bank the workman submitted to the bank his school leaving certificate of having passed the 8th class pass and also a photostate copy where after the workman was appointed to work as a temporary water boy-cum-peon at Cannaught Place, New Delhi branch of the bank for 30 days w.e.f. 11-7-83 on the prescribed pay and allowances of the subordinate staff at the initial stage.

That after the expiry of the 30 days of his initial appointment the appointment of the workman was extended by 30 days to work in the same capacity at the same branch and before the expiry of the said period of 30 days of the extended period of his appointment it was further extended by 20 days w.e.f. 8-9-83 by a letter of the bank dated 6-9-83 to work in the same capacity and at the same branch. That though the workman was designated as a temporary in the letters of appointment and extensions of appointment given to him by the bank but the nature of vacancy in which he was appointed from 11-7-83 and continued till 28-9-83 was not specified nor was it specified in the appointed and in fact from 11-7-83 to 28-9-83 he was working in permanent vacancy/post of sub-staff.

That though the vacancy/vacancies against which the workman had worked from 11-7-83 to 28-9-83 at Cannaught Circus, New Delhi branch existed and continued after termination of his services from 28-9-83 but instead of continuing the appointment of the workman against such vacancy/vacancies after 28-9-93 the bank gave and continued to give appointments to new hands and to these persons who had got initial appointment as temporary water boy-cum-peon in the bank after the initial appointment of the workman.

That it was after repeated approaches of the workman to the bank that the workman was re-appointed in the bank from 9-5-91 but again only as a temporary peon-cum-water boy at the same branch and only for 80 days and though the vacancy post in which he was appointed was permanent and was still existing and continued to exist on and after expiry of 80 days but his services were discontinued from 27-7-91.

That after a break of about one month after 27-7-91 the workman was re-appointed at the same branch in the same post vacancy just for 20 days from 26-8-91 and again though the post vacancy in which he was re-appointed was permanent and was still existing and continued on and after the expiry of 20 days but the services of the workman were discontinued from 15-9-91.

That during the period of non-employment of the workman from 28-7-91 to 25-8-91 and also after 15-9-91 the management continued the appointment of other temporary sub-staff whose initial dates of appointment were after the initial date of his appointment and/or who were new hands without offering such further appointment employment to the workman. The management has filed written statement and in the written statement, it has been stated that the workman was engaged temporarily for 30 days from 11-7-83 to 28-9-83. He was merely engaged due to temporary increase in work. It is correct that the workman was engaged for a fixed period from 11-7-83 to 28-9-83 to fulfill the leave vacancies and not against regular vacancy. He was appointed on leave vacancy from 09-05-1991 to 27-07-1991 for 80 days. He was again appointed for 20 days from 26-08-1991.

It is not mandatory in the appointment letter to mention about the name of person in whose vacancy the new temporary workman was engaged. Temporary appointment means the engagement for a short period which can be demarcated on the appointment letter and on the date or extended date mentioned in the appointment letter or any further letter in connection with the appointment letter. The workman had not completed the period of 240 days as prescribed under the Industrial Disputes Act. In the memorandum issued to the workman



on 11-7-83, 10-8-83 and 9-9-83 the workman was engaged for a temporary period knowing well at the time of joining that his period of service is fixed and has no claim, whatsoever of a permanent employee of the bank and his services will automatically come to an end on the last date prescribed on the aforesaid memorandum. The workman had never raised any objection to it during his period of temporary engagement.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim. It has been admitted that he worked for less than 240 days and he was posted on leave vacancy and due to over work. The claimant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder, he has reiterated almost all the averments of statement of claim. He has further stated that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy after taking interview. His services have been terminated illegally.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that when he knew that appointments are to be made in subordinate category, he applied for the same and he was found eligible and suitable for being appointed in the bank. He was asked to submit necessary certificates in support of his educational qualification and age etc. and also his employment exchange regn. Card. He was appointed for 30 days w.e.f. 11-7-1983 and thereafter his appointment was extended for 30 days more and thereafter his appointment was again extended for 20 days w.e.f. 8-9-1983. He started working from 11-7-1983 and worked till 28-09-1983. He was working against a permanent vacancy post of said staff. His services were terminated. He has worked for 80 days. Since he was appointed on permanent basis, his services cannot be terminated without giving him notice. He worked for 100 days at intervals in 1991 also.

The workman made representation vide letter dt. 1-6-1984 and his request was denied. It was after repeated approaches of the workman to the bank that the workman was re-appointed in the bank from 9-5-1991 but again only as a temporary peon cum water boy at the same branch and only for 80 days. Though the vacancy/post was terminated, his service was discontinued on 27-7-1991. That after a break of about one month, he was again appointed on 26-8-1991 for 20 days and on 15-9-1991, the workman was again discontinued so the workman was appointed for 80 days in 1983 and again in 1991 for 80 days and thereafter for 20 days. The workman in all his work after a gap of several periods worked for 180 days. He worked for 80 days in 1983 and 100 days in 1991 so he has not completed 240 days in any calendar months. I Have

perused the appointment letters. He has been appointed for a fixed period.

It was submitted from the side of the bank that he was appointed against leave vacancy and he was given 30 days appointment letter for a fixed period and thereafter it was extended for 30 days again and it was again extended for 20 days. The letters of appointment have been annexed with the record. He was appointed for 80 days and the extension of 30 days and 20 days was given to him. It was submitted from the side of the management further that the workman applicant has worked for 80 days. He was appointed against leave vacancy and due to over work, he has not worked for 240 days so section 25(F) of the ID Act is not attracted. Since he was appointed for a fixed period so Section 25(G) is also not attracted. There was additional load of work in the bank so his services were taken for a fixed period. When the work was over, he was asked not to come and his extended period of service terminated automatically. From the side of the management, my attention was drawn to CWP No. 3324 of 1984, C.W.P. No. 77/1998 and W.P. 1580/1987 and 1984 L.A.B. IC 445. I have gone through all the citations. The citations are not applicable in view of only 80 days work of the workman applicant. He was not appointed against a regular vacancy. No advertisement was given. Thereafter the bank advertised the post and recruitments were made so the workman applicant was appointed for a fixed period due to additional workload or against leave vacancies. The law cited by the workman applicant is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case. Neither Section 25(F) nor Section 25(G) of the ID Act are attracted. It was submitted from the side of management that he was given appointment for a fixed period in 1983 and 1991. He has not worked regularly even for three months. There are rules of the bank regarding recruitment after giving advertisement but this workman applicant was appointed for a temporary fixed owing to overload of the work so the workman applicant has not proved his case for regularisation.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of S.B.B.J., New Delhi is justified in terminating the services of Sh. Dinesh Kumar, Sub Staff working at Cannought Circus Branch w.e.f. 15-9-91. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 25-11-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

**श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3352.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध हरियाणा राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला फरीदाबाद के राजस्व ग्राम-पाली हदबस्त संख्या-13 तथा मोहबताबाद हदबस्त संख्या-14 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/92/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 3352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st Jan., 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Haryana namely :—

“Areas comprising the Revenue villages of Pali Had bast No. 13 and Mohabatabad Had bast No. 14 in the District of Faridabad.”

[No. S-38013/92/2004-S.S. 1]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3353.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोहहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (6) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1519 दिनांक 17-6-2004 द्वारा कोयला उद्योग जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की

प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 04 में शामिल हैं, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 17-6-2004 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 17-12-2004 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. सं. एस-11017/2/97-आई आर. (पी.एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 3353.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 1519 dated 17-6-2004 the service in the Coal Industry which is covered by item 4 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 17th June, 2004.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 17th December, 2004.

[F. No. S-11017/2/97-IR(PL)]

J. P. PATI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3354.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2005 को उस

तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 ( धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है ) के उपबंध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला आलप्पी के चेरथला में पानावेल्ली क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/91/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S.O. 3354.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st Jan., 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely :—

“Panavelly in Cherthala Taluk in Alleppy District.”

[No. S-38013/91/2004-S.S. 1]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3355.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 ( धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है ) के उपबंध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला एवं तालुक कोषिकोड में कुन्नामंगलम और कुट्टीकादूर क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/89/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S.O. 3355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st Jan., 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely :—

ance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st Jan., 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely :—

“Kunnamanglam & Kuttikatoor in Koshikode Taluk & District.”

[No. S-38013/89/2004-S.S. 1]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 3356.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जनवरी, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय 5 और 6 ( धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है ) के उपबंध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला मलपुरम के तालुक थिरुरंगाडी में वेन्गारा तथा ओरकम के क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/90/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S.O. 3356.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st Jan., 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely :—

“Vengara and Orrakam in Thirurangadi Taluk of Malapuram District.”

[No. S-38013/90/2004-S.S. 1]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 2 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 3357.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चैतन्य ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई० डी० नं० 105/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 01-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12014/3/2004-आईआर (बी-1)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd December, 2004

S. O. 3357.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I. D. No. 105/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Chaitanya Grameena Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 01-12-2004.

[No. L-12014/3/2004-IR (B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

#### PRESENT :

SHRI E. ISMAIL, B.Sc., LL.B., Presiding Officer

Dated the 11th day of October, 2004

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. L.C.L.D. 105/2003

#### BETWEEN :

Sri S. Hari Krishna,  
S/o Madhusudhan Rao,  
C/o Sri R. Yogender Singh,  
H. No. 1-10-100, 1st floor,  
E.S.I. Dispensary, Temple Alwal,  
Secunderabad-500 010. ....Petitioner

#### AND

1. The Managing Director,  
Chaitanya Grameena Bank,  
Marrispeth, Tenali.  
Guntur District.
2. The Chairman,  
Chaitanya Grameena Bank,  
Marrispeth Tenali.  
Guntur District.

3. The Branch Manager,  
Chaitanya Grameena Bank,  
Repalle.

Guntur District.

...Respondent

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. R. Yogender Singh,  
V. Kiran Kumar and  
K. Sunil Kishore Goud  
Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. K. Srinivasa Murthy,  
C. Vijay Shekar Reddy and  
B. Vani, Advocates

#### AWARD

This is a case taken under Sec. 2A (2) of the I. D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh Reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others.

2. The brief facts as mentioned in the petition are : That the Petitioner was initially engaged w.e.f. 19-2-1990 with the 3rd respondent i.e., Branch Manager, Chaitanya Grameena Bank, Repalle, Guntur District. That during the period of employment between 19-2-90 to 3-1-97 he was engaged for more than 240 days. In the year 1997 he was engaged only for 5 days and he was asked not to attend to duties further. That the Petitioner approached the Hon'ble High Court for redressal of his grievances. Wherein the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. vide order dated 7-4-98 in Writ Petition No. 17333/97 directed the Respondent to consider his case as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and if he had completed 240 days, to give preference in future recruitment. Even after the directions of the Hon'ble High Court the Respondent never bothered to implement its orders. Hence, he filed contempt petition No. 107/1998 in the above writ. In pursuance of which they issued letter dated 19-8-98 engaging the Petitioner for one month. After that he was periodically engaged. From 19-8-98 to 10-3-99 for 109 days. After this his services were terminated on 17-11-2000 saying that there is no fresh recruitment, hence, he can not regularized. During this period, the Respondent made a list of Chaitanya Grameena Bank Sub Staff pattern wherein at S. No. 38 where the petitioner working, it shows that they have engaged four temporary messengers. One of them is viz. Mr. S. K. Zakaraiha is a retired employee. even now, the respondents have engaged one Mr. Sambasiva Rao, Mr. Rama Krishna and Mr. Shyam Sunder who are far juniors to the Petitioner. this itself is arbitrary and against the directions given by the Hon'ble High Court of A. P. and violative of provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. That from August, 1994 to August, 1995 he worked for more than 240 days. That the respondents are taking no doubt advantage of the terminology used in the Hon'ble High Court's order to

engage the juniors than the Petitioner. Hence, he may be reinstated with all back wages.

3. A counter was filed stating that for regularization there must be a reference from the Government of India and Sec. 2A (2) is not applicable. That merely because he has completed 240 days he does not *ipso facto* becomes entitled for regularization. The Petitioner was being appointed from time to time on leave vacancy. The sub Staff whenever they go on leave, the management engages casual labour in their place whoever is readily available during the period is engaged. Hence, the petition may be dismissed.

4. The petitioner examined himself as WW1 and deposed to the said facts as stated in the petition and further deposed marking Ex. W1 to W39 which are payment receipts w.e.f. August, 1994 to August, 1995. Ex. W40 is the statement showing the service particulars. Ex. W41 is the copy of Hon'ble High Court's order in Writ Petition No. 17333/97. Ex. W42 is a letter dated 19-8-98 engaging him for one month. Ex. W43 is letter dated 11-11-98 engaging him for 4 days. Ex. W44 is letter dated 16-12-98 engaging him for 4 days. Ex. W45 and W46 are letters through which he was engaged for 13 days and 17 days respectively. Ex. W47 is the letter dated 17-11-90 rejecting his request for recruitment. Ex. W48 is his application dated 28-2-92 requesting the Respondents to engage him on temporary basis. Ex. W49 is Xerox copy of particulars showing his attendance from 22-8-98 to 19-3-99. In the cross examination he deposed that he worked as temporary messenger in the Respondent bank. He joined through one of the Managers by name Sri P. Madhusudhan Reddy. The said manager was known to him as he worked at his village. That he has passed X class but he has not filed any proof as to prove his qualification. He worked as a daily wager. It is true that he was engaged intermittently in leave vacancy only for a period of 4 to 5 days from 1994 to 1994. It is true that he never worked more than 4 to 5 days except from 4-11-94 to 8-1-95 for a period of 53 days. He was not sponsored by any employment exchange that one regular messenger by name Mr. Nagamalleswar Rao. It is not true to suggest that Mr. Nagamalleswar Rao was sponsored through employment exchange. That the premises consists of 4 rooms.

5. The Management examined Sri K. Murali Krishna, Manager (Staff) as MW1. He deposed that the Petitioner WW1 was engaged in leave vacancy. The Petitioner filed Writ Petition No. 17333/97 and the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. passed an order dated 7-4-98 directing that the Petitioner should be given preference in future recruitment, in accordance with the Sec. 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He was found to have worked for 240 days. The contempt petition filed by the Petitioner was closed by the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. on 10-9-98 and he was

engaged in case of need. He was not terminated from the service. That the Petitioner has raised an ID before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Vijayawada alleging illegal retrenchment from service. The Management has also submitted its comments in this regard.

6. In the cross examination he deposed that he denied that the juniors to the Petitioner are working.

7. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner what all he stated in the petition and further that the Respondents are employing others, juniors to him and also engaging retired employees one of them is Mr. S. K. Zakariaiah to which the Respondent never replied. That he was engaged for sufficiently long period. Hence, he may be reinstated.

8. The respondent argued that the petitioner never worked for 240 days continuously in a period of 12 months and WW1 himself has admitted in the cross examination that it is true that he was engaged intermittently in leave vacancies for 53 days from 4-11-94 to 8-1-95.

9. It may be seen that nothing is necessary when he himself has stated that he has not worked at a stretch for more than 53 days. What the Hon'ble High Court meant was that if he has worked for 244 days. He may be considered. Be that may be so. The said 240 days should be in a period of 12 months and he has put in 244 days from 1990 to 1997. So obviously he was working as a casual employee whenever work was available. Therefore, I am of the opinion that no more direction can be given except what the Hon'ble High Court of A.P. has given that the Petitioner should be given preference to others whenever casual employees or daily wage employees are engaged taking his date of joining and age as on 19-2-90 and if what the petitioner contends that Mr. S. K. Zakariaiah, retired employee is given preference over others the same is not desirable. The Respondent bank should also being an employer is in a better position, more liberally can engage this Petitioner whenever any opportunity arises, forgetting that he has approached the Hon'ble High Court or this Court. Hence, an Award is passed directing that the Petitioner shall be engaged in preference to others whenever there is work of daily wagers or casual nature work is available taking his date of appointment as 19-2-90 and his age as on 19-2-90.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Kum. K. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant, transcribed by her, corrected and pronounced by me on this the 11th day of October, 2004.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer



**Appendix of evidence**Witnesses examined for  
the PetitionerWitnesses examined for  
Respondent

WW1 : Sri S. Hari Krishna

MW1 : Sri K. Murali Krishna

**Documents marked for the Petitioner**

Ex. W1 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 4-9-94  
 Ex. W2 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 11-9-94  
 Ex. W3 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 18-8-94  
 Ex. W4 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 25-8-94  
 Ex. W5 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 1-10-94  
 Ex. W6 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 16-10-94  
 Ex. W7 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 23-10-94  
 Ex. W8 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 2-11-94  
 Ex. W9 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 13-11-94  
 Ex. W10 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 8-1-95  
 Ex. W11 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 15-1-95  
 Ex. W12 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 22-1-95  
 Ex. W13 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 31-1-95  
 Ex. W14 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 12-2-95  
 Ex. W15 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 19-2-95  
 Ex. W16 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 26-2-95  
 Ex. W17 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 5-3-95  
 Ex. W18 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 12-3-95  
 Ex. W19 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 21-3-95  
 Ex. W20 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 31-3-95  
 Ex. W21 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 8-4-95  
 Ex. W22 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 18-4-95  
 Ex. W23 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 25-4-95  
 Ex. W24 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 9-5-95  
 Ex. W25 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 16-5-95  
 Ex. W26 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 21-5-95  
 Ex. W27 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 4-6-95  
 Ex. W28 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 13-6-95  
 Ex. W29 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 21-6-95

Ex. W30 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 25-6-95

Ex. W31 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 9-7-95

Ex. W32 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 18-7-95

Ex. W33 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 23-7-95

Ex. W34 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 6-8-95

Ex. W35 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 13-8-95

Ex. W36 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 27-8-95

Ex. W37 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 7-8-94

Ex. W38 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 14-8-94

Ex. W39 : Copy of Payment receipt dt. 20-8-94

Ex. W40 : Copy of document showing service  
particulars of WW1Ex. W41 : Copy of order in WP No. 17333/1997  
dt. 7-4-98

Ex. W42 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/821 dt. 19-8-98

Ex. W43 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/1135  
dt. 11-11-98Ex. W44 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/1278  
dt. 16-12-98

Ex. W45 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/189 dt. 4-2-99

Ex. W46 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/344 dt. 10-3-99

Ex. W47 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/1473  
dt. 17-11-2000Ex. W48 : Copy of representation of WW1  
dt. 28-10-2002Ex. W49 : Copy of document showing attendance  
particulars of WW1

Ex. W50 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/221 dt. 24-12-98

Ex. W51 : Copy of Ir. No. 039/3/7/805 dt. 17-11-88

Ex. W52 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/970 dt. 24-9-98

**Documents marked for the Respondent**

Ex. M1 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/821 dt. 19-8-98

Ex. M2 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/970 dt. 24-9-98

Ex. M3 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/1135 dt. 11-11-98

Ex. M4 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/1278 dt. 16-12-98

Ex. M5 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/189 dt. 4-2-99

Ex. M6 : Copy of Ir. No. 099/3/G/47/344 dt. 10-3-99